Annual Report

of the

Secretary of the Treasury

on the

State of the Finances

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1961

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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Secretary

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 30, 1962.

SIRS: Pursuant to the requirements of Section 262 of Title 5 of the United States Code, I have the honor to submit to you herewith my Annual Report on the State of the Finances.

DOUGLAS DILLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.
TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONTENTS

NOTE.—Details of figures may not add to the totals because of rounding.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
ON THE
STATE OF THE FINANCES

SUMMARY

When the present administration assumed office in January 1961, the Nation faced two serious economic problems: A recession at home, which had continued for eight months; and a persistent deficit in this country's international balance of payments, which had shaken confidence in the stability of the dollar. Forthright action was taken to combat both problems. While their ultimate solution lies in the future, gratifying progress has been made.

The two problems are intimately related. In the world of the 1960's, everything the Government does to foster recovery and economic growth at home must be considered in the light of its impact upon the Nation's economic position in the world. And every move to maintain confidence in our currency abroad must be weighed against its effect upon the domestic economy.

Any accounting of Treasury actions and accomplishments during 1961 must, therefore, focus on efforts to reconcile conflicts—both seeming and real—between our domestic and our foreign economic programs.

In fact, there is no conflict between our national and international objectives. If this Nation fails to maintain a vigorous economic system, capable of utilizing its resources fully and expanding its productive potential adequately, America's political and military leadership of the free world will inevitably deteriorate. Similarly, if we fail to help maintain stable currencies and vigorous economies throughout the free world, there can be no prosperity for our own people.

While our international and domestic goals thus automatically interlock and reinforce each other, formulating policies that will serve both objectives can involve difficult choices. We must disavow any philosophy and reject all programs that support one exclusively at the cost of the other.

This we have done in 1961 and will continue to do.

Budgetary policies have been adopted which meet urgent national needs and, at the same time, have clearly demonstrated to the world our intention to manage our fiscal affairs wisely and prudently.

Monetary and debt management policies have been followed that have contributed simultaneously to vigorous economic growth at home and to stability in world financial markets.

Tax policies have been developed that will directly promote expansion of business and employment at home and, at the same time, strengthen the Nation's competitive position abroad.

The interrelationship of fiscal and monetary policies has been recognized and designed to encourage greater investment in productive facilities—another objective that serves both our national and international needs.

And finally, the administration has moved boldly into a new world of close and confidential financial cooperation with our friends and allies, thus strengthening the economic security and stability of all free nations.

Our problems are far from solved and the future may bring new ones which will require that old programs be modified or scrapped and new ones developed to supplement or supplant them. Our policies, however, will always be pointed toward both objectives: A vigorous, expanding domestic economy and equilibrium in our international financial position.

FISCAL POLICY

Fiscal policy, which concerns the level and composition of Government expenditures, the level and sources of Government receipts, and the balance between expenditures and receipts, plays a key role in the attainment of our national objectives.

Federal expenditures for goods and services, or in the form of transfer payments to State and local governments or to individuals, affect the trend of private economic activity and the composition of national output.

Moreover, even Government programs which do not require significant cash outlays may strongly influence private economic decisions. For example, Government insurance and guarantee programs, such as those covering home mortgages, may require little direct expenditure but can have widespread economic consequences.

Similarly, not only the volume of tax receipts but also different levels and types of taxation produce far-reaching economic results.

The financial plans of the Federal Government must fulfill certain basic requirements:

National security, including military, other defense, and foreign policy requirements, must be met in full.

The need of the domestic economy for stimulation or restraint, or for an essentially neutral influence, as appropriate to economic conditions, must be met.

International financial consequences of domestic economic trends and policies must be taken fully into account.

Vital nondefense programs must be provided for.

An adequate revenue base must be established and maintained.

National security needs come first. While the Government must fulfill national security requirements as efficiently as possible—ever on guard against waste and duplication—it is inappropriate to confine national security programs within arbitrary expenditure ceilings. Other considerations of fiscal policy must be tailored to fit national security requirements, if necessary through tax increases, increased borrowing, postponement or curtailment of less-essential domestic programs, or some combination of these.

The influence of Government spending trends and of the Government's surplus or deficit position on the health and vitality of the national economy is a continuous consideration. Few dispute the appropriateness of Federal budget deficits in a time of declining

or depressed economic activity, or of Federal budget surpluses in a time of rapid expansion and inflationary threat. But between such periods of obvious need for stimulation or restraint, there frequently exist economic conditions which call for fine tuning of fiscal policies to more complex economic needs. With the emergence of international balance-of-payments considerations as a factor in domestic economic policy judgments, additional delicate adjustments of fiscal policy nowadays are frequently required.

Decisions concerning the components of Government outlays also require the weighing of complex considerations. Since Government resources are limited, spending priorities must be established and essential programs distinguished from the merely worthwhile or desirable. How many in the latter category may be undertaken, and to what extent, will depend on the level of spending required by national security and essential domestic programs and the extent to which overall economic needs dictate a tighter or less restrictive fiscal policy.

Major budget concepts

No single budgetary system is wholly adequate for complete analysis of the effect of Federal fiscal operations on the level and composition of economic activity. For this reason, other accounting concepts, in addition to the conventional administrative budget, have been developed. The most familiar is the cash budget which covers all cash receipts from and payments to the public, except borrowing from the public. More recently, the record of the activities of the Federal Government in the national income and product accounts has been increasingly used.

The administrative budget, the accounting system commonly referred to as "the Budget," is primarily a presentation of administration policies. It sets forth governmental programs, together with their estimated costs and proposed means of financing them. The administrative budget is, however, of limited use in appraising the effects of Federal financial transactions on the economy. In part this is because the operations of the Government trust funds and of Government-sponsored enterprises are largely omitted from the administrative budget figures.

The cash budget includes the activities of the Government's various trust funds, the largest of which are the social security and highway trust funds, but also the transactions of Government-sponsored enterprises, which include the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal intermediate credit banks, Federal land banks, Federal home loan banks, and banks for cooperatives.

Unlike either the administrative or cash budgets, the timing of Federal receipts and expenditures in the national income and product accounts is designed to coincide with their impact upon the economy. Hence, most taxes are recorded at the time the tax liability is incurred, and purchases reflect the time of acquisition rather than of payment. This statement also includes trust funds but excludes certain financial transactions, such as loans or the purchase or sale of existing assets, which represent neither the production of current output nor incomes earned in production.

It is also clearly important in analyzing the economic significance of the Federal budget to recognize that it includes substantial outlays for public works and other durable assets and capital items that will continue to yield benefits for many years after the fiscal year in which the expenditures are recorded. Many loan and grant programs, as well as direct expenditures programs, fall in this category. In addition many categories of Government expenditures are "developmental" in nature, such as outlays for education and training and for research and development. The importance of the distinction between outlays for current and capital purposes, in fact, has caused many businesses and State and local governments, as well as foreign governments, to show separate budgets for current and capital expenditures.

Fiscal year 1961

When this administration assumed office, the Nation was in its eighth month of economic decline. The gross national product, which had reached a peak of $506.4 billion, seasonally adjusted annual rate, in the fourth quarter of fiscal 1960, had fallen to $504.5 billion in the second quarter of fiscal 1961 and fell further to $500.8 billion in the January–March quarter of 1961. The industrial production index, seasonally adjusted, had fallen, by December 1960, to 103 percent of its 1957 base from a high of 111 in January 1960 and continued to fall, reaching a low of 102 in February. The unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, which had remained at 5 percent or more in every month but one since the 1957–58 recession, had reached 6.7 percent in December 1960 and continued near this level throughout the first ten months of 1961. In addition, our balance-of-payments position, which had progressively worsened during 1960, remained a serious consideration.

In those circumstances, a fiscal policy directed toward arresting the downturn and giving upward momentum to the economy was clearly in order.

Extended temporary unemployment benefits, a speedup in income tax refunds, early payment of Veterans' Administration life insurance

dividends, and a special VA insurance dividend, added directly to disposable personal income and helped sustain purchasing power. Accelerated military procurement and construction and highway aid payments directly stimulated production and employment. Other, longer term programs were inaugurated, including a higher minimum wage with expanded coverage, assistance to areas of chronic unemployment, and increased Federal aids for housing.

These changes in Federal fiscal programs, with other measures employed by the new administration, helped spur an increase in economic activity. By the end of fiscal 1961 much more ground had been regained than had been lost during the recession months, without emergence of inflationary pressures.

The administrative budget.—Budget (net) receipts in fiscal 1961 totaled $77.7 billion and expenditures were $81.5 billion, resulting in a $3.9 billion deficit for the fiscal year. In the previous fiscal year, expenditures had totaled $76.5 billion and receipts $77.8 billion, resulting in a surplus of $1.2 billion.

The previous administration had estimated expenditures in fiscal 1961 of $78.9 billion, receipts of $79.0 billion, and a surplus of $79 million. Thus, slightly more than one-third of the difference between the projected budget surplus and the actual deficit recorded resulted from failure of receipts to maintain the level anticipated by the outgoing administration.

By far the largest portion of the increase in expenditures over fiscal 1960 was the $2.8 billion for national defense, international affairs and finance, and space research and technology. An additional $600 million in added expenditures was incurred for necessary antirecession programs. Expenditures for all other purposes were $1.6 billion greater than in fiscal year 1960, but only about $200 million more than estimated by the outgoing administration. About one-fifth of this increase was for interest on the public debt.

Net budget receipts for fiscal 1961 included: $41.3 billion in individual income taxes, which accounted for more than half of total budget receipts; $21.0 billion in corporate income taxes; $9.1 billion in excise tax collections; $1.9 billion in estate and gift taxes; $1.0 billion in customs collections; and $3.4 billion in miscellaneous receipts.

Although individual income tax collections showed a gain, corporate and excise tax and customs collections were down from those of fiscal 1960 (after deduction of interfund transactions).

Cash budget.—In fiscal 1961, cash payments to the public exceeded cash receipts by $2.3 billion. The cash deficit was less than the budget deficit, since trust funds receipts exceeded expenditures by $568 million, Government-sponsored enterprises net receipts were $236

million, and net interest accruals and other noncash adjustments amounted to $821 million.

National income and product accounts.—In the national income and product accounts, Federal expenditures exceeded receipts by $2.2 billion in fiscal 1961. A moderate surplus in the first quarter of the fiscal year changed to a substantial deficit in the last half of the fiscal year, reflecting additional expenditures largely for defense and the effects of the recession on tax accruals.

Fiscal year 1962

In a year of presidential change, the budget for the succeeding fiscal year is presented according to law by the outgoing administration. Thus, during its first several months in office the new administration was simultaneously planning to meet immediate needs in the remaining months of fiscal 1961, reviewing the fiscal 1962 proposals of the outgoing administration, and formulating its own programs. Paramount considerations were the need to stimulate economic recovery and to alleviate the worsening international situation which culminated in the Berlin crisis in July 1961.

Although by the last quarter of fiscal 1961 it was clear that the economy was again expanding, it was also clear that a satisfactory decrease in unemployment was still many months in the future. It was decided, therefore, that necessary increases in military and domestic spending should be put into effect without any compensating increase in taxes, thus continuing the economic stimulus of a Government deficit.

The administrative budget.—In the January 1962 budget message expenditures in fiscal 1962 were estimated at $89.1 billion, or $7.6 billion more than in fiscal 1961. Receipts were estimated at $82.1 billion, compared with $77.7 billion in fiscal 1961, resulting in an estimated deficit of $7.0 billion, compared with a deficit of $3.9 billion in fiscal 1961.

Since budget receipts in a fiscal year are primarily associated with income and profits levels in the calendar year which ends in the fiscal year, the increase in estimated receipts for fiscal 1962 over fiscal 1961 reflects the rise in economic activity in 1961. However, since the low point of the 1960–61 recession was reached in the first quarter of calendar 1961, fiscal 1962 receipts still reflect the impact of that recession.

The estimated increase in budget expenditures from fiscal 1961 to 1962 is $7.6 billion, of which $4.7 billion, or more than 60 percent, is for national defense, international affairs and finance, and space research and technology. Of the remaining $2.9 billion increase,

$1.2 billion is for agricultural programs, particularly farm income stabilization and food for peace programs.

In the January budget document the estimates for fiscal 1962 show an increase in expenditures of $8.2 billion, compared with the estimates submitted by the previous administration. Of this amount, more than half, $4.7 billion, represents the increase in planned outlays for defense, space technology, and international programs, and the larger anticipated cost of interest on the public debt. Another $1.2 billion is accounted for by the rise in the cost of agricultural programs.

According to the January budget document budget receipts for 1962 were expected to run about $200 million lower than estimated by the previous administration.

Individual income tax collections were estimated at $45.0 billion and corporate tax collections at $21.3 billion—the former a significant increase from fiscal 1961, the latter a modest one. All other major categories of receipts were expected to show some rise, with the exception of miscellaneous receipts, because of a large advance loan repayment by the Federal Republic of Germany in 1961. Excise tax collections were estimated at $9.6 billion; estate and gift taxes at $2.1 billion; customs collections at $1.2 billion; and miscellaneous receipts at $2.9 billion.

Cash budget.—Cash payments to the public were estimated to exceed cash receipts from the public by $8.5 billion in fiscal 1962, a deficit larger than the budget deficit, mainly because trust fund expenditures were expected to exceed receipts by $1.0 billion. Expected net expenditures of $514 million from the operations of Government-sponsored enterprises account for nearly all the remaining difference between the administrative and cash budget deficits.

National income and product accounts.—It was estimated that the national income and product accounts would show a deficit of $0.5 billion in fiscal 1962, compared with a deficit of $2.2 billion in fiscal 1961. The Federal Government was expected to shift from a deficit position to a surplus position in the latter part of the fiscal year, thus providing a moderate restraining influence on the economy, as output increases, in place of the net stimulative effect exerted throughout calendar 1961.

Fiscal year 1963

The economic considerations which underlay budget policy for the fiscal year 1963 were somewhat more complex than those which had characterized the two previous years.

The fiscal 1963 budget was in preparation during the final months of calendar 1961, when the economic recovery was well established

and nearly every measure of economic activity had reached new records. Although unemployment and underutilization of productive capacity remained high, continuous expansion and fuller utilization of resources were expected. Moreover, balance-of-payments problems, which the recession, with its accompanying lower demand for imports, had helped to ease, were again causing concern.

Although strong stimulation of the economy by fiscal means seemed no longer necessary, it was important to avoid a degree of restraint which might choke off the expansion needed to bring down unemployment and set the economy firmly on the road to sustained growth.

While the existing high unemployment and underutilization of capacity might, in other circumstances, have made continuation of budgetary deficits desirable as a stimulus to growth, balance-of-payments considerations indicated a need for different measures.

Continued strong economic expansion without upward pressures on prices was necessary. The clearly evident means of achieving this was a higher level of private investment in productive facilities, investment which would not only directly stimulate expansion, but would also substantially increase the competitiveness of American products in markets at home and abroad, thus easing the balance-of-payments situation.

The need for an expanding level of private investment emphasized the desirability of a situation in which the Federal Government would not have to draw savings from the private economy to finance a Government deficit. It also required that credit be relatively easily attainable and at favorable rates.

Thus, it was decided to present a balanced budget for the new fiscal year which will begin in July 1962. Only a moderate surplus of $463 million was provided, however, in the conventional or administrative budget. It was considered necessary to avoid a repetition of the pattern of the previous recovery period, when the Federal budget moved from a deficit, on an administrative budget basis, of $12.4 billion in fiscal 1959 to a surplus of $1.2 billion in fiscal 1960. This movement, totaling more than $13½ billion, contributed to the premature termination of the expansion phase of the business cycle in calendar 1960. In contrast, the budgetary swing planned between fiscal 1962 and fiscal 1963 would total only about $7½ billion.

The administrative budget.—For fiscal 1963 budget expenditures were estimated at $92.5 billion and receipts at $93.0 billion. Budget expenditures were expected to be $3.4 billion greater than in fiscal 1962, with more than three-fourths of the increase accounted for by additional expenditures for national defense, international affairs and

614359—62——2

finance, and space programs. In addition, the interest cost on the public debt was expected to be $400 million greater than in fiscal 1962.

The rise in all other domestic programs was estimated at less than $400 million. Budget receipts were expected to rise by $10.9 billion from fiscal 1962 to fiscal 1963, mainly as a result of the anticipated higher levels of personal income and corporate profits in calendar 1962.

Individual income taxes were expected to account for $49.3 billion of the total revenues, an increase of $4.3 billion over fiscal 1962 levels. Corporate tax collections were expected to reach $26.6 billion, a gain of $5.3 billion from fiscal 1962. Excise taxes were estimated at nearly $10.0 billion; estate and gift taxes at $2.3 billion; customs collections at $1.3 billion; and miscellaneous receipts at $4.2 billion. All were expected to show increases over 1962.

Cash budget.—In comparison with the excess of cash payments over receipts of $8.5 billion in fiscal 1962, cash receipts will exceed cash payments by $1.8 billion in fiscal 1963.

National income and product accounts.—It was estimated that the Federal Government will show a surplus of $4.4 billion in the national income and product accounts in fiscal 1963, in comparison with a deficit of $0.5 billion in fiscal 1962. Purchases of goods and services in the national income and product accounts were expected to rise by $4.0 billion, transfer payments by $1.6 billion and grants-in-aid by $0.7 billion. Net interest and other expenditures were expected to decline by $0.5 billion. Total expenditures were estimated to rise by $5.8 billion, but receipts on an accrual basis were estimated to increase by $10.7 billion, accounting for the change in the Government's net position.

DEBT MANAGEMENT

The management of the public debt, which now totals nearly $300 billion, is one of the major responsibilities of the Treasury Department. Each year more than one-fourth of the securities making up the total debt come due and must be replaced with new issues or paid off in cash. During periods when Federal Government expenditures are larger than receipts, the Treasury must go into the financial markets to borrow new money as well. As a result of the highly seasonal pattern of revenue collections, such periods may occur even when the Federal budget is in balance.

Debt management policies

Federal debt management has become increasingly complex, requiring a high degree of coordination with the closely related operations of the Federal Reserve System. Its objectives, as well as the techniques by which those objectives are carried out, have changed with the American economy and the world's financial markets. The objectives have evolved from a simple raising of money to pay the Government's bills to recognition of the importance of debt management in fostering economic stability and a healthy and sustained economic growth. Most recently, a whole new dimension has been added to debt management objectives by the emergence of international balance-of-payments considerations.

Techniques, too, have changed, requiring that the Treasury seek new means to achieve debt management objectives: New types of securities, new methods of marketing, and adaptations of other techniques.

Despite continuous shifts in the economic environment both at home and around the globe, debt management decisions must be made in the light of certain fundamental, and sometimes conflicting, objectives. Among these are:

First, to raise the money required to meet the Government's obligations.

Second, to borrow as cheaply as possible, consistent with meeting other debt management objectives.

Third, to make sure that the Government carries out its borrowing in a way that fosters, rather than inhibits, economic stability and sustained growth of the economy.

Fourth, to conduct debt operations in such a way as to try to avoid significant international interest rate differentials, which can lead to large and disruptive flows of short-term funds.

Fifth, to work toward a balanced debt maturity structure, in order to facilitate the orderly managing of the debt in future years. This requires maintenance of both a reasonable volume of long-term securities and a sufficient supply of short-term securities to meet the needs of the economy.

The problems of reconciling and achieving these various goals of debt management policy were manifest throughout the calendar year 1961.

The total borrowing need was large. Government expenditures exceeded Government receipts during the year with $6 billion in net new borrowing required. Treasury offerings to the public to raise new money and to refinance existing obligations at maturity, or, in some cases in advance of maturity, totaled more than $65 billion, excluding the weekly rollover of maturing Treasury bills which amounted to $85 billion.

The total outstanding debt at the end of the calendar year was $296½ billion, of which about two-thirds, or $196 billion, was in marketable issues and the remainder largely in special issues to Government investment accounts and in U.S. savings bonds held by individuals and others.

As the Nation moved out of recession and into recovery, economic conditions at home required a strong flow of funds into private investment at reasonable long-term interest rates, thus limiting the desirability of long-term Treasury borrowing.

International balance-of-payments considerations made it mandatory to deter the outflow of funds from the United States which might have occurred if short-term interest rates had been allowed to fall to the low levels reached in other recent recession and early recovery periods. This required an increase in the supply of the shortest term securities, 91-day and 182-day Treasury bills in particular.

The combined needs of the domestic economy and the balance-of-payments situation—and the ever-present fact that simple passage of time alone will shorten the maturity of the over one-year debt by one full year each year—made mere maintenance of the average maturity of the debt a most difficult task.

The conflicts, seeming and real, among the five major objectives of debt management policy were, however, resolved and the funds needed to finance new debt and refinance old were raised.

With the cooperation of the Federal Reserve System, which actively entered the market for intermediate- and long-term Govern-

ment securities for the first time in a decade, short-term interest rates were kept at sufficiently high levels to deter large outflows of money from this country, and an adequate volume of long-term investment funds was encouraged, at reasonably low long-term rates.

While the outstanding volume of Government securities maturing in one year or less increased by $10¾ billion, the average maturity of the debt at the end of calendar 1961 remained unchanged from the 55-month average at the end of 1960.

The total cost of interest on the debt was $8.9 billion in calendar 1961 compared with $9.3 billion in the previous year.

Debt management operations in 1961

A broad array of debt management techniques was required to meet these difficult debt management objectives during the course of the calendar year.

Two techniques which had been reintroduced in 1960, so-called advance refunding and cash refunding, were continued with marked success. In addition, one wholly new device, the offering of "strips" of Treasury bills, was inaugurated. Use of six-month and one-year Treasury bills, which had first been offered in 1958 and 1959, respectively, and which have now become a fundamental part of the debt structure, was also continued.

Several steps were also taken to encourage continuing and expanding ownership of Series E and H savings bonds with the result that at the year's end the outstanding volume of these bonds, including accrued interest, had risen by more than $1¼ billion to a total of $44½ billion, or 15 percent of the total public debt. New sales of E and H bonds increased by 4 percent over 1960 levels and redemptions declined 10 percent.

In its management of the marketable debt, which includes most of the Federal debt except savings bonds and special securities issued to Government investment accounts, the Treasury concentrated new-cash financings in short-term issues. These were mainly Treasury bills, which were increased from $39½ billion outstanding at the end of 1960 to $43½ billion outstanding on December 31, 1961. The weekly bill maturities were increased by $4 billion and one-year bills maturing quarterly were increased by $1 billion. (In January 1962 another $500 million was added to the one-year bills maturing in that month, bringing each of the four quarterly one-year bill maturities up to $2 billion.) In contrast with increases in the weekly and quarterly bill maturities, the Treasury during 1961 cut back its tax anticipation series by $1 billion in order to bring total outstanding issues of tax anticipation bills more closely in line with the level of corporation tax payments.

Except for small additional amounts raised in the course of refunding operations, the Treasury's only new-cash financing outside of the bill market was the reoffering in October of a 3¼ percent note maturing in May 1963, first issued in May 1961. A total of more than $2¼ billion was raised by this means.

Debt refinancing operations also were largely confined to short-term securities during the first half of the calendar year, when the need to encourage the nascent upturn in the economy was paramount. With the recovery barely underway, Treasury debt operations were designed to avoid draining off long-term funds, which otherwise would be available for private investment, from the financial markets. This complemented the open market operations of the Federal Reserve System involving the purchase of long-term securities from the public, offset in part by sales of short-term securities.

The Treasury, therefore, in February and again in May 1961 undertook two refinancings of maturing debt into relatively short-term securities through the cash refunding technique, under which maturing securities are paid off directly to their holders and new securities sold for cash.

In a cash refunding, unlike the more traditional "exchange offering" method of refinancing maturing securities, the Treasury can control the exact amount to be sold, and is not circumscribed by the desires of the holders of the maturing issues either to exchange or, conversely, to demand payment in cash. In these two cases, the Treasury obtained a moderate amount of additional cash—a need at the time in view of the Government deficit—through issuing somewhat more in new securities than it paid off in old ones.

Certificates maturing in February in the amount of $7 billion were paid off and a new issue of 1½-year notes was sold, totaling slightly more than $7¼ billion. A similar operation was conducted in May when $7¾ billion of maturing securities were paid off and new cash was raised through the issuance of $8¼ billion of short-term securities, $5½ billion of one-year certificates and $2¾ billion of two-year notes.

Significant efforts to lengthen the debt became possible in the second half of the year, with the business recovery firmly established.

In July an exchange offer consisting of 1-year 3-month notes, three-year notes, and a reopening of a bond maturing in 1968 was made to holders of $12½ billion of obligations maturing between August and October. More than $11¾ billion of new securities were issued, including $5 billion of the three-year notes and three-quarter billion of the reopened bonds.

The November maturity of $7 billion provided another opportunity to work toward a balanced debt structure. In addition to one short-term issue, holders of the maturing securities were offered two

bonds, both reopenings of earlier issues, one maturing in 1966 and one maturing in 1974. In all, holders of \$6½ billion of the maturing issue exchanged their obligations for new securities including approximately \$2½ billion of the shorter bonds and one-half billion of the bonds maturing in 1974.

Some further debt extension was accomplished during the year by means of an exchange offering in November to holders of approximately \$970 million nonmarketable Series F and G savings bonds maturing in 1962. Owners of these obligations were offered in exchange marketable Treasury bonds maturing in 1968, a reopening of bonds first offered in June 1960. The exchange offer was accepted by holders of approximately \$320 million of the 1962 F and G maturities.

While these offerings made in the course of regular refinancing operations resulted in some redistribution of the debt, the major efforts in 1961 toward a balanced debt structure took the form of refunding of obligations in advance of maturity, that is, by an "advance refunding." In March a "junior" advance refunding of relatively short-term issues into intermediate-term securities resulted in the exchange of \$6 billion of securities maturing in 1962 and 1963 for obligations maturing in 1966 and 1967. As a result, the crowding of issues in the one-to-two-year maturity range was relieved, making room for other new or refunding issues to be placed in that area later as new needs arose. In September 1961, a "senior" advance refunding saw holders of \$3¾ billion of intermediate-term bonds maturing in 1970 and 1971 take advantage of an offer to exchange their holdings for longer term issues maturing between 1980 and 1998.

As a result of this advance refunding, there was a net increase over the year of almost \$2½ billion in total debt obligations having more than 20 years until maturity. The reduction of the volume of issues in the nine-to-ten-year area gave added flexibility for the placement of other debt in that maturity sector, if market conditions and other objectives favor such a possibility later on.

An entirely new debt management technique was used on two occasions during the year as a means of raising additional new cash. This was the offering of "strips" of Treasury bills, maturing over a series of consecutive weeks. The strip of bills offers an alternative to the device of weekly increases in the volume of regular Treasury bills, a technique which was also used frequently during the year. A strip bill offering of \$1.8 billion of Treasury bills to mature over a period of 18 weeks was made in June, followed by an offering in November of \$800 million of bills to mature over an 8-week period.

Although the Treasury's major financing operations each year necessarily involve marketable issues, nonmarketable obligations, and

particularly U.S. savings bonds, are an important element in the Government debt. Savings bonds owners on the average hold their securities for 7½ years, a considerably longer span of time than the average length of the outstanding marketable debt. Thus the purchase of savings bonds simplifies the Treasury's complicated problem of restructuring the debt.

The first step taken during the calendar year to encourage continuing ownership of savings bonds was the announcement in March of a second extension of Series E bonds issued from May 1941 through May 1949. A rate of 3¾ percent per year compounded semiannually is payable on these bonds for a 10-year period beginning with the date on which the bonds reach the end of their first extended maturity, 20 years from date of purchase.

In August the Treasury announced that it was granting an extended maturity on current income savings bonds for the first time. Series H bonds issued from June 1952 through January 1957 were given a 10-year extension, with interest payable during the extension period at the rate of 3¾ percent a year.

An additional action to encourage investment in savings bonds was the increase from $10,000 to $20,000 in the amount of Series H savings bonds which can be purchased in any one year by a single buyer.

Debt management operations early in 1962

At the outset of calendar 1962 the Treasury was faced with the necessity of refinancing or paying off $56 billion in maturing marketable securities, not counting the $30 billion involved in the refunding of regular weekly Treasury bills, which will be rolled over several times during 1962. It also faced the necessity of borrowing new cash from time to time, perhaps as much as $6½ billion in the first half of the year and $12 billion in the second half.

The first major cash borrowing of the year provided $1 billion to meet the Treasury's January needs through an offering of 4 percent bonds maturing in October 1969. There had been a significant reduction in the supply of bonds in the 1970 maturity area as a result of the advance refunding of the previous September. This helped create a market for the January offering. It illustrates the principle that debt management is a continuous process, with each operation necessarily related to the sequence of future operations.

In its February 1962 refunding the Treasury faced the task of exchanging $11¾ billion in maturing securities for new obligations. Of the total amount, more than $6¾ billion was publicly held; that is, in the hands of individual, business, and institutional investors other

than the Federal Reserve Banks and Government investment accounts.

Among the policy objectives which required careful attention were:

First, the continuing deficit in the United States international balance of payments indicated that any impact on short-term rates as a result of the refinancing ought to be upward, rather than downward. In line with this, a one-year security with an attractive yield of 3½ percent was offered.

Second, with a crowded refinancing schedule ahead—in particular the unusually large May and June maturities totaling more than \$15½ billion, of which \$13¼ billion is publicly held—it was necessary to maintain flexibility for future refundings. This consideration, too, influenced the choice of a one-year security, rather than a somewhat longer one maturing in May or August, as the short-term offering in the February exchange.

Third, with a restrictive statutory debt ceiling still in effect, and balance-of-payments considerations indicating that it might be desirable in the near future to exert still further upward pressure on the shortest term interest rates by adding again to the supply of 91-day bills, it was not possible to consider raising new cash in this refinancing. Thus an exchange offering rather than a cash refunding was decided on.

Fourth, in order to achieve some overall balance in the maturity structure, and in view of all the other debt in the shorter term area, it was desirable to offer a security in the intermediate range, and a 4½-year 4 percent note was offered.

Fifth, the possibility of offering a long-term bond was considered. The decision not to make such an offering at that time was based in part on a belief that lengthening of the debt structure might be accomplished under more favorable terms and with much less impact on the financial markets and on interest rates at a later time through an advance refunding. It appeared that selling a long-term security would have required a very favorable interest rate, one which might have exerted upward pressure on other long-term rates. With the domestic economy still operating at less than capacity and unemployment still in excess of 5½ percent, it seemed unwise to offer the option of a long-term investment.

Throughout 1962 the Treasury intends to make its needs and intentions known to the financial markets and the public. Treasury actions are necessarily significant elements in the market process. This fact was recognized at the outset of 1961 when both domestic and international demands indicated a need to maintain short-term rates at relatively high, and even rising levels, and to maintain long-term rates at a reasonably low level. This dual objective was not kept secret.

Similarly, late in 1961, the intention of the Treasury was made known when it became evident that it would be desirable if the short-term bill rate, which had been moving in a range of 2¼ to 2½ percent, should edge upwards to the 2¾ percent level to prevent the emergence of significant interest rate differentials here and abroad.

To the maximum extent feasible, indications will continue to be given as to the direction in which the influence of Treasury debt management actions will be working.

TAX POLICY

The direct and important influence of the Federal tax system upon the national economy is demonstrated by the impact of tax considerations on individual and business decisions as well as the very magnitude of tax receipts. In the calendar year 1961, some 100 million individual taxpayers, with a total of 70 million dependents, filed personal income tax returns. They paid $42.4 billion in income taxes. Corporations paid $20.3 billion. These two major sources produced more than four-fifths of the total of the more than $75 billion in budget receipts from taxes. The remainder came from excise taxes, estate and gift taxes, and customs collections. An additional $15 billion in excise and employment taxes went to trust funds to finance Federal highway, social security, and other programs.

In all, Federal tax receipts exceeded $90 billion, the equivalent of 17.3 percent of our gross national product.

Objectives of tax policy

Tax policies are of concern to all—as they should be. Taxes importantly influence myriad economic decisions, and play a significant role in determining the level of economic activity, the distribution of income, and competitive business relationships. Tax policies also affect the value of our money, our balance of international payments, and the rate at which our economy grows. Among the many important elements to consider in determining tax policy are:

Adequacy—to meet the Government's needs for revenues.

Vitality—to assure that the tax system enhances, rather than inhibits, economic efficiency, growth, and stability.

Equity—to achieve fairness as between different taxpayers.

Neutrality—to insure that taxes do not artificially influence economic decisions.

Simplicity—to make possible taxpayer understanding of tax laws, and effective and economical tax administration.

A basic objective is to maintain a tax system that permits us to meet our public needs. Adequate revenues are required to maintain our defenses, support our international commitments, provide the public services required of the Federal Government, and to finance these activities in a manner that maintains full confidence, at home and abroad, in the management of our fiscal affairs.

Adequacy does not mean that revenues must always equal expenditures. It refers, rather, to the capacity of the tax system to supply revenues in the amounts necessary to finance expenditures without adverse economic consequences. In some circumstances revenues should exceed expenditures to produce a budgetary surplus; in others, a deficit is appropriate.

The overall revenue yield of the tax system at different levels of business activity is a major test of its economic effectiveness—the second major objective of tax policy. If the tax system is to make a significant contribution to economic stability, it must be responsive to changes in business conditions. The total tax yield should decline more than total income in time of recession, so that the impact of the recession on disposable income is moderated. The reverse should occur in a time of rapid economic expansion and inflationary threat.

In addition to contributing to economic stability, tax policy also influences the rate of economic growth. Our tax laws can, for example, contribute to growth by increasing the attractiveness of investment in new productive equipment. They can also inhibit growth by making certain types of less-productive activity more attractive than other, more economically valuable, undertakings.

A third major goal of tax policy is equity. Each person should contribute his appropriate share to the cost of Government, and he should feel confident that others are doing so as well.

Opinions vary as to what is fair or equitable in the application of particular taxes, but there are some generally accepted principles of tax fairness.

One is "horizontal" equity: persons with equal incomes and similar circumstances should pay equal taxes.

A second is "vertical" equity: as income increases, the proportion that goes into taxes should rise. The effectiveness and efficiency of our income tax laws, which are to a considerable extent subject to voluntary compliance, depend upon a general belief that each individual's share of the tax burden is just, and that others are not escaping.

In applying standards of equity, our tax laws recognize variations in taxpayers' circumstances. In some instances, departures from uniform rules may be the means of achieving important public purposes. But tax equity requires that special tax provisions be carefully considered. They are justified only when real and significant differences exist between taxpayers' situations, or when there is no better way of attaining a compelling national objective than by exceptional tax rules.

Related to the concept of tax equity is that of tax neutrality Tax rates should apply uniformly and without discrimination be-

tween individuals, between businesses, and between the ways in which similarly situated individuals choose to conduct their economic affairs.

Simplicity is also a basic objective of tax policy. In a complex modern society there may be conflicts between simplicity and other objectives. But in evaluating our tax policies, simplicity is an important consideration. Otherwise, the tax system becomes virtually incomprehensible, compliance becomes increasingly burdensome, and expensive enforcement processes are required.

Conformity of the present system with tax policy objectives

In the light of these objectives, there are many features of our tax structure that need revision to meet changing social, economic, and international conditions, and to improve tax equity. For example, as health, welfare, and other programs grow, some features of the tax system—initiated in support of welfare goals—should be reexamined. Similarly, important features of our tax structure, imposed in wartime to meet special needs, are no longer consistent with our objectives.

Special preferences for some taxpayers invite claims by others for similar relief. When some taxpayers are permitted to pay less, others must inevitably pay more if revenues are to be maintained. Special provisions create inequity, add to the complexity of tax law and tax forms, and hamper taxpayer understanding and compliance.

Differences in the treatment of income from different sources affect business and investment decisions and distort the allocation of economic resources. Not the least of these distortions is the pursuit of special treatment, which diverts attention from ordinary business decisions to opportunities for the legal avoidance of tax liabilities.

How the tax system should be changed

1961 tax proposals.—Our present tax system is not contributing enough to an improved rate of economic growth. To meet the requirements of a growing population and labor force, to increase per capita income, and to raise employment levels, we need a larger volume of capital formation. Modernization of plant and equipment must be accelerated if we are to increase productivity and enable our industries to compete more effectively in international markets, thus lessening the pressure on our balance of payments.

To this end, the President recommended a tax credit for investment in machinery and equipment. The presently planned tax credit of 8 percent will afford substantial encouragement for increased investment. This form of incentive achieves a greater stimulus to investment per dollar of revenue loss than would the available alternatives.

The administration has also recognized that guidelines for depreciation deductions require revision if they are to reflect economic and technological changes which affect obsolescence. Priority in these revisions has been given to textile machinery, in keeping with a Presidential directive, but new and simplified depreciation schedules for all other industries will be announced in the spring of 1962. With more realistic tax allowances for depreciable property, American industry will be in a better position to maintain the most modern industrial plant in the world.

The investment credit was one part of the set of urgently needed legislative reforms recommended by the President in his April 20, 1961, tax message to the Congress. The President also recommended statutory changes in taxation that will yield the revenues needed to offset the loss resulting from the investment credit. These changes will also remove certain obvious defects and inequities in the tax structure.

One necessary area of revision is the tax treatment of income from foreign sources. The recommended amendments would serve the overall objective of tax neutrality between domestic and foreign operations by eliminating the existing privilege of deferring tax payments on earnings from many types of overseas operations until such time as those earnings are returned to this country. The administration's proposals would also remove the adverse effect on our balance of payments which now results from the artificial tax inducement to overseas investment. Specifically, the recommendations would permit tax deferral privileges for profits earned in developing countries only and tighten the tax treatment of other foreign income. These involve tax haven operations; taxation of U.S. shareholders in foreign investment companies; taxation of American citizens residing abroad; estate tax on real property located abroad; computation of allowances for foreign tax credits on dividends; taxation of foreign trusts; and additional information with respect to certain foreign corporations controlled by Americans.

Statutory changes are also necessary to cope with abuses of business deductions for entertainment, gifts, and other expense account items. Business deductions for entertainment, vacations, club dues, and luxurious travel too frequently provide purely personal benefits. Use of such deductions severely discriminates against the average taxpayer, who must meet his personal expenses out of income after tax, thereby undermining general confidence in the fairness of our tax system. Successive administrative efforts under present law have not succeeded in ending abuses. More definite and enforceable statutory provisions were recommended as the effective remedy.

Corrective legislation is also needed with respect to the tax treatment of profits on sales of depreciable property to the extent of prior depreciation. Proper taxation of this income has become more urgent than ever, in view of the administration's plans to revise depreciable lives and its legislative proposal to liberalize treatment of salvage value in determining depreciation. Profits from sales of depreciable property should be treated as ordinary income, and the administration has recommended accordingly that they be taxed as ordinary income to the extent of depreciation allowed after December 31, 1961.

Under present law several types of business institutions enjoy unwarranted tax preferences. Recommendations were made: To insure that either cooperatives or their patrons pay taxes currently on earnings which reflect business activities; to repeal special provisions now applicable to the operating income of mutual fire and casualty insurance companies; and to amend the deductible reserve provisions applicable to mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations to assure nondiscriminatory taxation among competing financial institutions.

The privileged treatment of dividend income enacted in 1954 has not proved to be effective in fostering additional capital investment and it unduly favors the upper bracket taxpayer. Repeal was recommended for both the exclusion from an individual's income of the first $50 of dividends and the credit against tax of 4 percent of additional dividends.

A system of tax withholding on dividends and interest was recommended to overcome the serious loss of revenue and the unfairness that result from the failure of some individuals to report these types of income on their tax returns. It has become clear that this gap in tax payments cannot be closed by taxpayer educational programs nor by attempts to apply other collection techniques to the millions of separate dividend and interest transactions. An automatic system similar to tax withholding for employee compensation is essential.

The President has recommended that Congress grant him the authority to adjust personal income tax rates downward by as much as 5 percentage points, subject to congressional disapproval. This discretionary tax flexibility is needed as a means of facilitating the achievement of the objectives of the Employment Act of 1946. Without it the tax structure is incapable of contributing as much as it should to the attainment of economic stability.

Steps were taken in 1961 to improve tax administration. Legislation was enacted to authorize the use of taxpayer account numbers to improve enforcement and collection of taxes. The account number system will facilitate a greatly expanded use of automatic data process-

ing equipment by the Internal Revenue Service. This will make possible the assembling of a single file of all tax data for any one taxpayer as an essential part of a modern administrative system.

As a result of the President's recommendations, the Congress also increased appropriations for the Internal Revenue Service to add personnel and expand tax enforcement programs. The President directed the Internal Revenue Service to give particular attention to methods of inventory reporting and to the broadening of tax audit coverage.

Strengthening of administration increases revenues, and maintains general confidence that tax laws are being uniformly and vigorously enforced.

Elements of more comprehensive tax reform

In accordance with a Presidential directive, the Treasury is preparing a more comprehensive tax reform program. Studies are underway on the manner in which existing tax provisions operate, and their probable effects on the economy and on the distribution of tax liabilities. These studies are providing a factual and analytical basis for tax reform proposals consistent with our general policy objectives. Legislative proposals will be presented to the Congress prior to adjournment of its 1962 session.

Attention will be directed first to the income taxes, corporate and personal, but it is recognized that the estate and gift taxes and the excise taxes also demand attention. As we proceed with the reform program, proposals in these areas will be offered.

The studies now in progress involve an intensive investigation of the operation and effects of current exclusions from income, deductions, and credits. The general purpose is to determine where and in what manner the income tax base might properly be broadened and unwarranted special preferences eliminated. Broadening of the tax base will permit significant reductions of tax rates without sacrifice of tax revenues. Possible changes are being carefully evaluated in terms of tax equity, neutrality, simplification, and the contribution they can make to our national goals, including improved growth and efficiency of our free enterprise economic system.

Continuing study is also being given to the most feasible means of strengthening the countercyclical effects of the tax system on the economy. We need to make the tax system more responsive to changes in levels of income, unemployment, profits, and sales. Only if we succeed in mitigating the excessive swings of our economy will we be able to attain the steady, healthy, and prolonged economic growth we need to achieve our true potential.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

I. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Shortly after taking office, the President outlined in a special message to the Congress a broad and energetic attack on the balance-of-payments problem facing this country. In response to the clear and urgent need a wide variety of measures have been introduced and pursued with vigor by all agencies concerned. At the President's direction, the Secretary of the Treasury assumed special responsibility for continuous review of all these activities, and for reporting to him at frequent intervals on the status of our international accounts. This is an appraisal of progress over the past year, and of the hard tasks that still lie ahead.

During 1961, the immediate pressures apparent at the time the administration took office were relieved. Confidence in the dollar was strengthened; the gold outflow slowed; and the deterioration in our world competitive position arrested. Nevertheless, the task of eliminating our balance-of-payments deficit has only begun. Until it is finished, we cannot rest easy.

The main responsibility for righting our deficit lies in the sustained efforts of Government, business, and labor. But the cooperation of other free countries is also essential if we are to build a stronger international financial system. That system must be capable not only of supporting and nourishing expanded trade among the free nations but also of withstanding the strains and pressures that are an inevitable part of progress.

The results of our efforts thus far have been good enough to justify confidence that we have made the right start; they are not so good as to justify complacency. Part of our improvement in 1961 came from palliatives, and palliatives must be continued in 1962. But the cure has also begun to work, and it can be a lasting cure, as long as we recognize that it can be neither simple nor painless.

Full success will require time. The necessary time is ours—if we use it effectively. Today the dollar is still strong, bulwarked by over 40 percent of the monetary gold stock of the free world. Time will not be our ally if we waste it, for then confidence will be shaken, the basis for essential cooperation among the leading financial powers lost, and the future will be in doubt.

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The nature of the problem

In 1961, our basic accounts, which sum up all our recorded transactions with foreigners except flows of short-term capital, were in deficit to the extent of $600 million, a substantial reduction from the basic deficits of $1.9 billion in 1960 and $4.3 billion in 1959. This reduction reflected both a larger export surplus and reduced net payments abroad on Government account—progress in the directions we must move. But it is clear that our progress did not stem entirely from factors of a lasting sort.

The large surplus of over $3 billion in our trade accounts, excluding those exports financed by Government grants and capital, resulted in part from the low import levels that accompanied the recent recession. In addition, special debt prepayments to the United States—by the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, the Philippines, and Italy—contributed almost $700 million to our receipts, a much larger amount than can be expected year after year. Because these special factors were concentrated in the early part of the year, our basic deficit increased appreciably during the final six months.

Moreover, on top of the basic deficit, short-term capital continued to flow abroad in amounts only slightly less than during 1960. These flows were much less disturbing than in 1960, when speculation against the dollar developed. They did not reflect or arouse the same doubts over the future of the dollar. Instead, more of the outflow in 1961 consisted of commercial credits to other countries, which helped to support a continued expansion of trade. But this was only part of the cause, and in 1961 the size of the short-term capital outflow clearly aggravated our problem.

Altogether, our deficit in 1961 amounted to nearly $2.5 billion. While sharply below the average of $3.7 billion for the three previous years, this is still far from our target of equilibrium in our international accounts. A deficit of the proportions of 1961 could be, and was, financed without placing new strains on the monetary system only because confidence in the dollar was strong and our determination to meet our problem was apparent.

A little over a third of our deficit in 1961, or $857 million, was reflected in gold sales from our monetary stocks. Of this, $324 million was purchased by foreigners in the single month of January, before the President had made clear the determination of this administration to maintain the value of the dollar and to take the vigorous measures necessary to restore a balance to our international accounts without resort to direct controls or restrictions.

Our ability to finance our deficit in 1961 cannot be permitted to obscure the nature of the continuing problem before us. This country is agreed on its vital responsibilities for leadership in the

defense of the free world and for assisting the developing nations to find a better life in free societies. But it is not always understood that these burdens cannot be carried if we do not, over a series of years, earn a larger surplus in our commercial accounts.

Equally important is the fact that a sound dollar is essential to the strength and stability of the whole international monetary system, and thus a vital concern to all our allies and trading partners. American dollars, side by side with gold, are a part of the basic reserves of nearly every country in the free world. They use dollars to finance much of their worldwide trade, to pay for shipping and transportation, and to support their foreign investment or borrowing. It is this universal acceptability of the dollar as a reserve and trading currency that has made possible a vast expansion in world trade.

The dollar can continue to perform these functions only so long as it is reliable. It must be immediately reliable as a currency that can be converted into gold at a fixed price. It must be ultimately reliable as a solid claim on the enormous and richly varied resources of our abundant economy, a claim undiluted by inflation, creeping or rapid.

The broad challenge before us is to maintain the value of the dollar unquestioned, and to do so without impairing our vital domestic objectives, the strength of our mutual defense, or our ability to assist the less fortunate nations along the path to prosperity and freedom. These tasks are mutually reinforcing. We cannot afford to neglect one for another, for only when our economy is expanding at home, our defenses strong, and the poorer countries are making visible progress can we command the sort of confidence in our own future that is necessary.

The overall objectives

Our programs and policies to maintain the strength of the dollar within a framework of free and expanding markets at home and abroad are focused on two broad and related objectives:

First, we must eliminate the deficits in our international accounts, taking the good years and the bad together, so that prolonged and excessive drains on our own reserves cease. This will require, above all, that we achieve a still larger commercial surplus by competing more vigorously with producers of other countries both in foreign markets and at home. It also requires that we reduce our net payments to other countries on Government account to the minimum required by national security and economic development objectives. And, we must eliminate from our tax system artificial incentives, grounded in neither equity nor economic efficiency, to moving capital abroad.

Second, on this firm base, we must build a stronger framework of mutual cooperation among governments and monetary authorities. Acting with our partners, we must be able to defend the international monetary structure from speculative excesses and other strains. In particular, while allowing short-term funds to move freely from country to country in accordance with private initiative, we must make it impossible for sudden and capricious movements to undermine the stability of the payments system.

To achieve these objectives, the energies and resources of all agencies of the U.S. Government have been mobilized to specific tasks in the areas of their responsibilities. To assure that the proper priorities are maintained and the appropriate sense of urgency prevails throughout Government, the Secretary of the Treasury has, under the President's authority, established procedures for continuous review of all these activities. Full reports on the actions of the Government departments and agencies involved are prepared for the President's review at least once every three months. Special measures being taken or needed throughout the Government to overcome our balance-of-payments problem are brought to his attention promptly, and he has issued a series of directives, and sent to Congress a number of proposals to intensify and coordinate these efforts.

Eliminating the deficit

The balance of payments is made up of countless individual transactions, each responding to a wide variety of factors. Among these factors, some are under the direct control of Government; others reflect the performance of our whole domestic economy; and still others the policies and performance of other nations. Amid these complexities, there can be no satisfactory single solution to the deficit. What is needed is a concerted effort on all fronts—by the Government, business, labor, and finance in this country and by other leading countries as well, particularly those whose balance-of-payments surpluses represent the opposite side of our deficit.

Immediate measures.—The first line of attack on the balance-of-payments deficit consists of measures to curtail the outflow of dollars stemming from the activities of Government itself. Many of these measures are now well advanced, and contributed to the improvement in 1961. Others are just now becoming effective, and should provide needed help during 1962. But still more can be and is being done to assure that all Government programs are fully adjusted to current needs.

The Secretary of Defense is conducting negotiations with certain of our allies to offset, through the purchase by them of additional U.S. military equipment and services, the heavy payments which

we must make to maintain and support American forces in countries participating in the common defense. Expenditures for defense purposes overseas were close to $3 billion in 1961. It is expected that our total sales of military equipment and services will result in payments to the United States of more than $1 billion in the calendar year 1962, compared with less than half as much in 1961. This will help greatly in reducing our 1962 deficit.

The Defense Department has also directed the return of procurement to U.S. sources of a portion of the major equipment, supplies, and services formerly purchased in foreign countries for the use of our armed forces overseas. It is streamlining overseas deployments and pruning installations with a view to conserving dollars within the framework of our defense requirements. Military and civilian personnel and their dependents are being urged to reduce their personal expenditures overseas and to channel their family savings into U.S. saving bonds and other American securities or savings institutions.

In our economic assistance programs we are reducing the portion transferred to foreign countries in the form of dollars rather than U.S. goods and services. Conversely, the share of our aid transferred in the form of U.S. goods and services is being increased. Because a substantial part of current expenditures stems from commitments made under earlier policies, the full results of the new emphasis have not yet been reflected in the balance-of-payments data. Approximately two-thirds of the funds expended for all our foreign economic assistance programs in 1961 (including foreign currency sales of agricultural surpluses) were initially utilized for expenditure in the United States. The portion spent in this country will increase as procurement orders under present directives become more fully reflected in our balance of payments. Ways are being developed to reduce still further the impact of economic assistance on our balance of payments without damage to the objectives of the program of the Agency for International Development.

Our program for bartering agricultural surpluses under Public Law 480 is being reexamined to make sure it will not adversely affect the balance of payments of the United States. The danger is that, in some instances, potential export sales for dollars may be diverted into barter arrangements that return to this country imports for which there is no current need. This problem should be recognized in any modification of legislation or additional appropriations for the barter programs contemplated by the Congress.

Longer range programs.—The task of reaching a balance in our international accounts is not one that the Government can achieve alone. The private sector of the economy has an even more vital

role to play. Longrun equilibrium will be reached and maintained only if private industry improves its efficiency more rapidly, produces goods and services fully competitive in world markets, and actively seeks out and fully exploits its export opportunities.

Here, the Government can act as a prod and catalyst and help assure the proper environment. We have recognized that, if business moves ahead satisfactorily, a balanced budget in fiscal 1963 is a desirable part of this environment. Under conditions of strong private demand, a balanced budget would assure that the overall fiscal program of the Government is in keeping with the need to avoid excesses in our domestic economy and to release savings and resources for productive investment. Moreover, our monetary policies are being conducted in a manner to assure that ample credit is available to finance domestic growth without providing new fuel for inflation. But, in the last analysis, the critical decisions and the crucial actions are those of private citizens.

Above all else is the need for business and labor to exert conscious restraint in shaping wage and price policies. Our industry cannot remain competitive if we repeat the pattern of the 1950's, when prices of industrial goods in this country advanced more rapidly than those of our leading competitors. Prices of American manufactured goods exports, for instance, rose 14 percent relative to those of other industrialized nations from 1953 to 1960. Over the same period, our share of world exports of manufactures declined from 25.9 percent to 21.6 percent.

All the agencies of the Government directly concerned—the Council of Economic Advisers, the Departments of Labor and Commerce, and the Treasury—are cooperating to demonstrate to all Americans the key fact that the United States can, in this intensely competitive world, win the battle for markets only by doing a better job in restraining our own prices and costs. The President's Labor and Management Advisory Committee, too, is fully aware of the importance of price stability to our international payments situation, as well as to our domestic economic welfare.

The Council of Economic Advisers has set forth guideposts for wage and price decisions consistent with our long-range needs. These guideposts would permit increases in average wages over time in line with increases in national productivity. They would allow for the correction of inequities in the wage structure, and would permit market forces to be appropriately reflected in relative wages and prices. They do not provide precise answers to every question that arises amid the tug and pull of collective bargaining and pricing decisions. But they can indicate, amid the strong pressures on both labor and

management to seek whatever bargaining advantage the moment offers, where the public interest lies.

Fortunately, we have so far come out of the recent recession without price increases. Wholesale prices of industrial commodities are actually a bit lower than in the spring of 1961 despite a gain in production of over 12 percent—altogether the best performance of the postwar years. At the same time, prices in most foreign countries have tended to rise. But, as the domestic economy moves ahead, and the benefits of extraordinary gains in productivity typical of the early stages of recovery are absorbed, we cannot relax our vigilance.

Upon taking office, the President suggested that it was the responsibility of every citizen to ask what he could do for his country. In this area of price and wage decision, that challenge is clear and specific.

More rapid modernization of our industrial plants, so that the United States can retain its leadership in efficient production, is another essential part of our longer run effort to achieve and maintain a stronger position in export markets. Improved efficiency is the only way that we can hope to achieve faster growth at home and a better life for all of our citizens, while still meeting our commitments abroad and remaining competitive in world markets.

This improved efficiency is in good part dependent on incorporating modern science and technology in our production methods. Congress now has before it a bill that would provide a tax credit to be applied against purchases of new industrial equipment. Within the framework of existing laws, the Treasury also has underway a program of depreciation reform, updating the outmoded guidelines set years ago and permitting faster writeoffs in line with current experience and technology. Together, these key reforms will provide incentives for new investment in the United States comparable to those available for investment in productive facilities in other industrialized countries of the free world.

At the same time, our payments situation underscores the importance of removing from our tax laws those provisions that give an unwarranted stimulus to investment by American firms in the developed countries abroad. American foreign business does not require the use of special tax privileges, and particularly access to tax havens that avoid practically all taxes, to operate effectively in developed countries with business tax systems comparable to ours.

Price stability and improved efficiency provide the essential underpinning for any effort to expand our commercial trade surplus by penetrating export markets aggressively while at the same time meeting import competition without resort to restrictions. In addition,

Government officials and businessmen must become much more export-minded than ever before. To assure maximum exploitation of all opportunities, efforts within the Government to facilitate and encourage the flow of American goods and services to foreign markets have been greatly increased.

The foreign trade functions of the Foreign Service and the Department of Commerce have been reshaped and infused with fresh energy so that American business can be made aware of export opportunities as they arise. Foreign market surveys by our Foreign Service numbered over 34,000 in 1961, an increase of 73 percent over 1960. The Commerce Department has established a National Export Expansion Council, linked to 14 regional councils throughout the United States, on which 1,000 business executives are being asked to serve.

Efforts to familiarize foreign businessmen with American products and firms also are being intensified. The U.S. Trade Center Program, initiated successfully in London in 1961, is being expanded. Centers in Bangkok, Frankfurt, and Tokyo will open in 1962. In 1961 we participated in 11 international trade fairs and sent special trade missions to 12 countries.

The Department of Agriculture, utilizing foreign currencies received from sales of surpluses abroad, has expanded its program to develop foreign markets for American wheat, feed grains, rice, and other agricultural products. Forty private trade groups are associated with the Department in this effort. In 1961 alone, agricultural trade promotion exhibits were provided at 20 international fairs in Europe, Africa, the Far East, and Latin America.

The Export-Import Bank, in cooperation with 60 insurance companies, has developed a broad program of export credit insurance to be carried out through the newly created Foreign Credit Insurance Association. The FCIA, which began operations early in February 1962, is offering to exporters throughout the United States a single insurance policy, backed by extensive Government guarantees, covering both commercial and political risks connected with U.S. export sales to buyers in friendly foreign countries. When fully effective, this new insurance program, together with existing Government and private facilities, should permit the American exporter to offer export credit on a footing at least as favorable as available to his foreign competitors.

To promote foreign travel to the United States, and thereby reduce our deficit to about $1 billion a year on foreign travel account, the Department of Commerce has established a new agency, the U.S. Travel Service, assisted by a 36-man Travel Advisory Committee drawn from our private travel and tourist industry. United States

travel promotion personnel are now established in seven foreign cities and are working with travel agents, carriers, and the general public in 30 foreign countries.

Procedures for entry into the United States for foreign business and vacation travelers have been simplified. Most visas for such visitors are now issued in less than 30 minutes. The Department of State last year recommended legislation designed to simplify visa requirements for travelers still further and eliminate them entirely on the basis of reciprocity. Congress failed to act on this proposal in 1961, but it will be resubmitted at the 1962 session.

To assure that the maximum potential from this wide variety of efforts is reached the Secretaries of the Treasury and of Commerce recommended that the President appoint an export coordinator in the Department of Commerce to concentrate wholly on the overriding need to expand our export sales.

The export coordinator would be responsible for developing, in consultation with private business, meaningful export targets by industry, and by country and region of destination. He would assure that the vast facilities of Government are used to best advantage in helping our exporters to reach these targets. He would keep a close watch on performance, pursuing through his own small staff and existing channels the reasons for any shortfalls and assisting in the removal of obstacles as they develop. Finally, he should identify new problems that might arise, and make recommendations to the proper officials for dealing with them.

The role of other countries.—The deficit in our own balance of payments has its counterpart in the surpluses of other countries. These surpluses, in recent years, have been largely concentrated in several of the industrialized countries in continental Western Europe. These countries have as great a responsibility for cutting down their surpluses as we have for reducing our deficit, if the international monetary system is to be both strong and stable.

Substantial advances have occurred over the past year in this sharing of responsibility. There were the military arrangements and sizable debt prepayments by certain of our allies already mentioned. Further agreements along these lines are anticipated during 1962. But there must be more. We are hard at work now developing the means.

Only a beginning has been made in mutual support for the expanding needs of the developing countries for economic assistance, on terms and conditions suited to their circumstances. Conventional loans, repayable within relatively short periods at high rates of interest, do not adequately meet these needs. Other industrialized countries, in the years ahead, must contribute much more assistance

to the developing countries, and on better terms. This must be a continuing objective of our foreign policy.

In most industrialized countries, businesses and individuals are still not free to invest where and when they wish outside their own currency areas. Frequently, they are not free to invest in the United States when they want to, and in ways they prefer. Such restrictions can no longer be generally justified on balance-of-payments grounds. Continued use of them is especially anomalous in the case of the countries with large and growing monetary reserves.

Surplus countries should move boldly now in freeing those capital movements. Moreover, our longtime objective—removal of controls over trade itself—is only partially fulfilled. To be sure, quotas and other quantitative restrictions, so common earlier in the postwar period, are now largely gone for manufactured goods in the industrialized countries. That has been a great gain. But barriers remain for agricultural goods. And the progress of the Common Market, desirable as it is, will bring into being a common external tariff, a barrier which must be lowered if the United States is to expand its sales to this great and growing market.

A breakthrough is imperative in this area. Broad-scale trade negotiations under the authority of the Trade Expansion Act that the President has already proposed to the Congress offer the only realistic opportunity.

Strengthening the world monetary system

The first requisite for a strong and healthy international monetary system is progress toward resolving our own basic balance-of-payments problem. Only in that way can there be a firm basis for continuing confidence in the dollar. But even then the system will remain exposed to potential shocks and strains arising from large-scale shifts of liquid funds from one country to another.

Normally, these short-term capital flows serve a constructive purpose in moving funds to the point of greatest need. But, these flows can also magnify temporary fluctuations in a nation's balance of payments and become a vehicle for speculation against one currency or another. No nation, however strong in reserves, could withstand alone the potential pressures that could conceivably arise. The industrialized nations therefore have a common interest in protecting the system upon which we all rely to facilitate the flow of trade among us.

Basic to progress in meeting this problem are frank consultations and close understanding among the leading financial nations. The working groups within the Organization for Economic Cooperation

and Development and the regular meetings of European Central Bankers at Basle, to which the Federal Reserve now regularly sends an observer, have provided appropriate forums for such discussions, and the cooperative spirit displayed has been gratifying. As a result, we can now shape our policies with better understanding of the needs and responses of others. The uncertainties and lack of information that can be a breeding ground for speculation and instability have been largely dissipated.

It was this understanding and cooperative approach toward our mutual problems which made possible the agreement announced in December by ten leading industrialized countries to supplement the resources of the International Monetary Fund by means of a new system of lending arrangements totaling $6 billion. These arrangements will greatly enhance the ability of the Fund to cushion any significant shocks to the monetary system, from whatever source, and to diffuse the impact among the surplus countries best able to bear it. In particular, the new arrangements would greatly increase the potential resources of the Fund in currencies of the surplus countries of Western Europe, upon which the United States would have to draw in the event of need. We are awaiting final approval of the enabling legislation by the Congress.

The Treasury also began, during the past year, to operate directly in the foreign exchange markets. Using in part currencies borrowed in foreign markets, this intervention was helpful in damping down the kinds of temporary fluctuations in the exchanges that can set off excessive short-term capital movements. The Federal Reserve, acting under its existing statutory authority, began in March 1962 to engage in foreign exchange operations in full consultation and cooperation with the Treasury. This participation by the Federal Reserve will strengthen this country's resources and facilities for countering any threatening pressures against the dollar in world exchange markets. It will, in the end, contribute to the further use of the dollar as a reserve and trading currency.

There is one area in which the United States can take action to eliminate an incentive for short-term capital flows that serve no real economic purpose. Certain recently imposed taxes abroad, in combination with the current provisions of our tax laws permitting a credit for foreign taxes paid, have created, for some companies, an entirely artificial incentive to transfer liquid balances abroad. A specific recommendation for dealing with this quirk in the application of our tax laws has been prepared by the Treasury so that appropriate remedy may be included in the tax bill this year.

Prospects for 1962

Changes in any nation's balance of payments from year to year, reflecting a mass of crosscurrents in both the domestic and foreign economies, are never fully predictable. Nevertheless, it is clear that the measures already taken and proposed will not have had time to work their full effect in 1962. We must therefore be prepared for another deficit in the balance this year.

The principal factor working against a balance in 1962 is the prospect of a sharp increase in imports over the unusually low level during the early part of 1961. This can be expected in response to the growth of our domestic economy. The same sort of increase cannot safely be assumed for exports, tied closely to market conditions abroad, although we will be doing all we can to expand our foreign markets. Our commitments for defense and economic assistance should, however, impose a smaller burden, because of foreign debt payments, offsetting payments for military purchases, and the tying of aid to the fullest extent possible to purchases from the United States.

We must be prepared also for a possible further outflow of short-term capital. Borrowings in the American market by residents of other countries and foreign governments, unusually large over the past two years, are likely to slacken, but not to cease. In the conduct of our monetary and debt management policies, we must remain continually alert to assure that our own short-term market does not become so liquid that credit spills over unnecessarily into foreign lending.

The means for financing our prospective deficit in 1962 are available. In the process, some portion will need to be settled in gold as some countries exchange part of their dollar holdings for gold to restore or maintain their varied rule-of-thumb ratios of gold to their total international reserves, although ratios of that sort have less relevance as international cooperation becomes closer and the payments system is strengthened.

These gold losses in 1962 should not be of a size or character to cause dismay. But they will be a forceful reminder that, until our accounts are fully in order, we are using our reserves to buy time.

We still have the time for the most important element in any real cure consistent with the maintenance of our commitments to free world security and economic progress in the developing countries—an expanded commercial surplus. To achieve that expanded commercial surplus we shall have to apply ourselves to the job at hand with the same urgency it would need if little or no time were left. And we shall also have to insist that other free countries able to do so assume and discharge their full share of the common burden, and

provide us with the sort of trading opportunities that will permit us to carry our own full share.

Essential parts of this overall program still require legislative action for their full implementation:

Authority to participate in the supplementary International Monetary Fund arrangements.

Authority to bargain effectively for lower tariffs with the European Common Market and other countries under the terms of the Trade Expansion Act.

Incentives for more rapid modernization of industrial equipment by means of an investment tax credit.

The removal of special inducements to invest abroad by eliminating the possibilities for tax avoidance on foreign operations through the use of tax havens and unwarranted deferments of taxes on operations of foreign subsidiaries.

New appropriations adequate to staff and operate effectively the office of the recommended export coordinator and the enlarged functions of the Departments of State and Commerce in stimulating exports.

Simplified visa requirements for foreign visitors.

Continuation of Public Law 480 in a form that will not adversely affect our balance of payments.

Recognition of the problems before us, the wisdom to devise and forcefully apply appropriate remedies, the understanding cooperation of our allies abroad—all of these are critical elements in a successful resolution of our current difficulties. But in the end we will succeed, as in all our endeavors, only as all Americans grasp the challenge, and demonstrate that combination of restraint in setting wages and prices and bold initiative in seizing export opportunities that the circumstances require. The stability of the dollar is a key to economic progress at home and abroad. Beyond that, it will stand as a symbol of our own determination to discharge the responsibility that is ours for leadership of the free world.

II. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

Economic development of the less-developed areas of the free world is a primary objective of U.S. policy. In this area the Treasury is concerned particularly with the relationship of development assistance to our balance-of-payments situation, as described above; with encouraging the flow of funds from other industrialized countries; with the terms and conditions of lending by U.S. agencies and their effect upon the economies of the recipients; and with the impact of the monetary, fiscal, and exchange policies of the recipient economies upon the effective use of public assistance and private capital.

The Secretary of the Treasury, as chairman of the statutory coordinating group, the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, is charged with the task of coordinating foreign lending and stabilization policies and operations with overall governmental policies.

Since the rise of strong economies in other industrialized countries of the free world, we have endeavored to obtain from them a larger and more effective flow of financial assistance on both public and private account to the developing countries.

Through the International Bank and its affiliated institutions, through the newly formed Development Assistance Committee of the O.E.C.D., through consortia dealing with particular countries, and through less formal channels, this objective has been pursued.

In carrying out the coordinating activities of the National Advisory Council, the Treasury has sought financial terms and conditions of lending which are suited to the changing objectives of U.S. policy, and which take into account the appropriate interrelationship of the activities of the international agencies, the Export-Import Bank, the Agency for International Development, other Government agencies, and private institutions.

Through a variety of contacts, consultations, and negotiations with less-developed countries the Treasury has encouraged financial policies which will strengthen their economies, develop and enlarge domestic sources of capital, avoid inflationary dissipation of resources, and, in general, promote effective use of the assistance they receive. In this area, the advice and assistance of the International Monetary Fund has been particularly helpful, and in certain Latin American countries the Treasury has entered into stabilization agreements to promote these objectives.

With passage of the Foreign Assistance Act in 1961, the Congress established a new institutional framework and new policies for U.S. foreign assistance. Military assistance continued its decline relative to economic assistance. Our aid program places new emphasis on economic and social development, on evidence of the determination of less-developed countries to achieve development and to take measures to help themselves do so, on the preparation of coherent long-term plans, and on the assurance that development assistance will be available on a continuing basis.

A major aspect of U.S. foreign policy during 1961 was the establishment of the Alliance for Progress, under which the United States committed itself to concentrate continuing efforts on a broad scale to assist in the development of Latin America. In the Charter of Punta del Este—which created the Alliance—the participating Latin American countries agreed to prepare long-term programs for economic

and social reform and development, with special emphasis upon the need for self-help measures such as land and tax reform. On its part, the United States pledged itself to help achieve these goals, and agreed to provide a major part of the estimated minimum of $20 billion required by Latin America over the next ten years from all external sources in order to supplement its own efforts.

Part of the financial assistance to be provided by the United States within the Alliance is administered by the Inter-American Development Bank, which unites the Latin American members and the United States in a cooperative drive for more rapid growth within the Hemisphere. During 1961, the first year of operations, the Inter-American Development Bank authorized loans totaling about $294 million. Of this sum, $116 million was committed from the Social Progress Fund, which administers Alliance for Progress funds appropriated by the United States.

The United States has also continued to provide resources and leadership for development programs elsewhere in the free world. The United States is participating actively in consortia of industrial nations meeting regularly, under the auspices of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to coordinate assistance to India and Pakistan.

ADMINISTRATION

A number of steps to improve administrative operations in the Treasury were undertaken in calendar year 1961. Basic organizational changes were put into effect, staff assistance for policymaking officials was strengthened, and improvements were made in work methods and procedures.

Organizational improvements

Responsibility for all areas of tax policy, and supervision of all personnel engaged in tax policy formulation were centralized under an Assistant Secretary, and his staff was greatly strengthened.

An Office of Congressional Relations was established to improve Treasury Department liaison with the Congress.

An additional position of Assistant to the Secretary was created to provide for closer liaison with other departments and agencies concerning activities affecting the Treasury.

A post of Deputy Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs was established to assist in the formulation and execution of domestic and international financial policy.

The Office of Defense Lending was assigned to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

The Office of Security was assigned to the Administrative Assistant Secretary.

A new position of Deputy Administrative Assistant Secretary was established to handle the growing administrative workload.

An Office of Financial Analysis was created to advise the Secretary on a broad range of financial and economic problems, and thereby to assist him in his role as chief financial adviser to the President.

A group of 50 of the Nation's most noted economists were named to serve as consultants to the Treasury in their particular fields of competence.

An Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations was established within the Office of the Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, and was made responsible for the formulation of policy in this area.

An Executive Secretariat was established to assume the responsibility for coordinating information and action documents between the Offices of the Secretary and Under Secretary and the Department's various divisions and bureaus. The Secretariat also follows action

assignments made by the Secretary and Under Secretary and informs the various offices in the Department of policy decisions of concern to them.

The Office of Management and Organization, in the Office of the Administrative Assistant Secretary, was reorganized into three divisions in order to fix responsibility for specialized areas of activity. The Management Analysis Division was assigned the responsibility for management improvement programs, long-range planning efforts, and appraisal of the internal audit systems of the various bureaus and divisions. The Mobilization Planning Staff was made responsible for coordinating the Department's emergency preparedness activities. The Systems Development Division was assigned supervision of all systems design and analysis, including manual systems and automatic data processing activity, and review of the accounting systems in use in the Department. The functions of appraisal of accounting and audit, formerly in the Bureau of Accounts, were combined into the Office of Management and Organization.

In the Internal Revenue Service, administrative activities were regrouped and placed under the newly created Office of the Assistant Commissioner for Administration, which also has jurisdiction over the Public Information, Facilities Management, Personnel, Fiscal Management, and Training divisions.

Mechanization of operations

Of the many steps undertaken during the year to improve the Department's efficiency, among the most significant was the expanded use of automatic data processing equipment. For instance, the Internal Revenue Service National Computer Center, at Martinsburg, W. Va., which ultimately will process tax return data from the entire Nation, went into operation late in the year.

In addition, further progress was made toward ultimate mechanization of the Treasury's entire disbursing process, from initial check-writing to final reconciliation of check payments. The processing of savings bonds has also been converted to a more efficient and economical electronic system.

The Coast Guard continued its conversion from man-operated to automatic lighthouses.

Manpower utilization

Progress has been made in improving the Department's utilization of personnel, by simplification of work procedures, by added emphasis on training programs, and by increased utilization of qualified minority group members.

614359—62——4

The Bureau of Customs, with improved procedures, was able for the first time in more than five years to reduce its backlog of cases involving final duty assessments on commercial imports.

Cooperation between various Treasury bureaus and State and local governments was continued and expanded in various areas of activity.

Many types of violations and inspections formerly handled by the Bureau of Narcotics are now being referred to local or State authorities for investigation and prosecution, or are investigated jointly.

Internal Revenue Service changes in its system of inspection of distilled spirits plants by Alcohol and Tax Unit personnel resulted in significant savings in manpower and money.

The Internal Revenue Service has negotiated formal agreements for the exchange of tax information with the States of Utah and California. Earlier agreements with the four States originally participating in the program have been revised to provide for a broadened policy on the cooperative exchange of tax information. An agreement was made with the State of Ohio for the exchange of excise, gift, and estate tax information.

Future trends

Several specific programs of management improvements are underway.

The financial and tax analysis staffs will be further strengthened.

Increased use of automatic data processing equipment by the Treasury is anticipated in the year ahead. An ADP system for classifying and coding handwriting is under development which will enable the Secret Service to speed identification of forgers.

In the Bureau of Customs, studies and projects aimed at facilitating international trade and travel have been undertaken. The recommendations of a Citizens' Task Force, appointed to study the handling of travelers' baggage by Customs, are being considered.

A study of the role and missions of the Coast Guard is also being made.

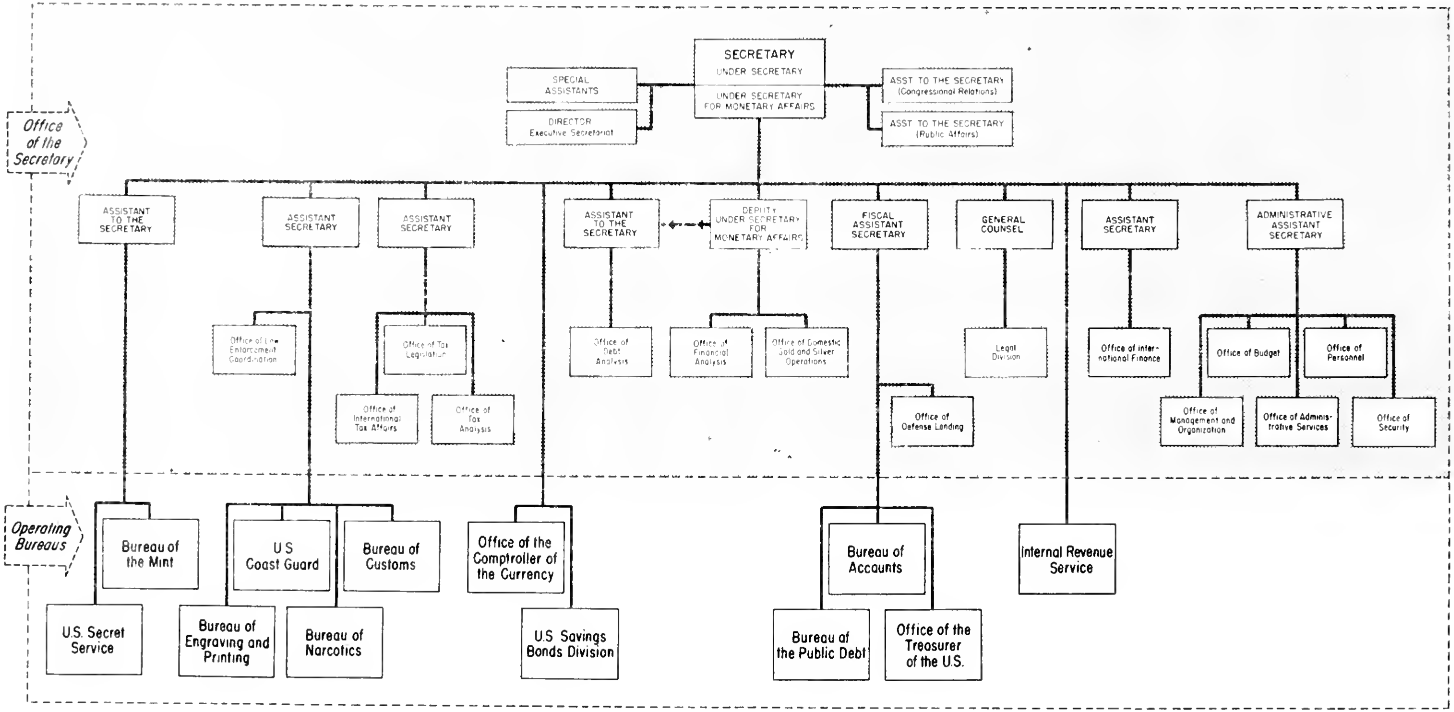
In addition, a study of the Department's long-range planning activities will begin shortly. This study will include determination of the extent and scope of such activities, evaluation of their effectiveness, and identification of areas for improvement.

ORGANIZATION CHART AND TREASURY OFFICIALS

CHART 1

·ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY·

December 1, 1961



SECRETARY, UNDER SECRETARIES, GENERAL COUNSEL, AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY 21, 1961, TO JANUARY 8, 1962 [1]

Term of service		Official
From	To	
		Secretary of the Treasury
Jan. 21, 1961	--------------	Douglas Dillon, New Jersey.
		Under Secretary
Feb. 3, 1961	--------------	Henry H. Fowler, Virginia.
		Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs
Jan. 31, 1961	--------------	Robert V. Roosa, New York.
		General Counsel
Apr. 5, 1961	--------------	Robert H. Knight, Virginia.
		Assistant Secretaries
Dec. 20, 1957	Dec. 19, 1961	A. Gilmore Flues, Ohio.
Apr. 5, 1961	--------------	John M. Leddy, Virginia.
Apr. 24, 1961	--------------	Stanley S. Surrey, Massachusetts.
Dec. 20, 1961	--------------	James A. Reed, Massachusetts.
		Fiscal Assistant Secretary
June 19, 1955	--------------	William T. Heffelfinger, District of Columbia.
		Administrative Assistant Secretary
Sept. 14, 1959	--------------	A. E. Weatherbee, Maine.

[1] For officials from September 11, 1789, through January 20, 1961, see exhibit 32 in this report.

PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AS OF JANUARY 8, 1962

SECRETARY
DOUGLAS DILLON

Henry H. Fowler	Under Secretary of the Treasury.
Douglass Hunt	Special Assistant to the Under Secretary.
Robert V. Roosa	Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs.
J. Dewey Daane	Deputy Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs.
Leland Howard	Director, Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations.
Paul A. Volcker	Director, Office of Financial Analysis.
Frank E. Morris	Assistant to the Secretary (Debt Management).
R. Duane Saunders	Director, Office of Debt Analysis.
Robert H. Knight	General Counsel.
John K. Carlock	Assistant General Counsel.
Edwin F. Rains	Assistant General Counsel.
Fred B. Smith	Assistant General Counsel.
Hugo A. Ranta	Assistant to the General Counsel.
George F. Reeves	Chief Counsel to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary.
Harold R. Pollak	Chief Counsel, Foreign Assets Control.
John M. Leddy	Assistant Secretary.
John C. Bullitt	Deputy Assistant Secretary.
George H. Willis	Director, Office of International Finance.
Charles R. Harley	Assistant Director, Office of International Finance.
Margaret W. Schwartz	Associate Director, Foreign Assets Control.
Stanley S. Surrey	Assistant Secretary.
Donald C. Lubick	Director, Office of Tax Legislation.
Michael Waris, Jr	Associate Director, Office of Tax Legislation.
Harvey E. Brazer	Director, Office of Tax Analysis.
Douglas H. Eldridge	Associate Director, Office of Tax Analysis.
Nathan N. Gordon	Director, Office of International Tax Affairs.
James A. Reed	Assistant Secretary.
James P. Hendrick	Deputy to the Assistant Secretary.
Commander Robert D. Johnson, U.S.C.G	Aide to the Assistant Secretary.
Arnold Sagalyn	Director, Office of Law Enforcement Coordination.
William T. Heffelfinger	Fiscal Assistant Secretary.
Martin L. Moore	Assistant to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary.
George F. Stickney	Technical Assistant (Systems and Methods Staff).
Boyd A. Evans	Technical Assistant.
Frank F. Dietrich	Technical Assistant.
Hampton A. Rabon, Jr	Technical Assistant.
Robert M. Seabury	Director, Office of Defense Lending.
A. E. Weatherbee	Administrative Assistant Secretary.
Carl W. Clewlow	Deputy Administrative Assistant Secretary and Director, Office of Management and Organization.
Willard L. Johnson	Director, Office of Budget.
Amos N. Latham, Jr	Director, Office of Personnel.
Paul McDonald	Director, Office of Administrative Services.
Albert J. Faulstich	Director, Office of Security.

Joseph W. Barr	Assistant to the Secretary (Congressional Relations).
Richard E. McCormack	Deputy Assistant to the Secretary (Congressional Relations).
Dixon Donnelley	Assistant to the Secretary (Public Affairs).
Stephen C. Manning, Jr	Deputy Assistant to the Secretary (Public Affairs).
Eileen Shanahan	Special Assistant to Assistant to the Secretary (Public Affairs).
Robert A. Wallace	Assistant to the Secretary.
Charles A. Sullivan	Special Assistant to the Secretary.
Theodore L. Eliot, Jr	Special Assistant to the Secretary.
Frank A. Southard, Jr	Special Assistant to the Secretary.
Robert Cutler	Special Assistant to the Secretary.
Seymour E. Harris	Senior Consultant to the Secretary.
William N. Turpin	Director, Executive Secretariat.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Harold R. Gearhart	Commissioner of Accounts.
Sidney S. Sokol	Assistant Commissioner.
George Friedman	Staff Assistant to the Commissioner.
Julian F. Cannon	Chief Disbursing Officer.
Harold A. Ball	Chief Auditor.
Ray T. Bath	Deputy Commissioner—Accounting Systems.
Sidney Cox	Deputy Commissioner—Deposits and Investments.
John H. Henriksen	Assistant Commissioner for Administration.
Howard A. Turner	Deputy Commissioner—Central Accounts.
Samuel J. Elson	Deputy Commissioner—Central Reports.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Philip Nichols, Jr	Commissioner of Customs.
David B. Strubinger	Assistant Commissioner of Customs.
Alfred F. Beiter	Deputy Commissioner for Policy Planning.
N. G. Strub	Deputy Commissioner of Management and Controls.
C. A. Emerick	Deputy Commissioner, Division of Investigations and Enforcement.
Walter G. Roy	Deputy Commissioner, Division of Appraisement Administration.
William E. Higman	Deputy Commissioner, Division of Classification and Drawbacks.
Robert Chambers	Chief Counsel.
James W. Gulick	Deputy Commissioner, Division of Marine Administration.
Burke H. Flinn	Deputy Commissioner, Division of Entry, Value, and Penalties.
George Vlases, Jr	Deputy Commissioner, Division of Technical Services.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Henry J. Holtzclaw	Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Frank G. Uhler	Assistant Director.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Eva Adams	Director of the Mint.
Leland Howard	Assistant Director.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Harry J. Anslinger	Commissioner of Narcotics.
Henry L. Giordano	Deputy Commissioner.
Charles Siragusa	Assistant Deputy Commissioner.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Donald M. Merritt	Commissioner of the Public Debt.
Ross A. Heffelfinger, Jr	Assistant Commissioner.
Michael E. McGeoghegan	Deputy Commissioner.
Charles D. Peyton	Deputy Commissioner in Charge, Chicago Office.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Mortimer M. Caplin	Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Bertrand M. Harding	Deputy Commissioner.
Vernon D. Acree	Assistant Commissioner (Inspection).
William H. Loeb	Assistant Commissioner (Compliance).
Harold T. Swartz	Assistant Commissioner (Technical).
William H. Smith	Assistant Commissioner (Planning and Research).
Robert L. Jack	Assistant Commissioner (Data Processing).
Edward F. Preston	Assistant Commissioner (Administration).
Crane C. Hauser	Chief Counsel.
Thomas J. Reilly	Director of Practice.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

James J. Saxon	Comptroller of the Currency.
H. S. Haggard	First Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.
W. M. Taylor	Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.
G. W. Garwood	Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.
C. C. Fleming	Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.
Justin T. Watson	Chief National Bank Examiner.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Elizabeth Rudel Smith	Treasurer of the United States.
William T. Howell	Deputy Treasurer.
Willard E. Scott	Assistant Deputy Treasurer.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Admiral Alfred C. Richmond	Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard.
Vice Admiral James A. Hirshfield	Assistant Commandant and Chief of Staff.
Rear Admiral James A. Alger	Engineer in Chief.
Rear Admiral Irvin J. Stephens	Chief, Office of Merchant Marine Safety.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS DIVISION

William H. Neal	National Director.
Bill McDonald	Assistant National Director.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

James J. Rowley	Chief, U.S. Secret Service.
Paul J. Paterni	Deputy Chief.
E. A. Wildy	Assistant Chief.

COMMITTEES AND BOARDS

Elizabeth Rudel Smith	Chairman, Interdepartmental Savings Bond Committee.
A. E. Weatherbee	Chairman, Treasury Management Committee.
Amos N. Latham, Jr	Chairman, Treasury Awards Committee.
Amos N. Latham, Jr	Chairman, Treasury Wage Board.
Robert A. Wallace	Employment Policy Officer.
Robert A. Wallace	Principal Compliance Officer.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS
AND STATISTICS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1961

CONTENTS

REVIEW OF FISCAL OPERATIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

EXHIBITS

PUBLIC DEBT OPERATIONS, CALLS OF GUARANTEED OBLIGATIONS, REGULATIONS, AND LEGISLATION

Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, Treasury Notes, and Treasury Bonds Offered and Allotted

Treasury Bills Offered and Accepted

Guaranteed Obligations Called

U.S. Savings Bonds Regulations

U.S. Savings Stamps Regulations

Legislation

PUBLIC DEBT MANAGEMENT

TAXATION DEVELOPMENTS

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL AND MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE

TABLES

SUMMARY OF FISCAL OPERATIONS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

PUBLIC DEBT, GUARANTEED OBLIGATIONS, ETC.

I.—Outstanding

II.—Operations

III.—United States savings bonds

IV.—Interest

V.—Prices and yields of securities

VI.—Ownership of governmental securities

ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

STOCK AND CIRCULATION OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES

TRUST FUNDS AND CERTAIN OTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

I.—Trust funds

II.—Certain other accounts

FEDERAL AID TO STATES

CUSTOMS STATISTICS

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING PRODUCTION

INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS

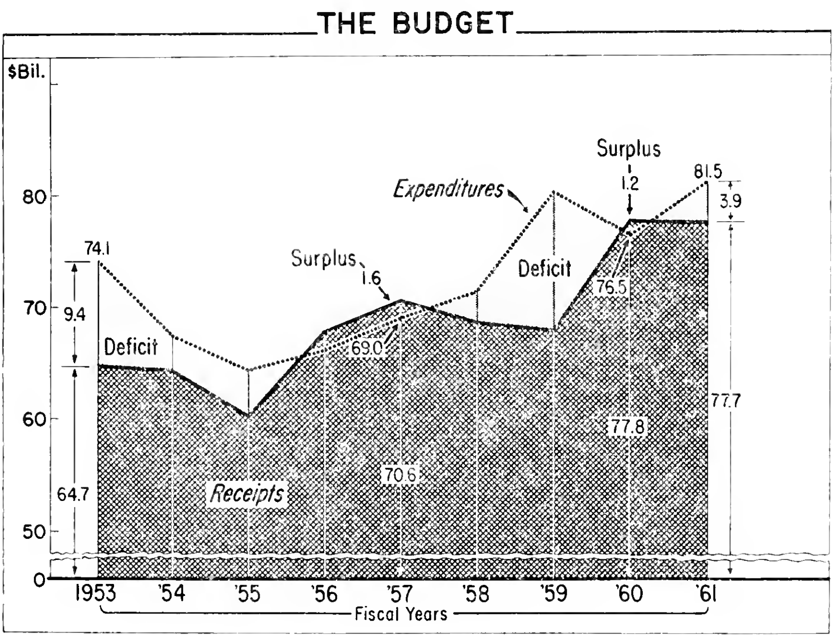
614359—62——5

REVIEW OF FISCAL OPERATIONS

Budget Results

The Government's operations resulted in a budget deficit of $3.9 billion in the fiscal year 1961. Receipts amounted to $77.7 billion, slightly less than those in 1960 as the 1960–1961 recession reduced revenues below the level which would have been realized from an expanding economy. Expenditures in 1961 were $81.5 billion as compared with $76.5 billion in 1960. The increase of $5.0 billion resulted from greater expenditures for national security and space exploration and larger outlays generally for Government programs, some of which were for the purpose of mitigating the economic recession.

Chart 2



The public debt rose $2.6 billion in 1961. The increase in debt was less than the budget deficit principally because of a reduction of $1.3 billion in the cash balance of the Treasurer of the United States. As of June 30, 1961, the total public debt outstanding amounted to $289.0 billion.

The Government's fiscal operations in 1960–61 and their effect on the public debt are summarized as follows:

	1960		1961	
	In billions of dollars			
Budget results:				
Net receipts	77.8		77.7	
Net expenditures	76.5		81.5	
Budget deficit, or surplus (−)		−1.2		3.9
Plus:				
Trust account and other transactions, excess of expenditures, or receipts (−) [1]	.2		.1	
Change in Treasurer's balance:				
Increase, or decrease (−)	2.7		−1.3	
Total		2.8		−1.2
Equals: Public debt increase		1.6		2.6

[1] Includes net trust account transactions, etc.; net investments by Government agencies in public debt securities; net sales or redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in the market; changes in clearing and other accounts necessary to reconcile to Treasury cash; and changes in the amount of cash held outside the Treasury.

Budget Receipts and Expenditures

BUDGET RECEIPTS IN 1961

Net budget receipts in the fiscal year 1961 amounted to $77.7 billion, practically unchanged from the alltime high record of $77.8 billion in fiscal 1960.

Receipts in fiscal 1961 would have attained a new record but for the new treatment of taxes collected and deposited under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Under the Employment Security Act of 1960, approved September 13, 1960 (42 U.S.C. 1101), beginning with fiscal 1961 equivalent amounts of those receipts are appropriated and transferred to the unemployment trust fund. Previously these taxes were classified as budget receipts.

Declines in receipts from the corporation income tax and customs were more than offset by increases in receipts of individual income taxes and estate and gift taxes.

A comparison of net receipts after refunds and transfers by major sources for the fiscal years 1960 and 1961 is shown below. Additional data for 1961 on a gross basis are presented in table 14.

Source	1960	1961	Increase, or decrease (−)	
			Amount	Percent
	In millions of dollars			
Internal revenue:				
Individual income taxes	40, 715	41, 338	623	1. 5
Corporation income taxes	21, 494	20, 954	−540	−2. 5
Excise taxes	9, 137	9, 063	−75	−. 8
Employment taxes	339	(*)	−339	(1)
Estate and gift taxes	1, 606	1, 896	290	18. 0
Internal revenue not otherwise classified	−1		1	(1)
Total internal revenue	73, 290	73, 251	−40	−. 1
Customs	1, 105	982	−122	−11. 1
Miscellaneous receipts	4, 062	4, 080	18	. 4
Subtotal receipts	78, 457	78, 313	−144	−. 2
Deduct:				
Interest and other income received by Treasury from Government agencies included above and also included in budget expenditures	694	654	−40	−5. 8
Net budget receipts	77, 763	77, 659	−104	−. 1

*Negative receipts of $461,000.
[1] Percentage comparisons inappropriate.

Individual income taxes.—As a result of the higher level of wages and salaries, individual income taxes increased $623 million, or 1.5 percent, from fiscal 1960 to 1961. Withheld taxes on salaries and wages, which consist approximately of two-thirds of individual income tax collections, more than accounted for the increase. A small decline in other individual income taxes was the result of decreased payments on declarations and final returns associated with the 1960–61 recession.

Corporation income taxes.—The decrease of 2.5 percent in 1961 corporation income taxes primarily reflected the moderate decline in profits which occurred in the calendar year 1960, the liability year primarily determining tax receipts in the fiscal year 1961.

Excise taxes.—Receipts from this source are shown in the following table.

Source	1960	1961	Increase, or decrease (−)	
			Amount	Percent
	In millions of dollars			
Alcohol taxes	3, 194	3, 213	19	. 6
Tobacco taxes	1, 932	1, 991	60	3. 1
Taxes on documents, other instruments, and playing cards	139	149	10	7. 3
Manufacturers' excise taxes	4, 735	4, 897	162	3. 4
Retailers' excise taxes	379	398	19	5. 0
Miscellaneous excise taxes	1, 387	1, 498	111	8. 0
Undistributed depositary receipts and unapplied collections	100	−81	−181	(1)
Gross excise taxes	11, 865	12, 064	200	1. 7
Deduct:				
Refunds of receipts	85	78	−7	−7. 8
Transfers to highway trust fund	2, 642	2, 923	281	10. 6
Net excise taxes	9, 137	9, 063	−75	−. 8

[1] Percentage comparison inappropriate.

Excise tax receipts generally did not change much in fiscal 1961 from receipts in 1960. Gross excise tax receipts rose $200 million in 1961, but since the approximately 25 percent of excise tax revenues transferred to the highway trust fund rose by 281 million, receipts remaining in the general fund declined $81 million.

Taxes on liquor, tobacco, passenger automobiles, and communications expenditures provided almost 80 percent of general fund revenues. Excise revenues included in budget receipts are, therefore, dependent to a substantial extent on the production of goods and services of a few industries. Consumer expenditures for nondurable goods and services were higher in fiscal 1961 than in 1960, and were reflected in increases in revenues from taxes on alcohol,, cigarettes, and communications. However, since expenditures for durable goods, especially passenger automobiles, declined, a substantial decrease in revenues from these sources was reflected in a decline in excise revenues as a whole.

The increase of $281 million in highway fund taxes in 1961 reflected the full year effect of the increase in the tax rate on motor fuels from 3 cents to 4 cents a gallon, effective October 1, 1959.

Employment taxes.—Receipts from the various employment taxes were as follows:

Source	1960	1961	Increase, or decrease (−)	
			Amount	Percent
	In millions of dollars			
Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act	10,211	11,586	1,376	13.5
Railroad Retirement Tax Act	607	571	−36	−6.0
Federal Unemployment Tax Act	341	345	4	1.2
Gross employment taxes	11,159	12,502	1,344	12.0
Deduct:				
Refunds of receipts	3	1	−2	−78.2
Transfers to—				
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	9,272	10,623	1,352	14.6
Federal disability insurance trust fund	939	963	24	2.6
Railroad retirement account	607	571	−36	6.0
Unemployment trust fund	----------	345	345	----------
Net employment taxes	339	(*)	−339	(1)

* Negative receipts of $461,000.

1 Percentage comparison inappropriate.

Net employment taxes decreased $339 million in fiscal 1961, the result of transferring for the first time the receipts from the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to the unemployment trust fund. The increase of $1,376 million, or 13.5 percent, in receipts from the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act reflected the rise in taxable wages and the full year effect of the rate increase effective January 1, 1960. Receipts from the Railroad Retirement Tax Act were slightly lower than in 1960.

Estate and gift taxes.—Receipts from estate and gift taxes amounted to $1,896 million in fiscal 1961, an increase of $290 million, or 18 percent, above receipts of $1,606 million in 1960. The increase reflected substantial gains in values of securities.

Customs.—Customs receipts decreased $122 million in 1961 as the result of a decline in dutiable imports stemming from the business recession.

Miscellaneous receipts.—Miscellaneous receipts amounted to $4,080 million in 1961, relatively unchanged from 1960. Declines in Federal Reserve payments to the Treasury (which had been unusually large in 1960) and rental receipts were more than offset by realizations on loans, principally a large loan prepayment by the Federal Republic of Germany.

ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS IN FISCAL 1962 AND 1963

The Secretary of the Treasury is required each year to prepare and submit in his annual report to Congress estimates of the public revenue for the current fiscal year and for the fiscal year next ensuing (act of February 26, 1907 (5 U.S.C. 265)).

The estimates of receipts from taxes and customs for the current and ensuing fiscal years are prepared by the Treasury Department. In general, the estimates of miscellaneous receipts are prepared by the agencies depositing these receipts in the Treasury.

Estimates for 1963 assume that the present rates on corporate income taxes, and excises on alcohol, tobacco, passenger automobiles and parts, and general telephone service will be extended until June 30, 1963, as recommended by the President. The estimates further assume that the following recommendations of the President with respect to transportation taxes will be enacted to: Repeal the tax on transportation of persons, except for airlines, on July 1, 1962 (under present law the rate would drop from 10 percent to 5 percent); extend the present 10 percent rate on airlines until December 31, 1962; and enact a user charge of 5 percent on transportation of persons and

freight by air effective January 1, 1963; tax jet fuel at two cents per gallon for airlines and three cents for general aviation; raise the present two cents per gallon tax on aviation gasoline to three cents for general aviation and credit all receipts to the general fund instead of transferring them to the highway trust fund; and tax fuel used on inland waterways at two cents per gallon.

The estimates of receipts by sources do not show the revenue effect of the President's recommended tax reform proposals which would allow an 8 percent credit for expenditures for equipment and eliminate certain inequities in the present tax structure since it is estimated that the reform program will have no net effect on revenues.

Estimates of revenues for the fiscal years 1962 and 1963 are based on the expectation that the broad economic recovery which began early in the calendar year 1961 will continue throughout the period underlying receipts in the two fiscal years. Although the rapid rate of recovery which was experienced in the last nine months of 1961 is not expected to continue, the recovery movement will remain strong, and it is estimated that the gross national product in the calendar year 1962 will amount to $570 billion, an increase of almost $50 billion over the calendar year 1961. Consistent with this increase in the value of goods and services will be an advance in incomes. Personal income is expected to rise from $417 billion in the calendar year 1961 to $448 billion in 1962.

Corporate profits in the first quarter of the calendar year 1961, the low point of the 1960–61 recession, had dropped to a level almost $9 billion, seasonally adjusted annual rate, below the same quarter of the preceding year. Profits have risen sharply since the first quarter, but because of the depressed recession level at the beginning of the year the corporate profits total for the whole of the calendar year 1961 will not be much higher than the total for 1960. A continued rise in 1962 is expected to bring corporate profits for that year to $56.5 billion, a rise of approximately $10.5 billion above the 1961 level.

As a result of the anticipated widespread economic recovery, all major tax sources show increases in estimated revenues for both of the fiscal years 1962 and 1963. Gains in both years are substantial except for the corporation income tax where a moderate rise is estimated for 1962 followed by a very large one in 1963. Revenues from miscellaneous receipts, primarily a nontax source, are expected to drop substantially in 1962 but to rise in 1963 to a level somewhat higher than in 1961.

Actual receipts for 1961 and estimated receipts for 1962 and 1963 are compared by major sources in the accompanying table. The amount shown for each revenue source is the net amount after deduction of refunds and transfers to trust funds.

Source	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate	Increase 1963 over 1962
	In millions of dollars			
Individual income taxes	41,338	45,000	49,300	4,300
Corporation income taxes	20,954	21,300	26,600	5,300
Excise taxes	9,063	9,627	9,956	329
Employment taxes	(1)			
Estate and gift taxes	1,896	2,090	2,325	235
Customs	982	1,215	1,320	105
Miscellaneous receipts	4,080	3,524	4,192	668
Subtotal receipts	78,313	82,756	93,693	10,937
Deduct:				
Interest and other income received by Treasury from Government agencies included above and also included in budget expenditures	654	656	693	37
Net budget receipts	77,659	82,100	93,000	10,900

[1] Negative amount of $161,000.

Individual income taxes remain by far the most important source of revenue, providing more than 50 percent of net budget receipts. The corporation income tax will continue as the second most important source. Together, the income taxes will account for more than 80 percent of budget revenues.

Individual income taxes.—Receipts from individual income taxes, withheld and not withheld, are estimated to total $45,000 million in the fiscal year 1962, an increase of $3,662 million over 1961. This rise in individual income tax receipts is responsible for over 80 percent of the increase in budget revenues for 1962. A rise of $4,300 million is estimated for 1963, but because of the larger increase expected from the corporation income tax, the estimated gain in 1963 from the individual income tax accounts for only about 40 percent of the total gain from all budget revenue sources.

Withheld tax receipts account for more than two-thirds of total individual income tax receipts. Since gains in salaries and wages are expected to be greater than those in other forms of taxable personal incomes, the withheld taxes are estimated to provide over 85 percent of the rises in total individual income tax receipts in 1962 and 1963.

Corporation income taxes.—Receipts from the corporation income tax are expected to show a moderate rise from $20,954 million in 1961 to $21,300 million in 1962. A substantial gain to $26,600 million is estimated for 1963. The 1963 gain of $5,300 million accounts for almost 50 percent of the rise in total revenues.

Corporation income tax receipts in each fiscal year are determined primarily by profits of the calendar year ending in the fiscal year. The expected behavior of tax receipts for 1962 and 1963 reflects the anticipated small rise in profits in the calendar year 1961 followed by a large gain of approximately $10.5 billion in the calendar year 1962.

Excise taxes.—Net excise taxes included in budget receipts are estimated to increase from $9,063 million in 1961 to $9,627 million in 1962 and further to $9,956 million in 1963. Receipts from the tax on passenger automobiles, which are estimated to increase by $116 million in 1962 and $155 million in 1963, provide the largest single increase, but substantial gains in both 1962 and 1963 are expected from all important revenue sources except the tax on transportation of persons which will be lower as a result of proposed legislation.

In 1963 all of the revenues from the 10 percent manufacturers' excise tax on trucks, buses, and trailers will be transferred to the highway trust fund. Previously one-half had been transferred. The additional transfer will reduce net excise taxes included in net budget receipts by $135 million.

Estate and gift taxes.—Receipts from estate and gift taxes are estimated to increase from $1,896 million in 1961 to $2,090 million in 1962 and $2,325 million in 1963 as security and other asset values are expected to rise.

Customs.—Receipts from customs which had declined substantially in the fiscal year 1961 are estimated to rise to $1,215 million in 1962, a level higher than realized in 1960. A further rise to $1,320 million is anticipated for 1963. The gains for 1962 and 1963 reflect the estimated expansion of the economy.

Miscellaneous receipts.—Revenues from miscellaneous receipts (net of interfund transactions), which were unusually large in the fiscal year 1961 by reason of the large loan prepayment by the Federal Republic of Germany, are expected to decline by $559 million in 1962. For the fiscal year 1963 revenues are expected to increase by $631 million, principally because of repayment to the general fund of advances to certain States for temporary unemployment compensation during the 1960–61 recession.

BUDGET EXPENDITURES IN 1961

The $5.0 billion increase in budget expenditures in fiscal 1961 over those in 1960 brought the total to $81.5 billion. This compared to $80.3 billion expended in fiscal 1959, the only other year outside of World War II in which budget expenditures exceeded $80 billion, and like 1959 a year in which expenditures were affected by the aftermath of a recession. Major functional expenditures for the fiscal years

1953 through 1961 are shown in table 12. Their distribution from 1957 (when national defense expenditures began to be consistently above $43 billion a year) through 1961 is shown in the summary below.

Fiscal year	National defense	International affairs and finance	Interest	Other [1]	Interfund transactions deducted	Total [2]
	In billions of dollars					
1957	43.4	2.0	7.3	16.8	0.5	69.0
1958	44.2	2.2	7.7	17.8	0.6	71.4
1959	46.5	3.8	7.7	22.8	0.4	80.3
1960	45.7	1.8	9.3	20.4	0.7	76.5
1961	47.5	2.5	9.0	[3] 23.1	0.7	81.5

[1] Includes veterans' benefits and services and space research and technology.
[2] Excludes interfund transactions.
[3] Includes food for peace program.

National defense in 1961 accounted for $1.8 billion of the increase over 1960, and was 58.3 percent of total expenditures. This compared with 59.7 percent in 1960, 57.9 percent in 1959, and 62.9 percent in 1957. The 1961 dollar increase included principally a rise of approximately $1.4 billion for military research and development. The overall increase more than offset reductions of $0.2 billion each for military procurement and military assistance to strengthen the forces of more than 40 foreign nations. The latter decrease reflected the almost complete taking over by the industrialized Western European countries of the cost of their own armaments.

Economic and financial assistance abroad was mainly responsible for the $0.7 billion rise in spending for international affairs and finance. The total of $2.5 billion, which represented 3.1 percent of all expenditures, was in line with the average in recent years.

A decline of approximately $0.2 billion in interest expenditures on the public debt during 1961 accounted for the comparable decrease in overall interest payments.

Almost all of the remainder of $23.1 billion was spent for domestic programs. This spending increased $2.7 billion in 1961 over the year before. It was 28.4 percent of total expenditures in 1961, and compared with 28.3 percent in 1959, and with 24.3 percent in 1957. The tabulation following shows the principal purposes within this group.

Fiscal year	Veterans' benefits and services	Agriculture and agricultural resources	Health, labor, and welfare	Commerce and transportation	Other [1]	Total [2]
	In billions of dollars					
1957	4.9	4.5	2.6	1.3	3.4	16.8
1958	5.2	4.4	3.1	1.6	3.5	17.8
1959	5.3	6.6	3.9	2.0	5.0	22.8
1960	5.3	4.9	3.7	2.0	4.6	20.4
1961	5.4	[3] 5.2	4.2	2.6	5.7	23.1

[1] Includes space research and technology.
[2] Includes interfund transactions.
[3] Includes food for peace program.

Veterans' benefits and services continued their gradual rise with an increase of approximately $0.1 billion in expenditures above those in 1960. This expenditure sometimes has been categorized historically with national defense, international affairs and finance, and interest on the public debt as war related expenditures. Expenditures for agriculture, which rose nearly $0.3 billion over 1960, included an increase of $0.2 billion for farm income stabilization and the food for peace program.

A rise of approximately $0.6 billion during 1961 over 1960 in expenditures for health, labor, and welfare services emphasized the Government's growing concern in these fields. The main increase was $0.3 billion for labor and manpower services, and was followed by $0.1 billion for health services and research, and a like increase for public assistance.

The largest increase in expenditures for commerce and transportation during fiscal 1961 over 1960 was that of approximately $0.4 billion for postal services, which was followed by one of approximately $0.1 billion for the promotion of aviation. These constituted the major items responsible for the overall increase of $0.6 billion in this category. Space research and technology expenditures amounted to $0.7 billion, an increase of more than $0.3 billion.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURES IN 1962 AND 1963

Actual expenditures for the fiscal year 1961 and estimates for the fiscal years 1962 and 1963 are summarized in the following table. Further details will be found in table 14. The estimates are based on those submitted to the Congress in the *Budget of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1963.*

Actual budget expenditures for the fiscal year 1961 and estimated expenditures for 1962 and 1963

[In millions of dollars. On basis of 1963 Budget document]

	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Legislative branch	133	161	148
The judiciary	52	59	63
Agriculture Department (including Commodity Credit Corporation)	5, 929	7, 177	6, 709
Atomic Energy Commission	2, 713	2, 830	2, 880
Civil Aeronautics Board	86	92	94
Civil Service Commission	74	40	43
Commerce Department	498	650	815
Defense Department:			
Military functions	44, 676	48, 250	49, 700
Civil functions	972	1, 015	1, 071
Export-Import Bank of Washington	37	[a]101	[a]225
Federal Aviation Agency	638	708	781
Funds appropriated to the President:			
Foreign assistance—economic	1, 805	1, 935	2, 235
Other	77	236	186
General Services Administration	387	501	578
Health, Education, and Welfare Department	3, 685	4, 469	5, 183
Housing and Home Finance Agency	502	940	1, 383
Interior Department	801	873	1, 031
Justice Department	284	298	304
Labor Department	831	563	386
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	744	1, 300	2, 400
Post Office Department	914	853	261
Small Business Administration	103	250	222
State Department	258	453	342
Treasury Department:			
Interest on the public debt	8, 957	8, 900	9, 300
Other	996	1, 073	1, 131
Veterans' Administration	5, 401	5, 560	5, 285
Allowance for contingencies and pay adjustments		75	350
All other	616	572	574
Total	82, 169	89, 732	93, 230
Deduct interfund transactions (included in both receipts and expenditures)	654	656	693
Net budget expenditures	81, 515	89, 075	92, 537

[a] Excess of credits (deduct).

Trust Account and Other Transactions

Several classes of financial transactions of the Government (other than budgetary or public debt) affect the cash balance of the Treasurer of the United States, or the cash held outside the account of the Treasurer, but do not affect the Federal budget surplus or deficit. These transactions are classified in Treasury reports as follows: Trust and deposit fund accounts, etc.; investments of Government agencies in public debt securities (net); and sales or redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in the market (net). Table 13 shows the amounts of transactions in these classifications for the fiscal years 1952 through 1961, and table 15 contains information in slightly more detail for the fiscal year 1961 and estimates for 1962 and 1963.

Trust and deposit fund accounts

Trust funds are maintained by the Government to account for moneys provided for specific purposes or programs in accordance with trust agreements or statutes. Transactions in trust accounts usually are reported on a gross basis, except for certain trust revolving funds established for business-type operations which are reported net. Reporting on a net basis also applies to deposit fund accounts, where the Government is holding funds in suspense, subject to refund or transfer to other Government accounts, or where the Government is acting as banker or agent for others. In the fiscal year 1961, net transactions in trust and deposit fund accounts resulted in an excess of receipts aggregating $565 million, compared with a $359 million excess of expenditures in 1960.

Investments of Government agencies in public debt securities (net)

Purchases and sales of public debt securities, together with nominal amounts of securities of Government agencies, are included in this classification, primarily at par on a net basis. These investments, which usually are made pursuant to legislative requirements, provide interest income on funds not needed for current expenditures. The investment transactions are not reported in the budget or trust account operations of the agencies since they do not represent program activities. During fiscal 1961, the excess of purchases for public enterprise funds and trust accounts amounted to $435 million as compared with $714 million in 1960. In addition, investment transactions of certain deposit funds constituting Government-sponsored enterprises resulted in an excess of purchases in the aggregate of $434 million during 1961 as compared with $239 million in 1960.

Sales and redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in the market (net)

Certain agencies of the Government have authority to issue obligations to finance their operations, as explained under Corporations and Certain Other Business-type Activities of the Government. Transactions in these securities during the fiscal year, reported at their par value, resulted in an excess of redemptions in the aggregate of $733 million as compared with an excess of issues, or sales, of $1,023 million in 1960. In addition, transactions in the obligations of Government-sponsored enterprises showed an excess of issues amounting to $195 million in 1961 and $723 million in 1960.

Interest rates on special issues

Trust funds administered by the Treasury, such as the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, the Federal disability insurance trust fund, the civil service retirement and disability fund, the railroad retirement account, and the veterans' life insurance

funds, are invested in marketable Government securities and in special public debt obligations issued specifically to each fund. The interest rates borne by special public debt obligations usually are established by the statutes in the form of a fixed rate or a varying rate based on designated classes of Government securities outstanding.

In view of the higher yield on marketable Government securities compared with statutory rates on special issues, the Treasury has endeavored, through recommendations to the Congress and by administrative action, to obtain greater uniformity in interest rates by relating the rates on special issues to yields on marketable Government securities. As stated in the 1960 Annual Report (pp. 22–24), this has been accomplished with respect to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, the Federal disability insurance trust fund, and the veterans' life insurance funds.

In August 1960 the Treasury recommended a change in the statutory formula for determining the interest rate on special public debt obligations issued to the civil service retirement and disability fund. Public Law 87–350, approved October 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 770), authorized a formula which provides that these special issues shall bear interest at a rate equal to the average market yield (rounded to the nearest multiple of 1/8th of one percent) borne by all marketable interest-bearing obligations of the United States that are not due or callable until after the expiration of 4 years. (See also page 171 of this report.)

At the close of 1961 the formula recommended by the Treasury for interest rates on special obligations issued to the railroad retirement account had not been enacted into law.

Corporations and Certain Other Business-type Activities of the Government

In accordance with statutory authority, various business-type programs are administered by Government corporations and certain other agencies. These programs are financed by appropriations, capital stock subscriptions, borrowings from the public or the United States Treasury, or from the revenues of the corporation or agency. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase the securities of the agencies which borrow from the Treasury, and also, under certain circumstances, to prescribe the terms and conditions of their obligations. The terms of the securities of some of the agencies which borrow from the public must be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U.S.C. 868). The agencies that are exempt from this requirement must consult with the Secretary of the

Treasury before issuing obligations to the public. The checking accounts of the majority of the Government corporations and all other business-type activities are required to be maintained with the Treasurer of the United States. Subject to approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, some accounts may be kept with the Federal Reserve Banks or with private banks that have been designated as depositaries or fiscal agents of the United States.

Financial statements submitted to the Treasury

Treasury Department Circular No. 966 and Supplement No. 1, issued under authority of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, require Government corporations and agencies to submit financial data periodically. Statements of assets and liabilities, income and expense, and source and application of funds are required quarterly, while a statement of long-range commitments and contingencies is required semiannually. Government agencies that are not engaged in a business-type operation are required to submit only a statement of assets and liabilities annually. These agency reports serve as bases for combined statements compiled by the Treasury and designed to provide full disclosure regarding operations, financial condition, and the investment of the United States in these enterprises.

The total combined assets of the Government corporations and agencies involved, consisting primarily of inventories, receivables, and fixed property (land, structures, and equipment), amounted to $116,055 million as of June 30, 1961, compared with $111,129 million as of June 30, 1960. The combined liabilities, consisting primarily of accounts payable and borrowings from the public, amounted to $7,865 million as of June 30, 1961, compared with $6,924 million as of June 30, 1960. The combined total of the Government's investment amounted to $108,191 million as of June 30, 1961, compared with $104,205 million as of June 30, 1960. Borrowings from the Treasury are reported as part of the Government's investment. This investment is exclusive of the Government's interest in mixed-ownership or Government-sponsored corporations, which amounted to $2,792 million on June 30, 1961, and $2,650 million on June 30, 1960. Individual and combined financial statements of the reporting agencies are published periodically in the *Treasury Bulletin*. The comparative combined balance sheet data as of June 30, 1952–1961, are shown in table 125.

Borrowing authority and advances by the Treasury

New congressional authorizations to borrow, made available during the fiscal year 1961, amounted to $3,889 million, while reductions in authority amounted to $388 million; resulting in a net increase in

borrowing authority of $3,501 million.[1] The unused authority as of June 30, 1961, was $22,480 million, compared with $19,354[r] million on June 30, 1960. The status of borrowing authority of these corporations and agencies is shown in table 122.

Loans or advances of funds are made by the Secretary of the Treasury to certain Government corporations and agencies, pursuant to the terms of the borrowing authorizations. The advances by the Treasury are secured by formal obligations or agreements executed between the Secretary of the Treasury and the head of the agency involved. On the financial statements of the agencies, these borrowings or advances are reported as part of the net investment of the United States in the enterprise. Excluding refinancing transactions, such advances by the Treasury during the fiscal year 1961 amounted to $7,537 million, compared with $6,734 million in 1960; repayments amounted to $7,163 million as compared with $6,441 million in 1960. The outstanding loans and advances amounted to $26,011 million as of June 30, 1961, compared with $25,636 million on June 30, 1960. Table 124 describes the obligations of the Government corporations and agencies held by the Treasury.

Interest and other payments made to the Treasury

Except where fixed by law, interest rates on borrowings from the Treasury are determined by the Treasury from month to month, taking into account the cost of Government borrowings in the current market, as reflected by the prevailing market yields on Government obligations with maturities corresponding to the approximate duration of the advances to the Government agencies. The amounts of borrowings from the Treasury outstanding as of June 30, 1961, a description of the securities held, and their rates of interest are given in table 124.

On the basis of operating results of an enterprise, or as may be required by law, payments to the Treasury are made by Government corporations and agencies in the form of interest, dividends, and distribution of earnings. During fiscal 1961, interest paid to the Treasury amounted to $706 million and other payments amounted to $112 million, as compared with $755 million and $76 million, respectively, during 1960. Details regarding these payments are given in table 127.

Capital stock and other securities owned by the United States

The Government's investment in this area is evidenced by various types of securities. These include certificates of capital stock, bonds, and notes of Government corporations and agencies.

[1] The borrowing authority for 1960 was revised to include $150 million of borrowing authority from the Treasury Department for the Tennessee Valley Authority.
[r] Revised.

The Government purchased $21.5 million of capital stock in fiscal 1961, as additional subscriptions to the capital stock of Federal intermediate credit banks in the amount of $6 million and preferred stock of the Federal National Mortgage Association (secondary market operations) in the amount of $16 million. Repayments of Government-held capital stock in the amount of $8 million were made by the banks for cooperatives. The amount of Government-held capital stock as of June 30, 1961, and the changes in holdings during the year are shown in table 121.

Guaranteed obligations of Government agencies

Certain Government corporations and agencies, with authority to borrow from the public, may issue obligations which are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States. The issuance of such obligations during the fiscal year 1961 was confined to notes of the District of Columbia Armory Board, and to the Federal Housing Administration debentures issued in exchange for foreclosed mortgages on behalf of its various mortgage insurance funds. During fiscal 1961, issues of guaranteed obligations amounted to $192 million and redemptions amounted to $92 million, compared with $87 million and $59 million, respectively, during 1960. As of June 30, 1961, the total outstanding (held outside the Treasury) was $240 million, compared with $140 million on June 30, 1960. Included in the amount outstanding was $0.5 million of matured obligations of liquidated corporations, for which funds for payment of the matured principal and the interest are on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States. A description of the guaranteed obligations outstanding is contained in table 31.

Nonguaranteed obligations of Government agencies

Certain Government-owned and Government-sponsored corporations and agencies issue to the public nonguaranteed obligations under their statutory borrowing authority. They include the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal home loan banks, Federal land banks, Federal intermediate credit banks, and the banks for cooperatives. During the fiscal year 1961, the issues of nonguaranteed obligations amounted to $6,616 million and redemptions and other reductions amounted to $7,258 million, as compared with $7,800[r] million and $6,100[r] million, respectively, during 1960. The total nonguaranteed obligations outstanding totaled $7,765 million as of June 30, 1961, and $8,407 million as of June 30, 1960. In addition, the agencies of the Farm Credit Administration obtain funds for short periods, usually between

[r] Revised.

bond and debenture sales dates, by issuing notes to other banks within the farm credit system or to commercial banks. These outstanding notes amounted to $73 million as of June 30, 1961, and $79 million as of June 30, 1960. Certain other agencies also issue notes at infrequent intervals to obtain funds. The nonguaranteed obligations outstanding, for each issuing agency as of June 30, 1953–1961, are shown in table 27.

Account of the Treasurer of the United States

Statements of the account of the Treasurer of the United States are published in the *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury* in summary form, and in more detail in table 56. The account consists of three major categories: Gold, silver, and the general account. As of June 30, 1961, the total value of gold assets was $17,550 million, held principally in the Fort Knox Depository, and to a lesser extent in mints and assay offices. Liabilities against gold include $17,442 million of gold certificates issued to Federal Reserve Banks as reserves against Federal Reserve notes and amounts held for redemption of United States notes, etc. The balance of $109 million represents available gold. The amount of silver bullion and silver dollars included in the assets totaled $2,403 million, against which liabilities of silver certificates (currency issued against free silver, etc.) amounted to $2,375 million, leaving a balance of silver on June 30, 1961, of $27 million. The assets of the general account on June 30, 1961, amounted to $6,769 million, and included gold and silver against which there are no specific legal liabilities or reserves, cash in the form of coin and currency, unclassified collections, and funds on deposit with Federal Reserve Banks and other depositaries. Liabilities of the general account totaled $75 million, and included principally funds to the credit of the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System and uncollected items, exchanges, etc.

The balance of $6,694 million in the Treasurer's account on June 30, 1961, which represents the difference between the assets and liabilities, consists of current operating funds on deposit in Federal Reserve Banks; funds available for transfer to Federal Reserve Banks from Treasury tax and loan accounts in commercial banks qualified as special depositaries; and other funds in general and other depositaries not immediately available for operating purposes.

On June 30, 1961, the balance in the account of the Treasurer of the United States was $1,311 million less than on June 30, 1960. Daily balances during the year ranged from a high of $8,868 million on July 13, 1960, to a low of $2,501 million on April 18, 1961.

The net change in the balance is accounted for as follows:

Transactions affecting the account of the Treasurer of the United States, fiscal year 1961

[In millions of dollars]

Balance June 30, 1960			8, 005
Transactions classified on p. 1 of the daily Treasury statement:			
Cash deposits		96, 897	
Cash withdrawals		98, 284	
Deduct excess withdrawals			1, 387
Subtotal			6, 618
Transactions classified on p. 2 of the daily Treasury statement:			
Add—net increase in gross public debt			2, 640
Subtotal			9, 258
Deduct:			
Excess of Government agencies' investments over redemptions in public debt securities		921	
Excess of redemptions over sales of obligations of Government agencies in the market		1, 107	
Accrual of discount on savings bonds and bills (included in net increase in gross public debt, above)	2, 310		
Less certain public debt redemptions (included in cash withdrawals, above)	1, 774		
		536	
Total deductions			2, 564
Balance June 30, 1961			6, 694

Public Debt Operations and Ownership of Federal Securities

At the close of the 1961 fiscal year the public debt and guaranteed obligations amounted to $289.2 billion, a net increase of $2.7 billion from the $286.5 billion outstanding on June 30, 1960.

There was a net budget deficit of $3.9 billion in the fiscal year 1961 as compared with a surplus of $1.2 billion in the previous fiscal year. The 1961 deficit was financed by the issuance of new public debt obligations (that is, by the net increase in total outstanding debt) and by a drawing down of the cash balance from $8.0 billion on June 30, 1960, to $6.7 billion on June 30, 1961.

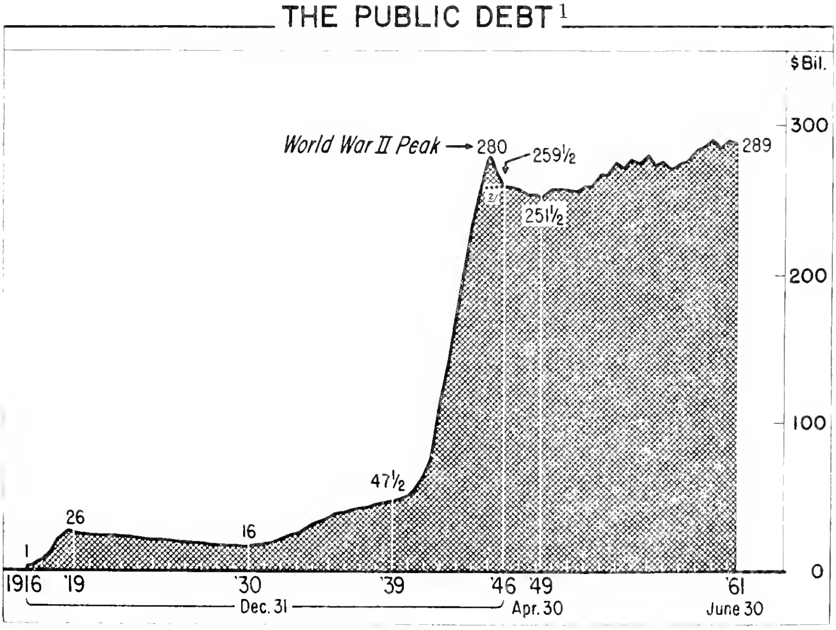
A summary of changes in the debt during the year is shown in the accompanying table. Changes in the level of the debt since 1916 are illustrated in chart 3.

Class of debt	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961	Increase, or decrease (–)
	In billions of dollars		
Public debt:			
Interest-bearing:			
Public issues:			
Marketable	183.8	187.1	3.3
Nonmarketable	54.5	53.5	–1.0
Total public issues	238.3	240.6	2.3
Special issues to Government investment accounts	44.9	45.0	.1
Total interest-bearing public debt	283.2	285.7	2.4
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	.4	.3	–.1
Debt bearing no interest	2.6	2.9	.3
Total public debt	286.3	289.0	2.6
Guaranteed obligations not owned by the Treasury	.1	.2	.1
Total public debt and guaranteed obligations	286.5	289.2	2.7

Of the $2.7 billion total increase in debt during the fiscal year, interest-bearing issues accounted for $2.4 billion and noninterest-bearing debt for $0.2 billion. There was also an $0.1 billion increase in guaranteed obligations, primarily Federal Housing Administration debentures. The rise in public issues of $2.3 billion reflected an increase of $3.3 billion in marketable securities which was partially offset by a decline of $1.0 billion in public nonmarketable issues.

CHART 3

THE PUBLIC DEBT[1]



[1] Including public debt and guaranteed obligations.
[2] Excluding Victory Loan proceeds used to repay debt in 1946.

Marketable issues have in fact been an increasing proportion of the interest-bearing public issues since 1952. On June 30, 1961, marketable issues constituted 78 percent of the interest-bearing public issues and nonmarketable 22 percent, as compared with 64 percent and 36 percent, respectively, on June 30, 1952.

Increases in the marketable debt during the fiscal year 1961 took place entirely in the relatively short-term area, as shown in the accompanying table. Regular weekly Treasury bills and tax anticipation bills increased by $2.8 billion and $1.5 billion, respectively, more than compensating for the cutback from $7.5 billion to $6.5 billion in 1-year bills. Certificates of indebtedness outstanding dropped sharply, partly because of the Treasury's greater reliance on 15- to 18-month Treasury notes. Treasury bonds outstanding also declined somewhat during the fiscal year.

Class of security	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961	Increase, or decrease (−)
	In billions of dollars		
Treasury bills (regular series):			
3-month and 6-month	25.9	28.7	2.8
1-year	7.5	6.5	−1.0
Treasury bills (tax anticipation series)		1.5	1.5
Certificates of indebtedness	17.7	13.3	−4.3
Treasury notes	51.5	56.3	4.8
Treasury bonds	81.2	80.8	−.4
Other bonds	(*)		(*)
Total interest-bearing public marketable issues	183.8	187.1	3.3

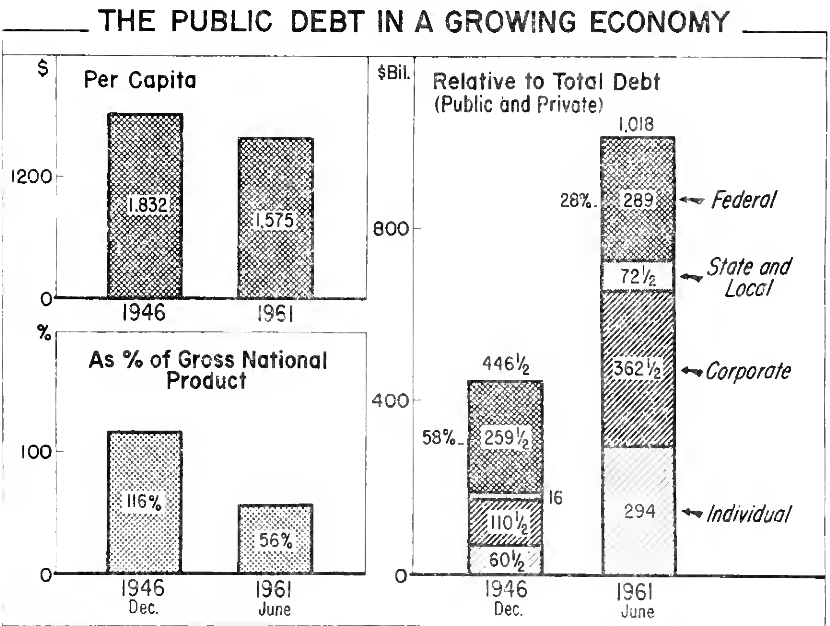
*Less than $50 million Panama Canal bonds.

Although the debt of $289.2 billion as of June 30, 1961, was considerably higher than at the close of World War II financing, the debt burden has actually been declining since 1946 on a per capita basis and as a percentage of gross national product. As shown in chart 4, per capita debt declined from $1,832 on December 31, 1946, to $1,575 on June 30, 1961. The total debt dropped from an amount which was considerably more than the gross national product in 1946 to an amount equal to 56 percent of the gross national product on June 30, 1961.

A large part of the reduction in the debt burden in terms of the gross national product represents real growth in the economy. Part of it, however, reflects inflationary price advances.

Chart 4 shows that the Federal debt has grown by a little over 10 percent during the postwar period. At the end of the fiscal year 1961 it represented 28 percent of the total debt of the country. While other forms of debt have grown at a much faster rate since 1946, the $289 billion of debt owed by the Federal Government still exercises a predominant influence in financial markets.

CHART 4



Progress toward debt management objectives

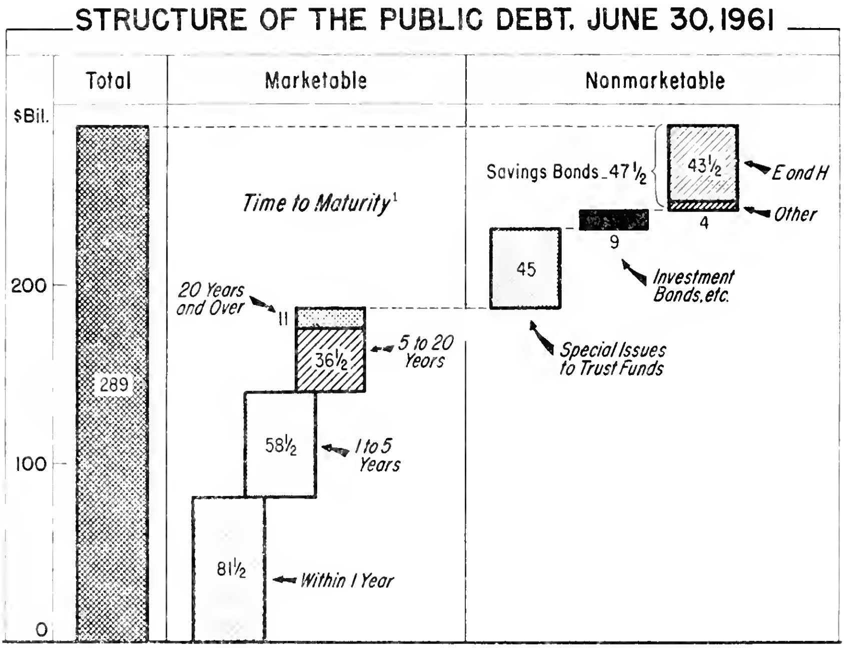
Exclusive of Treasury bills the Treasury issued $45.8 billion in new securities during fiscal 1961. All these securities were issued in the course of operations to refinance existing obligations either at maturity or in advance of maturity. In addition new issues of tax anticipation bills and one-year bills totaled $15.0 billion, and regular weekly offerings were increased $2.8 billion during the year, including $1.8 billion issued on June 14, 1961, to mature on 18 weekly bill maturity dates between August 3 and November 30, 1961. The June offering of a "strip" of bills was designed to meet the Treasury's need for funds without the necessity of a succession of increases in weekly bill offerings.

The Treasury in its debt management programs during the fiscal year concentrated new cash financings in short-term issues, as previously mentioned. Longer term holdings were increased and the debt structure improved through advance refunding and through the terms of the Treasury's regular refunding operations.

The under 1-year debt increased by $11 billion to $81½ billion during the fiscal year, while the 1- to 5-year maturities declined from $73 billion to $58½ billion. The over 5-year debt increased from $40½ billion as of June 30, 1960, to $47½ billion as of June 30, 1961. As shown in chart 5, $36½ billion of the over 5-year debt at the end of

the fiscal year was in the maturity range of 5- to 20-years while $11 billion was in the 20-year and over area. These structural changes resulted in a 2-month increase in the average length of the marketable debt, from 4 years 4 months on June 30, 1960, to 4 years 6 months on June 30, 1961.

CHART 5

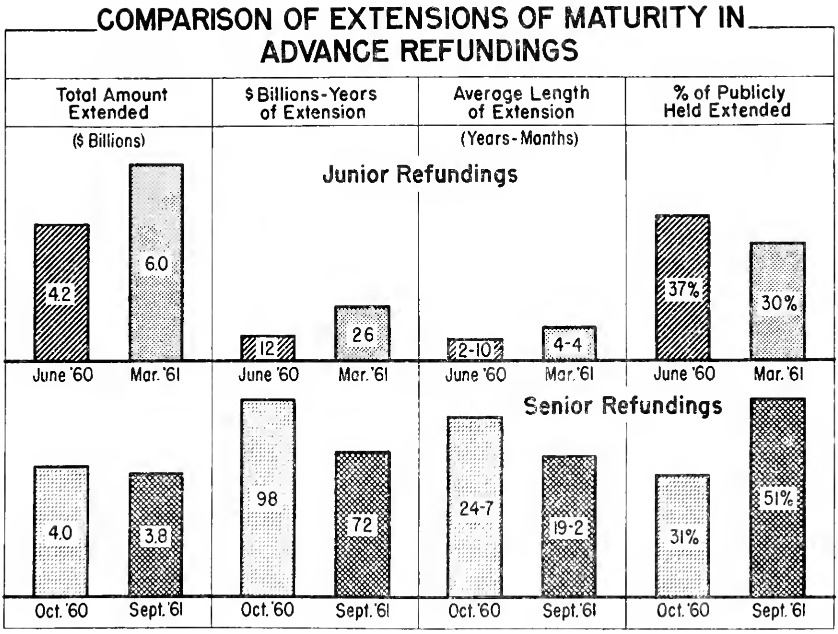


[1] Partially tax-exempt bonds are classified to earliest call date.

The Treasury's progress in extending debt maturities during fiscal 1961 was due almost entirely to a series of operations in which outstanding obligations were refunded in advance of maturity. Advance refunding operations have been of two types: Senior advance refunding, in which holders of securities of intermediate maturities are offered the opportunity to exchange into longer term issues, and junior advance refunding, in which holders of relatively short-term issues are offered the opportunity to exchange into securities in the intermediate range.

Under circumstances where the market environment is favorable, the refunding of securities in advance of maturity offers a number of advantages both to the economy and to the Treasury. The economy benefits because debt extension is accomplished with a minimum change of ownership. The adverse market impact of a comparable cash offering is avoided, and the flow of new savings into the private sector of the economy is not significantly disturbed. Junior advance

CHART 6



refundings have the further advantage of reducing inflationary pressures through curtailing the amount of highly liquid short-term debt.

From the point of view of the Treasury, advance refunding offers a mechanism not only for extending the average length of the debt but also for transferring blocks of securities out of a maturity area where undue concentration may have occurred. The Treasury also benefits along with the economy from the fact that long-term investors are encouraged to continue their ownership of Federal Government securities without interruption.

Two junior advance refundings and two senior advance refundings took place in the period beginning with June 1960 and extending through December 1961. The first of these was at the end of fiscal 1960, the second and third during fiscal 1961, and the last one in September 1961. Although only two of these operations occurred in fiscal 1961, for purposes of comparison all four are considered in the following discussion and are shown in the accompanying charts 6 and 7.[1]

The bars in the first column of chart 6 show the amounts of debt shifted to longer maturities in the four advance refunding operations,

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[1] Information on the June 1960 junior advance refunding will be found in the annual report for 1960, on p 29 and in exhibit 3. Later advance refunding operations are discussed in the account of Debt Management beginning on p. 15 of this report. Further details of operations during the fiscal year 1961 are given in exhibit 3.

$10.2 billion in the junior refundings, and $7.8 billion in the senior refundings.

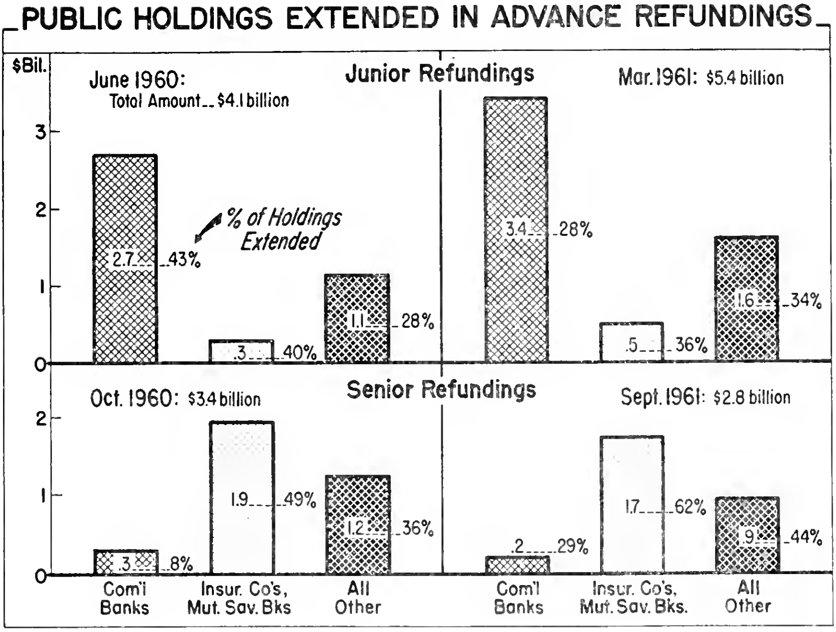
The impact of any advance refunding operation on the structure of the marketable debt as measured by the average term to maturity is dependent on the product of the two factors involved, namely, the amount of debt extended and the length of the extension. In effect, this means that $10 billion of debt extended for 1 year provides the same degree of debt lengthening as $2 billion extended for 5 years. The product in either case is 10 billion dollar-years. As shown in chart 6, the June 1960 operation amounted to 12 billion dollar-years and the March 1960 refunding to 26 billion. In the same context the amounts for the two senior advance refundings were 98 billion in the October 1960 operation and 72 billion in September 1961. The larger figures in the two senior refundings are due to the longer extensions of the eligible issues involved.

The degree of debt lengthening in each operation is indicated in the third column of chart 6 headed "average length of extension." The figures in this column were obtained by dividing each of the billion-dollar-year figures by the amount of debt extended. As shown on chart 6, in the June 1960 refunding $4.2 billion of debt was extended by an average of 2 years 10 months and in March 1961 $6.0 billion of debt was extended by 4 years 4 months. The average lengths of extension in the two senior refundings were much greater: 24 years 7 months in October 1960 and 19 years 2 months in September 1961.

In terms of the impact of advance refunding on the length of the more than $180 billion of marketable debt, the two junior advance refundings increased total average length by 0.8 month and 1.6 months, respectively. The two senior advance refundings, with their greater debt extensions, increased the marketable debt length by 6.3 months and 4.5 months, respectively.

A significant measure of the success of an advance refunding operation is the percentage of old issues turned in for new, particularly by public holders (that is, holders other than the Federal Reserve and Government investment accounts). In junior advance refundings investors must weigh the advantages of the exchange against some loss of liquidity and in senior advance refundings the greater risk of capital loss due to the much longer extensions of maturity. In view of these conditions, the proportion of the public's holdings which has been extended in the four advance refundings shows that these operations have been highly successful. As apparent in chart 6, public holders of securities eligible for junior advance refunding turned in 37 percent of their holdings in June 1960 and 30 percent in March 1961. The comparable figures for the senior advance refunding operations of

CHART 7



October 1960 and September 1961 were 31 percent and 51 percent, respectively.

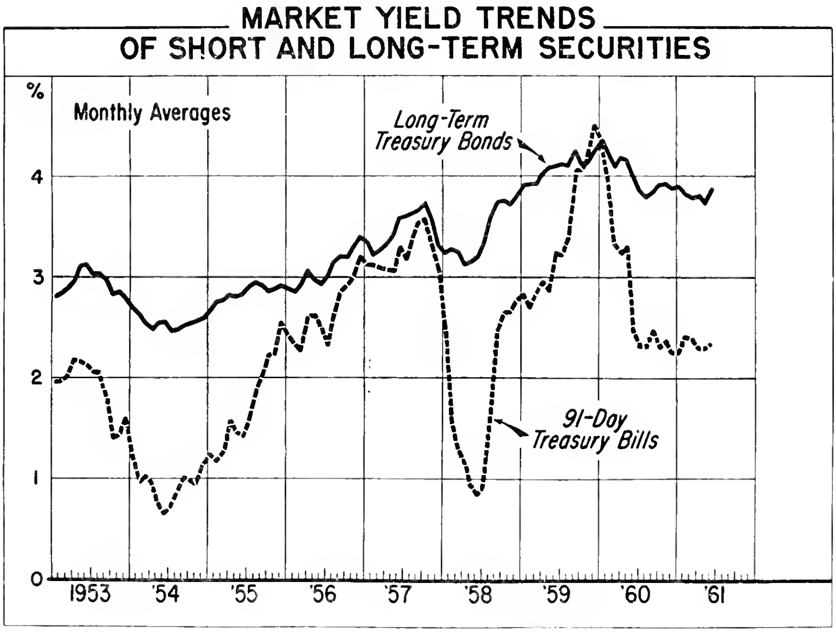
Chart 7 gives further information on the response of various classes of investors to the four advance refunding operations.

Commercial banks, which were large holders of the short-term securities involved in the junior refundings, turned in 43 percent of their holdings in June 1960 and 28 percent in March 1961. Insurance companies and mutual savings banks exchanged 40 percent of their relatively small holdings in June and 36 percent in March.

Since savings type institutions were much more heavily invested in the obligations involved in the senior refundings, they likewise were much more interested in extending the maturities of their medium-term holdings than they had been in exchanging their short-term securities for medium-term. In October 1960, insurance companies and mutual savings banks exchanged 49 percent of their medium-term securities for the new long-term offerings, and in September 1961 they exchanged 62 percent. Commercial banks held only small amounts of the issues involved in these two exchange offers.

In addition to advance refunding in the long-term area and the issuance of "strip" bills in place of a succession of increases in weekly bill offerings, the Treasury made another change in debt management

Chart 8



practice during fiscal 1961. This was the refunding of maturing obligations by means of a cash offering of new securities used in whole or in part to pay off the maturities, a technique which had not been used since the World War II financing period. On three occasions during the fiscal year, in August 1960, in February 1961, and in May 1961, this method was used in place of an exchange offering which would have given holders at the time of the offering preemptive rights to subscribe to new issues.

One of the important considerations in setting the terms of a new offering is the pattern of market yields existing at the time. For a financing operation to be successful, the interest rate on a new Treasury issue must be in line with the return which investors are able to get on existing issues of comparable maturity. Chart 8, which shows the trend in the market yields of long-term Treasury bonds and the shortest term Treasury bills over a period of time, illustrates the background against which financing operations in the long- and short-term areas have taken place during fiscal 1961 and in other recent years.

As indicated in the chart, average monthly market yields on Treasury bonds which were neither due nor callable before 10 years were relatively stable during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, ranging between a high of 3.93 percent (November 1960) and a low of

3.73 percent (May 1961). During the previous fiscal year yields on Treasury bonds averaged above 4 percent in every month except June 1960, when the average was 3.98 percent. The highest, 4.37 percent, was reached in January 1960.

Market yields on the longest outstanding 91-day Treasury bills also fluctuated within narrow limits during fiscal 1961. A high of 2.48 percent was reached in September 1960 as compared with a low of 2.24 percent in January 1961. During the year before, in contrast, yields on outstanding 91-day bills fluctuated widely, rising from 3.21 percent in July 1959 to 4.51 percent in December 1959 and thereafter declining sharply to 2.46 percent in June 1960.

The average rates on new offerings of regular weekly bills throughout the year are shown in exhibit 4, and the monthly average yields of long-term Treasury bonds will be found in table 51. The computed annual interest rate and the computed annual interest charge on the public debt by security classes will be found in table 48.

PUBLIC DEBT OPERATIONS

The first financing of fiscal 1961 was the offering of a tax anticipation security undertaken to cover the major share of the Treasury's seasonal needs for cash in the first quarter of the fiscal year. Tax anticipation securities are planned to provide the Treasury with funds during periods when tax collections are seasonally low, and to provide an investment medium for funds accumulated by corporations during such periods to pay income and profits taxes. The securities are retired at maturity, to the extent they are not presented in payment of taxes, with the proceeds of tax receipts flowing in on tax payment dates.

Early in July 1960, on an auction basis, the Treasury issued for cash \$3½ billion of tax anticipation bills to mature shortly after the mid-March 1961 tax collection date and \$1½ billion of one-year Treasury bills to mature July 15, 1961. The latter offering represented a partial rollover of the \$2 billion of one-year bills maturing on July 15 in accordance with the pattern previously established by the Treasury of one-year maturities on quarterly dates in January, April, July, and October.

On July 25, 1960, the Treasury announced that it would pay off in cash the \$9.6 billion of 4¾ percent Treasury notes maturing August 15 and the \$0.8 billion of Federal National Mortgage Association 3⅝ percent notes maturing August 23. This marked the first occasion in recent years on which the Treasury used the cash refunding method, in preference to giving holders of maturing obligations the exclusive right to exchange their old securities for new ones. In order that holders of the Federal National Mortgage Association maturities

might have an opportunity to reinvest the proceeds, the Secretary of the Treasury in behalf of the Association offered to purchase such notes on August 15 at par. Funds for the retirement of the Treasury and Federal National Mortgage Association notes were derived from new issues totaling $8.9 billion, plus withdrawals from the cash balance. Of the $9.6 billion of Treasury notes retired, $1.0 billion was charged against the sinking fund. (Tables 41 and 42 give further information on sinking fund operations.)

The new issues in August consisted of $7.8 billion of 11½ month 3⅛ percent certificates to mature August 1, 1961, and $1.1 billion of additional 3⅞ percent Treasury bonds of 1968. Although no exchange privileges were granted to holders of maturing securities, these owners were permitted to use their securities for downpayments where required; they could also turn in their holdings in payment for new securities allotted them.

Following the use of the advance refunding technique in the junior operation of June 1960, the Treasury on September 9, 1960, announced its first senior advance refunding. This was an offering of three issues of 3½ percent long-term bonds (two issues of new securities to mature in 1980 and 1998, respectively, and additional amounts of the 3½s of 1990, first issued in February 1958) to holders of four issues of wartime 2½ percent Treasury bonds maturing between June 15, 1967, and December 15, 1969, outstanding in the amount of $12½ billion. An outside limit of $4.5 billion was placed on the combined amounts of the 1990 and 1998 maturities issued to the public. No limit was placed on the issue maturing in 1980. The issue eligible for exchange into the 1980 maturity was the smallest of the group of wartime 2½s involved in the refunding operation. In addition, it was largely held by commercial banks which are traditionally interested mainly in short-term holdings and thus were not expected to subscribe heavily to the new and longer term exchange offering.

Participants in this exchange were primarily long-term investors who were interested in extending the maturity of their holdings. Subscriptions totaled $4 billion and were allotted in full. As a result of this single operation the amount of outstanding Treasury bonds with maturities beyond 15 years increased by nearly one-half, from $8.5 billion to $12.5 billion, and the average length of the marketable public debt was extended from approximately 4 years 2 months to 4 years 9 months.

The financing operations of October were minor as compared with those of August and September, and were confined entirely to the short-term area. The first item on the program was a cash retirement in the amount of $278 million of the 1½ percent exchange notes due

October 1, 1960. Following that, the Treasury on October 11 auctioned a 1-year bill in the amount of $1½ billion, to replace the $2 billion of bills coming due on October 17, thus continuing the July practice of cutting back somewhat the existing one-year bill maturities. At the same time, announcement was made of a $3½ billion June 1961 tax bill, subsequently auctioned on October 18.

Securities coming due on November 15 amounted to $10.8 billion, $7.0 billion 4¾ percent certificates and $3.8 billion 2⅛ percent bonds. Holders of these issues were offered a 5½-year 3¾ percent bond, to mature May 15, 1966, and a 15-month 3¼ percent Treasury note to mature February 15, 1962. About $10.3 billion of the November 15 maturities was exchanged for the new issues, $9.1 billion for the note and $1.2 billion for the bond. The remaining $0.5 billion of maturing securities was paid off in cash.

Shortly after this operation the Treasury announced an exchange offering to holders of approximately $750 million Series F and G savings bonds maturing in 1961. Owners of these maturing obligations were offered in exchange marketable 4 percent Treasury bonds of 1969 (a reopening of bonds first offered in October 1957) at a price of 100½ with certain interest and other adjustments as of December 15, 1960. The exchange offer was accepted by holders of $148 million of the 1961 F and G maturities outstanding.

The first financing operation of the calendar year 1961 was the rollover of $1.5 billion of 1-year bills which took place on January 15. The budget situation made it necessary for the Treasury to obtain new cash, however, and this was done through increases of $0.5 billion in the regular weekly bill offerings during the period January 19 through February 2.

The Treasury's decision to raise new money at that time through offerings of relatively short-term securities was further reflected in the issuance of a 3¼ percent 18-month note on February 15, 1961. Funds in the amount of $7.3 billion derived from this operation were used to redeem the $6.9 billion of 4⅞ percent certificates coming due on the same date and also to supply the Treasury with an extra $0.4 billion of cash for operating purposes, bringing to $0.9 billion the amount of new money borrowed since January 1, 1961.

In mid-March the Treasury undertook its second junior advance refunding. (The first had taken place in June 1960.) Holders of four issues of outstanding Treasury bonds and notes maturing from June 15, 1962, through August 15, 1963, were offered in exchange two issues of intermediate-term securities dated March 15, 1961, a 3⅜ percent Treasury bond to mature on November 15, 1966, and a 3⅝ percent Treasury bond to mature on November 15, 1967. The Treasury placed a limit of $5 billion on the aggregate amount of 3⅝ percent

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bonds it would issue, and a limit of $3 billion on the 3⅝ percent issue. In all, subscriptions of $6.0 billion were received and were allotted in full, $2.4 billion for the 5-year 8-month 3⅜ percent bond and $3.6 billion for the 6-year 8-month 3⅝ percent bond. As a result of this operation, congestion in the 1962 and 1963 maturity schedules was significantly reduced at the same time that holders of short-term U.S. Government securities were encouraged to lengthen their investments.

Shortly after the advance refunding operation was completed, the Treasury turned to the bill market for meeting its current requirements for new cash. These were covered through a $1½ billion issue of Treasury tax anticipation bills dated April 3, 1961, to be acceptable in payment of income taxes due in September 1961, and by increases totaling $0.3 billion in regular weekly bill offerings during March and April. In addition, on April 15, the $2.0 billion one-year bill maturity was rolled over in its entirety.

Plans for meeting the May 15 certificate and note maturities, amounting to $7.8 billion, were announced late in April. To obtain the funds for paying off these holders and to raise some additional cash, the Treasury issued a total of $8.3 billion of new securities, $5.5 billion of 3 percent Treasury certificates to mature May 15, 1962, and $2.8 billion of 3¼ percent Treasury notes to mature May 1963. As before, in the cash refundings of August 1960 and February 1961, owners of maturing securities were permitted to use their holdings to make downpayments when required or to make payments on securities allotted to them.

The $0.5 billion of new cash raised in this operation, together with an $0.2 billion addition to regular weekly bills between May 4 and May 11, was largely absorbed by increases in the cash balance. To obtain new funds for current expenditures the Treasury again turned to the bill market, but by means of a novel operation designed to provide the necessary funds in a single financing and to give investors a range of maturities. In this operation, regular weekly bills were increased by $1.8 billion, approximately $0.1 billion of which matured each week over the 18-week period August 3–November 30, inclusive. Subscriptions were required to be in units of $18,000, with a single price submitted for each "strip" of 18 maturities or multiple thereof. The offering of strip bills was the final financing operation of the fiscal year.

The following tables summarize the financing operations during the fiscal year and show the results of the public offerings of marketable Treasury securities, excluding the refinancing of regular weekly bills.

For additional information see table 38 for allotments by investor classes and the exhibits on public debt operations beginning on page 233.

Public offerings of marketable Treasury securities excluding refinancing of regular weekly bills, fiscal year 1961

[In millions of dollars]

Date	Description of security	Issued for cash		Issued in exchange		Total
		For new money	For refunding	For maturing issue	In advance refunding	
	Bonds, Notes, and Certificates of Indebtedness					
1960						
Apr. 1	1½% exchange note—Apr. 1, 1965 [1]			[2] 408		408
Aug. 15	3⅛% certificate—Aug. 1, 1961 [3]		2,078	5,751		7,829
Aug. 15	3⅞% bond—May 15, 1968 additional [3]		1,042	28		1,070
Oct. 1	1½% exchange note—Oct. 1, 1965 [1]			315		315
Oct. 3	3½% bond—Nov. 15, 1980				643	643
Oct. 3	3½% bond—Feb. 15, 1990 additional				993	993
Oct. 3	3½% bond—Nov. 15, 1998				2,343	2,343
Nov. 15	3¼% note—Feb. 15, 1962			9,098		9,098
Nov. 15	3¾% bond—May 15, 1966			1,213		1,213
Dec. 15	4% bond—Oct. 1, 1969 additional at 100½			[4] 148		148
1961						
Feb. 15	3¼% note—Aug. 15, 1962 [3]	387	3,268	3,670		7,325
Mar. 15	3⅜% bond—Nov. 15, 1966				2,438	2,438
Mar. 15	3⅝% bond—Nov. 15, 1967				3,604	3,604
Apr. 1	1½% exchange note—Apr. 1, 1966 [1]			69		69
May 15	3% certificate—May 15, 1962 [3]	[5] 337	3,391	1,781		5,509
May 15	3¼% note—May 15, 1963 [3]	[5] 172	1,731	850		2,753
	Total bonds, notes, and certificates	896	11,510	23,331	10,021	45,758
	Bills [6] (Maturity Value)					
1960						
July 13	2.823% 252-day (tax anticipation) Mar. 22, 1961	3,512				3,512
July 15	3.265% 1 yr.—July 15, 1961		1,380	121		1,501
Oct. 17	3.131% 1 yr.—Oct. 16, 1961		1,486	16		1,502
Oct. 21	2.788% 8 mo. (tax anticipation) June 22, 1961	3,504				3,504
1961						
Jan. 15	2.679% 1 yr.—Jan. 15, 1962		1,410	92		1,502
Apr. 3	2.473% 172-day (tax anticipation) Sept. 22, 1961	1,503				1,503
Apr. 15	2.827% 1 yr.—Apr. 15, 1962		1,814	186		2,000
June 14	2.308% 109.6 day average for "strip" [7]	1,802				1,802
	Increases in regular weekly bill offerings:					
	Jan. 19, 1961 through Feb. 2, 1961 ... 500					
	Mar. 30, 1961 through Apr. 13, 1961 ... 298					
	May 4, 1961 through May 11, 1961 ... 201	999				999
	Total bills	11,320	6,090	415		17,825
	Total public offerings	12,216	17,600	23,746	10,021	63,583

[1] Issued only on demand in exchange for 2¾% Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80.
[2] Issued subsequent to June 30, 1960.
[3] A cash offering (all subscriptions subject to allotment) was made for the purpose of paying off the maturing securities in cash. Holders of the maturing securities were permitted to present them in payment in lieu of cash to the extent subscriptions were allotted. For further detail see exhibits 1-3.
[4] Includes about $362,000 cash payment on exchange of Series F and G savings bonds.
[5] Prorated on the basis of total amount of each security issued for cash.
[6] Treasury bills are sold on a discount basis with competitive bids for each issue. The average price for auctioned issues gives an approximate yield on a bank discount basis as indicated for each series.
[7] Consists of additional amounts of eighteen series of outstanding regular weekly Treasury bills, approximately $100 million maturing each week from August 3 to November 30, 1961, inclusive.

Disposition of marketable Treasury securities excluding regular weekly bills, fiscal year 1961

[In millions of dollars]

Date of refunding or retirement	Security: Description and maturity date	Security: Issue date	Redeemed for cash or carried to matured debt	Exchanged for new security: At maturity	Exchanged for new security: In advance refunding	Total
	BONDS, NOTES, AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS					
1960						
Aug. 15	4¾% note—Aug. 15, 1960	Aug. 1, 1959	3,781	[1] 5,780		9,561
Oct. 1	1½% exchange note—Oct 1, 1960	Oct. 1, 1955	278			278
Oct. 3	2½% bond—June 15, 1962-67	May 5, 1942			643	643
Oct. 3	2½% bond—Dec. 15, 1963-68	Dec. 1, 1942			993	993
Oct. 3	2½% bond—June 15, 1964-69	Apr. 15, 1943			1,095	1,095
Oct. 3	2½% bond—Dec. 15, 1964-69	Sept. 15, 1943			1,248	1,248
Nov. 15	4¾% certificate—Nov. 15, 1960	Nov. 15, 1959	271	6,766		7,037
Nov. 15	2⅛% bond—Nov. 15, 1960	Aug. 15, 1954	262	3,544		3,806
1961						
Feb. 15	4⅞% certificate—Feb. 15, 1961	Feb. 15, 1960	3,268	[1] 3,670		6,938
Mar. 15	2¼% bond—June 15, 1959-62	June 1, 1945			1,293	1,293
Mar. 15	2¼% bond—Dec. 15, 1959-62	Nov. 15, 1945			1,180	1,180
Mar. 15	2⅝% note—Feb. 15, 1963	Apr. 15, 1958			1,131	1,131
Mar. 15	2½% bond—Aug. 15, 1963	Dec. 15, 1954			2,438	2,438
Apr. 1	1½% exchange note—Apr. 1, 1961	Apr. 1, 1956	144			144
May 15	4⅜% certificate—May 15, 1961	May 15, 1960	3,599	[1] 75		3,674
May 15	3⅝% note—May 15, 1961	Dec. 1, 1958	1,523	[1] 2,555		4,078
June 1	3% bond—June 1, 1961 (Panama Canal loan)	June 1, 1911	50			50
	Total bonds, notes, and certificates		13,176	22,390	10,021	45,587
	BILLS					
1960						
July 15	4.728%—July 15, 1960	July 15, 1959	1,880	[1] 121		2,001
Oct. 17	4.860%—Oct. 17, 1960	Dec 2, 1959	1,991	[1] 16		2,007
1961						
Jan. 15	5.067%—Jan. 15, 1961	Jan. 15, 1960	1,412	[1] 92		1,504
Mar. 22	2.823% (tax anticipation) Mar. 22, 1961	July 13, 1960	[2] 3,512			3,512
Apr. 15	4.608%—Apr. 15, 1961	Apr. 15, 1960	1,815	[1] 186		2,001
June 22	2.788% (tax anticipation) June 22, 1961	Oct. 21, 1960	[2] 3,504			3,504
	Total bills		14,114	415		14,529
	Total securities		27,290	22,805	10,021	60,016

[1] Accepted in payment in lieu of cash.
[2] Including tax anticipation issues redeemed for taxes.

Allotments of marketable Treasury securities other than regular weekly bills, fiscal year 1961 [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Date of financing	Issue—description of security and maturity date	Amount issued	Allotments by investor classes		
			U.S. Government investment accounts and Federal Reserve Banks	Commercial banks [2]	All others
	BONDS, NOTES, AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS				
1960					
Aug. 15	3⅛% certificate—Aug. 1, 1961-C	7,829	5,541	797	1,491
Aug 15	3⅞% bond—May 15, 1968 additional	1,070	25	544	501
Oct. 3	3½% bond—Nov. 15, 1980	643	131	96	416
Oct. 3	3½% bond—Feb. 15, 1990 additional	993	216	54	723
Oct. 3	3½% bond—Nov. 15, 1998	2,343	236	117	1,990
Nov. 15	3¼% note—Feb. 15, 1962-F	9,098	5,102	1,698	2,298
Nov. 15	3¾% bond—May 15, 1966	1,213	6	821	386
Dec. 15	4% bond—Oct. 1, 1969 additional	148	(*)	2	146
1961					
Feb. 15	3¼% note—Aug. 15, 1962-G	7,325	3,605	1,518	2,202
Mar. 15	3⅜% bond—Nov. 15, 1966	2,438	39	1,714	685
Mar. 15	3⅝% bond—Nov. 15, 1967	3,604	560	1,664	1,380
May 15	3% certificate—May 15, 1962-A	5,509	1,818	2,004	1,687
May 15	3¼% note—May 15, 1963-D	2,753	837	907	1,009
	BILLS				
1960					
July 13	2.823% (tax anticipation)—Mar. 22, 1961	3,512		3,476	36
July 15	3.265%—July 15, 1961	1,501	236	612	653
Oct. 17	3.131%—Oct. 16, 1961	1,502	82	723	697
Oct. 21	2.788% (tax anticipation)—June 22, 1961	3,504		3,463	41
1961					
Jan. 15	2.679%—Jan. 15, 1962	1,502	203	651	648
Apr. 3	2.473% (tax anticipation)—Sept. 22, 1961	1,503		1,492	11
Apr. 15	2.827%—Apr. 15, 1962	2,000	326	896	778
June 14	2.308%—"strip" [3]	1,802		1,792	10

* Less than $500,000.

[1] Excludes 1½% Treasury EA and EO notes issued in exchange for nonmarketable 2¾% Treasury Bonds Investment Series B-1975-80.

[2] Includes trust companies and stock savings banks.

[3] Consists of additional amounts of eighteen series of outstanding regular weekly Treasury bills, approximately $100 million maturing each week from August 3 to November 30, 1961, inclusive.

Seasonal and other cash borrowing during the first half of the fiscal year brought the public debt up to levels not far from the temporary ceiling of $293 billion. The peak of $291.0 billion for the first half year was reached on October 24, 1960. In the second half of the fiscal year the debt subject to limitation rose to a new peak of $291.7 billion on June 14, 1961. On June 30, 1961, a temporary increase of $13 billion was authorized for the fiscal year 1962, bringing the total authorization for the new fiscal year up to $298 billion. For further detail on the statutory limit on the public debt and guaranteed obligations as of June 30, 1961, see table 33, and for a summary of amendments to the law limiting the debt see table 34.

The decline of $1.0 billion in interest-bearing public nonmarketable securities during the year was due principally to the reduction in Series B investment bonds as a result of exchanges of these securities for marketable 5-year 1½ percent exchange notes. In addition, the Postal Savings System redeemed $0.1 billion Series B investment bonds at par to provide funds to meet withdrawals of postal savings deposits.

Beginning on July 1, 1960, the Treasury made available exclusively to borrowers from the Rural Electrification Administration an issue of bonds to yield 2 percent per annum. This arrangement provides REA borrowers with a means for investing their general cash funds not needed for immediate operating purposes at a rate of interest equal to that charged by the Government on REA loans. The bonds, which may be purchased to the extent the individual borrower wishes, have a 12-year maturity but may be redeemed by the holder in whole or in part on 30 days' notice. On June 30, 1961, REA series bonds were outstanding in the amount of $19 million.

The largest portion of the public nonmarketable debt is in U.S. savings bonds, which are demand securities redeemable at guaranteed redemption values. Although savings bonds of various series have been continuously on sale since March 1935, Series E and Series H are the only savings bonds currently being sold. These series were outstanding on June 30, 1961, in the amount of $43.8 billion, representing 15 percent of the total interest-bearing debt. This was an increase of $1.1 billion for the year, the largest annual increase in Series E and H bonds outstanding since 1956. Series F, G, J, and K bonds, which are no longer being sold, decreased by $1.1 billion during the year. This decline includes the exchange of $0.1 billion of Series F and G bonds maturing in the calendar year 1961 for the 4 percent marketable bond of 1969. The total interest-bearing savings bonds outstanding of all series at the close of fiscal 1961 was $47.5 billion, approximately the amount of a year earlier.

Class of security	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961	Increase, or decrease (−)
	In billions of dollars		
United States savings bonds:			
Series E	37.5	37.8	.4
Series H	5.3	6.0	.7
Subtotal E and H	42.7	43.8	1.1
Series F and G	2.8	1.8	−1.0
Series J and K	2.0	1.9	−.1
Subtotal savings bonds	47.5	47.5	(*)
Treasury bonds:			
REA series		(*)	(*)
Investment series	6.8	5.8	−1.0
Depositary bonds	.2	.1	−.1
Total interest-bearing public nonmarketable issues	54.5	53.5	−1.0

*Less than $50 million.

In March 1961, the Secretary of the Treasury announced a second ten-year extension for Series E bonds issued between May 1941 and May 1949. Beginning May 1, 1961, as these bonds enter their second extended maturity they earn a straight 3¾ percent interest per annum, compounded semiannually. Details of this new regulation may be found on pages 274–292.

Sales of the smaller denomination E bonds ($200 and under) in fiscal 1961 were approximately 1 percent above those of fiscal 1960, while sales of the larger denomination E and H bonds were up 8 percent from last year. Detailed information on savings bonds from their inception on March 1, 1935, through June 30, 1961, is given in tables 43 through 46.

OWNERSHIP OF FEDERAL SECURITIES

Private nonbank investors held an estimated $143.3 billion of Federal securities at the end of fiscal 1961, almost one-half of the $289.2 billion total Federal debt outstanding. Private nonbank investors comprise individuals (including partnerships and personal trust accounts), insurance companies, mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, nonfinancial corporations, pension funds, foreign and international accounts, State and local governments, and nonprofit associations. Commercial banks and Federal Reserve Banks together held $89.8 billion, representing nearly one-third of the debt. The remaining $56.1 billion of debt was held by Government investment accounts, primarily in social security and unemployment trust funds, veterans' insurance funds, and Government retirement funds. These figures are graphically presented in chart 9.

During fiscal 1961 the total public debt outstanding increased $2.7 billion. The banking system increased its holdings by $8.0 billion while private nonbank investors decreased their holdings by $6.0 billion. Government investment accounts rose by $0.8 billion. Ownership of Federal securities by investor classes on selected dates is presented in the following table.

Ownership of Federal securities [1] by investor classes on selected dates, 1941–61

[Dollars in billions]

	June 30, 1941	Feb. 28, 1946 [2]	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961	Change during fiscal year 1961
Estimated ownership by:					
Private nonbank investors:					
Individuals [3]	$11.2	$64.1	r $68.4	$64.3	$-4.1
Insurance companies	7.1	24.4	r 12.0	11.4	-.6
Mutual savings banks	3.4	11.1	6.6	6.3	-.3
Corporations [4]	2.0	19.9	r 20.7	19.4	-1.3
State and local governments	.6	6.7	r 18.8	18.7	-.1
Miscellaneous investors [5]	.7	8.9	r 22.7	23.2	.5
Total private nonbank investors	25.0	135.1	r 149.3	143.3	-6.0
Federal Government investment accounts	8.5	28.0	55.3	56.1	.8
Commercial banks	19.7	93.8	r 55.3	62.5	7.2
Federal Reserve Banks	2.2	22.9	26.5	27.3	.7
Total gross debt outstanding	55.3	279.8	286.5	289.2	2.7
	Percent of total				
Percent owned by:					
Private nonbank investors:					
Individuals	20	23	24	22	----------
Other	25	25	28	28	----------
Total	45	48	52	50	----------
Federal Government investment accounts	15	10	r 20	19	----------
Commercial banks	36	34	r 19	22	----------
Federal Reserve Banks	4	8	9	9	----------
Total gross debt outstanding	100	100	100	100	----------

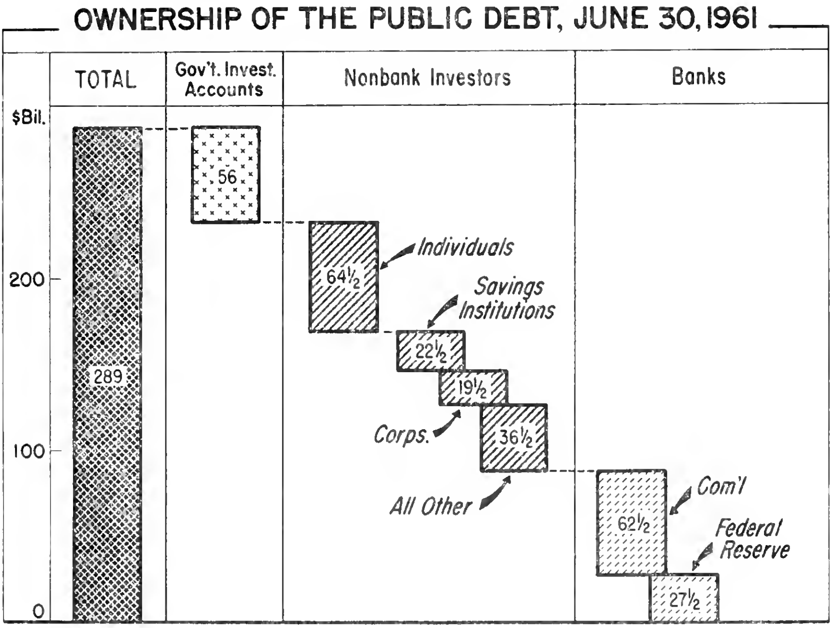
r Revised.
[1] Gross public debt, and guaranteed obligations of the Federal Government held outside the Treasury.
[2] Immediate postwar peak of debt.
[3] Includes partnerships and personal trust accounts. Nonprofit institutions and corporate pension trust funds are included under "Miscellaneous investors."
[4] Exclusive of banks and insurance companies.
[5] Includes savings and loan associations, nonprofit institutions, corporate pension trust funds, dealers and brokers, and investments of foreign balances and international accounts in this country.

Within the nonbank sector, individuals decreased their holdings of Federal securities by $4.1 billion, from $68.4 billion in June 1960 to $64.3 billion in June 1961; however, they still remained the largest single investor group in the Federal debt ownership structure.

Individuals increased their holdings of Series E and H savings bonds (the only series currently being sold) by $1.0 billion during fiscal 1961, to an alltime high level of $43.6 billion which represented two-thirds of the total ownership of Federal securities by individuals. Their holdings of the discontinued Series F, G, J, and K savings bonds declined by $0.6 billion during the fiscal year 1961, and holdings of other Government securities, mainly marketable issues, were reduced by $4.6 billion. Many individual investors were less attracted to marketable Government securities during the fiscal year as new issue coupon rates receded from the high levels of fiscal year 1960 and as investment interest focused upon other outlets for funds.

Federal securities held by insurance companies on June 30, 1961, totaled $11.4 billion, a decrease of $0.6 billion during the year.

Chart 9



Life insurance companies owned $6.3 billion, or 55 percent, of the total insurance holdings of Federal securities at the end of the fiscal year. The life insurance group accounted for a $0.3 billion decrease in insurance companies' holdings, and almost all of this decrease was in the nonmarketable Series B investment bonds (exchanged for marketable 1½ percent exchange notes which, in turn, were sold in the market). The average length[1] of life insurance holdings of marketable securities increased from 12 years 3 months to 16 years 7 months. This was an increase of 4 years 4 months over the 12-month period in contrast to a decline of 2 months during the previous fiscal year. This sharp reversal was primarily due to the exchange of $0.9 billion of 2½ percent bonds, issued during World War II, and now approaching maturity, for long-term 3½ percent bonds in the advance refunding of October 1960.

Fire, casualty, and marine insurance companies decreased their holdings of marketable securities during the year by $0.3 billion and their nonmarketables by $0.1 billion. The drop in nonmarketables was attributed to the liquidation of savings bonds holdings as well as Series B investment bonds. The average length of the marketable securities held by this group at the end of fiscal 1961 was 5 years 9 months, a drop of 2 months during the year.

[1] In deriving average length figures all marketable securities are classified to final maturity, except partially tax-exempt bonds which are classified to earliest call date.

At the end of fiscal 1961 mutual savings banks held $6.3 billion of Federal securities, $0.3 billion less than on June 30, 1960. The greatest portion of this reduction, or $0.2 billion, was in the marketable area. However, the average length of marketable securities held by mutual savings banks increased 20 months during the fiscal year from 8 years 10 months to 10 years 6 months. Savings banks also participated strongly in the advance refunding of October 1960, taking $0.8 billion of the new long-term issues.

Federal securities held by nonfinancial corporations were $1.3 billion lower at the end of fiscal 1961 than the $20.7 billion held on June 30, 1960. Corporations continued to hold relatively large amounts of Governments during the year and did not liquidate sharply as in the 1958 recession.

Holdings of Federal securities by State and local governments are estimated to be $18.7 billion at the close of the fiscal year, a level $0.1 billion lower than that of June 1960. Over one-third of the Federal security holdings of these State and local governmental units are in employee retirement funds. In July 1960 the Treasury Department added a number of the larger State and local governments to the regular monthly Survey of Ownership of U.S. Government Securities. Tabulations of these holdings were published with the other survey groups in the February 1962 *Treasury Bulletin*.

The holdings of all other private nonbank investors amounted to $23.2 billion on June 30, 1961, an increase of $0.5 billion. Foreign balances invested in Federal securities decreased $0.3 billion to a level of $8.1 billion on June 30, 1961. International institutions increased their holdings by $0.7 billion as the International Monetary Fund acquired $0.3 billion of marketable Treasury securities and $0.3 billion of special notes, and the International Development Association acquired $0.1 billion of securities.

Savings and loan associations increased their holdings of Federal securities during the fiscal year by $0.4 billion. On June 30, 1961, marketable securities of approximately 500 large savings and loan associations had an average length of 8 years 11 months, an increase of 3 months over the June 30, 1960, amount.

Holdings of the remaining classes in this group of private nonbank investors (nonprofit associations, dealers and brokers, corporate pension funds, and certain smaller institutional groups) are estimated to have decreased $0.2 billion during the fiscal year.

Government investment accounts increased their holdings of Federal securities by $0.8 billion. The largest increases in holdings were registered by Government employee retirement funds ($1.1 billion), the Federal disability insurance trust fund ($0.3 billion), and the highway trust fund ($0.2 billion). Offsetting reductions in holdings

were made by the unemployment trust fund ($0.9 billion), and the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund ($0.2 billion). Of the $56.1 billion Federal securities held by Government investment accounts on June 30, 1961, $45.0 billion, or more than 80 percent, was in the form of special issues held only by these accounts. Details on the ownership by Government investment accounts are shown in tables 64–88.

The change in holdings of the banking system during the fiscal year consisted of an increase of $7.2 billion in commercial bank holdings and a $0.7 billion increase on the part of the Federal Reserve System.

The commercial bank change consisted of a $7.4 billion increase in holdings of marketable securities and a $0.2 billion decline in nonmarketables. Of the commercial bank increased holdings, New York City central reserve city banks accounted for $2.2 billion, Chicago central reserve city banks $0.4 billion, reserve city banks $3.0 billion, and country and nonmember banks $1.6 billion. The average length of marketable securities held by commercial banks on June 30, 1961, was 2 years 9 months, a decrease of 11 months from that as of June 30, 1960.

An analysis of the estimated changes during fiscal 1961 in bank versus nonbank ownership is given by type of issue in the following table. A summary of the Treasury survey of ownership of the interest-bearing public debt and guaranteed obligations for fiscal 1961 is shown in table 55.

Estimated changes in ownership of Federal securities [1] by type of issue, fiscal year 1961

[In billions of dollars]

	Total changes	Change accounted for by—			
		Private nonbank investors	Government investment accounts	Commercial banks	Federal Reserve Banks
Marketable securities:					
Treasury bills:					
13-week	1.7	−1.0	−.1	2.4	.4
26-week	1.1	.1	.1	.9	(*)
Tax anticipation	1.5	1.2	(*)	.3	(*)
Other Treasury bills	−1.0	−2.1	.4	.7	−.1
Total bills	3.3	−1.8	.4	4.4	.3
Treasury certificates of indebtedness	−4.3	−3.3	−.2	1.2	−2.0
Treasury notes	4.8	.7	−.6	3.0	1.6
Treasury bonds, etc	−.4	−1.0	1.1	−1.2	.8
Total marketable	3.4	−5.5	.7	7.4	.7
Nonmarketable securities, etc.:					
U.S. savings bonds	(*)	.1	(*)	−.1	
Special issues to Government investment accounts	.1		.1		
Treasury bonds, investment series	−1.0	−.8	−.1	(*)	
Other	.2	.2		−.1	
Total nonmarketable, etc	−.7	−.5	(*)	−.2	
Total change	2.7	−6.0	.8	7.2	.7

* Less than $50 million.

[1] Gross public debt, and guaranteed obligations of the Federal Government held outside the Treasury.

Taxation Developments

Major taxation developments during the year included: Consideration by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives of the proposals in the President's tax message of April 20, 1961, for an investment credit to improve the competitive status of American industry and for the elimination of certain defects in the tax system; revision of the social security system to meet problems caused by the high level of unemployment and the inadequacy of benefit levels; securing of additional tax revenues to finance completion of the interstate highway system; and work on administrative revision of depreciation schedules.

Presidential tax recommendations

The President's tax message (exhibit 12) proposed a credit against income tax for investment in new plant and equipment. Specifically, the credit would be 15 percent of all new plant and equipment expenditures in excess of current depreciation allowances; 6 percent of such expenditures in excess of 50 percent, but not over 100 percent, of depreciation allowances; with 10 percent of the first $5,000 of new investment as a minimum credit. The investment credit was proposed to encourage investment in capital equipment needed to accelerate economic growth and to make American industry more effective in competing in international markets. Measures to correct certain defects and inequities in the tax structure also were recommended. These changes would provide revenue gains to offset the tax reduction involved in the investment credit.

These suggestions were advanced only as a first step toward tax reform. The President also directed the Secretary of the Treasury to undertake the research and preparation of a comprehensive tax program to be placed before the next session of the Congress. The aim of this program is to provide a broader and more uniform tax base, a more equitable tax structure, and a simpler tax law.

The President's immediate suggestions for correction of defects included: Revisions in the tax provisions with respect to foreign income which favor U.S. private investment abroad compared with investment in our economy; withholding of income tax on dividend and in-

terest income; repeal of the dividend credit and exclusion; limitations on business expense deductions for travel, entertainment, and gifts; withdrawal of capital gains tax treatment on the sale of depreciable property to the extent of depreciation taken; legislation to assure the current taxation of the income of cooperatives at either the cooperative or patron level; and taxation of mutual fire and casualty insurance companies on a basis similar to stock companies. With the aim of assuring nondiscriminatory treatment, a review was recommended also of the provision allowing mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations an income tax deduction for bad debt reserves.

Tax administration features of the tax message included a request for legislation to authorize the use of taxpayer account numbers to facilitate the growing task of tax collection and enforcement falling upon the Internal Revenue Service. The President also reiterated a previous request for additional tax personnel while pointing out that, among other things, he had directed the Internal Revenue Service to increase emphasis on reviewing taxpayers' inventory accounts because manipulation of inventories had become a frequent method of avoiding taxes.

In addition the President pointed out that Government revenue needs required extension of corporation income and excise tax rates otherwise scheduled for reduction or termination on July 1, 1961. Finally, he recommended that all aviation fuel be taxed to recover from civil aviation a share of the costs of the Federal airways system. This tax proposal involved extension of the current 2-cents per gallon rate on aviation gasoline to jet fuels for fiscal 1962, and thereafter an annual increment of tax of one-half cent a gallon.

Legislation to carry out the President's recommendation for the extension of the corporate income and certain excise tax rates beyond their scheduled expiration dates was embodied in Public Law 87–72, approved June 30, 1961. The law continues for one year, until July 1, 1962, the 52 percent corporate income tax rate and the present rates of excise tax on distilled spirits, beer, wine, cigarettes, passenger cars, automobile parts and accessories, on general telephone service, and the transportation of persons. The effect of this legislation on the Government's revenues is shown in detail in the following table.

Estimated net increase in revenue [1] resulting from extension of present corporation income and excise tax rates for one year beyond June 30, 1961

[In millions of dollars]

Tax	Scheduled rate reduction	Increase in receipts: Fiscal year 1962	Increase in receipts: Fiscal year 1963	Increase in receipts: Full year	Decrease in refunds (1962 only)
Corporation income tax	52% to 47%	$1,000	[2] $1,000	$2,000	
Excise taxes:					
Alcohol:					
Distilled spirits	$10.50 to $9.00 per gallon.	170	3	173	130
Beer	$9.00 to $8.00 per barrel.	76	1	77	8
Wines	Various [3]	9		9	5
Total alcohol taxes		255	4	259	143
Tobacco:					
Cigarettes (small)	$4.00 to $3.50 per thousand.	230	4	234	23
Manufacturers' excise taxes:					
Passenger automobiles	10% to 7% of manufacturers' price.	334	73	407	60
Parts and accessories for automobiles.	8% to 5% of manufacturers' price.	66	13	79	
Total manufacturers' excise taxes.		400	86	486	60
Miscellaneous excise taxes:					
General telephone service	10%, repeal July 1, 1961.	366	119	485	
Transportation of persons	10% to 5%	116	25	141	
Total miscellaneous excise taxes.		482	144	626	
Total excise taxes		1,367	238	1,605	226
Total increase in receipts		2,367	1,238	3,605	226

[1] At levels of income estimated for the calendar year 1961 and fiscal year 1962.
[2] Includes small receipts in succeeding years.
[3] Sparkling wines (champagne) ... $3.40 to $3.00 per gallon.
Artificially carbonated wines ... $2.40 to $2.00 per gallon.
Still wines:
Not more than 14% alcohol ... 17 cents to 15 cents per gallon.
More than 14%, not over 21% alcohol ... 67 cents to 60 cents per gallon.
More than 21%, not over 24% alcohol ... $2.25 to $2.00 per gallon.
Wine liqueurs or cordials produced domestically containing over 2½% wine, which wine contains over 14% alcohol (in lieu of rectification tax) ... $1.92 to $1.60 per gallon.

No action was taken by the Congress on the President's proposal for a tax on aviation fuel, but the Committee on Ways and Means directed the interested executive departments to make a study of the consequences of the aviation fuel tax proposal for the airlines industry and also of the impact of the transportation of persons tax on the transportation industries affected by it. This study was later consolidated into a broader review of the transportation situation which the President asked the Secretary of Commerce to undertake.

The President's investment credit proposal and recommendations to eliminate defects and inequities, except with respect to mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations, were amplified and supported by Secretary of the Treasury Dillon before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House on May 3, 4, and 5, 1961. On

July 14, 1961, Secretary Dillon sent to the committee a report on the taxation of mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations.

The committee conducted 24 days of public hearings in May and June on the recommendations of the President. Oral testimony was received from 217 witnesses. In August, two further days of public hearings were devoted to the taxation of mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations.

Executive sessions of the committee on the President's recommendations for an investment credit, withholding of interest and dividends, etc., lasted 25 days. Although the committee took no final action on the proposals, except with respect to taxpayer account numbers, certain tentative decisions were made for the purpose of having statutory language drafted and were embodied in a "discussion" draft and made available for public review. On August 23 Chairman Mills announced that the committee had found it impossible to conclude its deliberation of the President's tax recommendations during the current session, but that consideration of the program would be the first order of business in the next session of this Congress.

The President's proposal for taxpayer account numbers was handled as a separate item by the Congress and enacted as Public Law 87–397, approved October 5, 1961. The adoption of a number system will make possible a greatly expanded use of automatic data processing equipment by the Internal Revenue Service and will enable the Service to bring together all tax data for any one taxpayer. For this purpose social security numbers will be used not only by persons who already have them, but also by the remainder to whom numbers will be assigned.

Unemployment compensation, social security, and pensions

On February 2, 1961, the President sent a message to the Congress proposing a program to restore momentum to the American economy. Among the measures suggested to aid in economic recovery were: A temporary program for extending the duration of benefits under the unemployment insurance system; expansion of the program of aid to dependent children to include the children of needy unemployed parents; and a five-point program to increase the adequacy of benefits, and to relax the eligibility rules for benefits under the old-age and survivors, and disability insurance programs.

The Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961, Public Law 87–6, was approved March 24, 1961. Public Law 87–31, approved May 8, 1961, made Federal grants available for the period May 1, 1961–June 30, 1962, to States to extend aid to dependent children of unemployed parents on the same basis as Federal grants for State aid programs for children deprived of parental support by

death, absence, or incapacity of a parent. The Social Security Amendments of 1961, Public Law 87–64, were approved June 30, 1961.

The Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961 provided extended benefits up to 13 weeks of total unemployment to workers who had exhausted their rights under State programs and under Federal unemployment compensation programs for ex-servicemen and Federal employees. Payments may be made to unemployed persons who have exhausted their benefit rights under State programs after June 30, 1960, and before April 1, 1962, for weeks of unemployment ending before July 1, 1962. The law also provided that to the extent a State pays unemployment compensation for more than 26 weeks of total unemployment in the benefit year, the State will be reimbursed for the number of weeks it pays in excess of 26, up to a maximum of 13.

The cost of the program is to be financed by advances from the Treasury to be repaid by temporarily increasing the net Federal unemployment tax from 3.1 percent to 3.5 percent on the existing wage base of $3,000 for calendar years 1962 and 1963. The credit against Federal tax for contributions to State unemployment funds is to be limited by assuming a 3 percent Federal tax rate.

The Social Security Amendments of 1961 included the following provisions: An increase from $33 to $40 in the minimum monthly retirement benefit to persons retiring at or after age 65 and in the monthly disability benefit, with proportionate increases for dependents and survivors; provision for payment of retirement benefits to men at age 62, at their option, with reduced benefits; liberalization of the insured status requirements to provide that a worker is fully covered if he has one quarter of coverage for every year elapsing after 1950, or after the year in which he attained age 21 if later, and up to the year of disability, death, or attainment of age 65 for men and age 62 for women; an increase in aged widows', widowers', and parents' benefits from 75 to 82.5 percent of the worker's retirement benefit; and liberalization of the earned income limitation to increase from $300 to $500 the area in which only half of earnings above $1,200 are treated as excess earnings.

The cost of increased benefits is to be financed by: An increase in the contribution rates of ⅛ of 1 percent each for employees and employers, with corresponding increases for self-employed persons, and by advancing one year, to 1968, the time at which the ultimate scheduled contribution rate becomes effective. For the calendar year 1962, the employee and employer tax rate will be 3⅛ percent of the first $4,800 of covered wages, and the self-employment tax will be 4.7 percent of the first $4,800 of self-employment income for any taxable year beginning in 1962.

Other provisions included an increase in the Federal matching maximum for old-age assistance and aid to the blind and permanently and totally disabled; provision for expenditure of Federal funds for temporary assistance to certain U.S. nationals who have returned from foreign countries as a result of war or similar crisis and are without immediately available resources; extension of the time in which State and local government employees who did not elect coverage under a divided retirement system may change their decisions; the addition of New Mexico to the list of States which are permitted to divide their retirement systems; and the permitting of survivors of ministers or Christian Science practitioners who died after September 12, 1960, and before April 16, 1962, to elect coverage of the minister or practitioner in certain circumstances if the election is made on or before April 15, 1962.

Public Law 87–285, approved September 22, 1961, changed the eligibility requirements for benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act to bring them in line with the changes in eligibility requirements for benefits under the Social Security Amendments of 1961.

Extension of the social security system to include a health insurance program for all persons aged 65 or over who are eligible for social security or railroad retirement benefits was recommended by President Kennedy in a message to the Congress on February 9, 1961. The program would be financed by an increase in social security contributions of ¼ of 1 percent by both employers and employees and by an increase in the maximum taxable earnings base from $4,800 a year to $5,000. Services to be provided would include inpatient hospital services up to 90 days for a single illness, nursing home services up to 180 days immediately after discharge from a hospital, and certain hospital outpatient and home nursing services. The Committee on Ways and Means held hearings for nine days in July and August 1961 on H.R. 4222, which incorporated the President's recommendations. Although the bill was not reported by the committee, the Congress incorporated in Public Law 87–31 (aid to dependent children) a provision increasing from $12 to $15 the maximum average medical care expenditures per recipient per month in behalf of old-age assistance recipients with respect to which there will be Federal participation.

Public Law 87–321, approved September 26, 1961, was designed to prevent the imposition of a double tax in the case of the Federal and State unemployment taxes, arising from a variation in the definition of "employer" between the Federal and State laws. Under prior law, when a trade or business changed hands within the first 20 weeks of the year, the predecessor employer was not treated as an "employer" for purposes of the Federal unemployment tax, but generally was so

considered for most State unemployment compensation taxes. As a result, the first employer usually had to pay the State tax in such cases, and the second had to pay the full Federal tax without the credit usually available for the State tax paid by the first. This law makes the usual credit available in such cases.

Proposals to permit self-employed persons and employees not covered by pension plans to postpone tax on a part of their earned income set aside in specified ways for retirement purposes have been actively considered by the Congress for a number of years. This year a plan to allow self-employed people to be covered by voluntary pension plans was passed by the House of Representatives as H.R. 10. The Senate Finance Committee reported an amended version of the bill which contained a number of technical changes suggested by the Treasury. During the course of the hearings on this bill before the Senate Finance Committee, the Treasury recommended (exhibit 15) that legislation dealing with the tax treatment of the retirement savings of self-employed people be deferred until it can be considered in the perspective of the entire tax reform program which the President directed the Treasury to prepare. The Treasury also stated that legislation related to the self-employed was not desirable without also considering the present treatment of owner-managers and executives.

Highway financing

Revised cost estimates for the interstate highway system having revealed the inadequacy of anticipated revenues of the highway trust fund to permit the scheduled completion of the system in 1972, President Kennedy sent the Congress a message on February 28, 1961, requesting higher taxes for highway users. The President's proposals were designed to contain the construction schedule on a pay-as-you-go basis, as originally planned. He opposed any further diversion of general fund revenues to highway use, including the congressional action in 1959 which provided for transfer of part of the revenues from the taxes on manufacturers' sales of passenger automobiles and automobile parts and accessories to the highway trust fund for the fiscal years 1962–64. In support of the President's proposal Secretary Dillon appeared at public hearings of the Committee on Ways and Means on March 14, 1961. (See exhibit 14.) Under Secretary Fowler represented the Treasury before the Senate Finance Committee on June 6, 1961.

The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1961, Public Law 87–61, approved June 29, 1961, provides additional revenues that will make possible completion of the interstate highway system in 1972, the date originally contemplated. Revenue changes in the law will bring into the

highway trust fund an additional $9.7 billion over the life of the program in addition to transferring back to the general fund $2.5 billion in revenues attributable to the taxes on passenger cars and automobile parts which, under prior legislation, would have been transferred to the trust fund in the fiscal years 1962–64.

The legislation: Continued until October 1, 1972, the 4-cents per gallon rate on gasoline, diesel fuel, and special motor fuels which had been scheduled to be reduced to 3 cents per gallon on June 30, 1961; increased the tax on tires for highway-type vehicles from 8 to 10 cents a pound, on inner tubes from 9 to 10 cents a pound, and on tread rubber from 3 to 5 cents a pound; raised the annual tax on highway vehicles with a gross weight of more than 26,000 pounds from $1.50 to $3 for each 1,000 pounds and provided for payment of the tax on a quarterly basis; dedicated to the highway trust fund the entire revenues received after June 30, 1962, from the manufacturers' tax on trucks, buses, and trailers; continued the highway trust fund for an additional three months to October 1, 1972, with all taxes dedicated to the fund continued at present rate levels for the additional three months; exempted from tax gasoline which is sold for nonfuel purposes in the manufacture of another article; and imposed floor stocks taxes of 2-cents per pound on tires and tread rubber and 1-cent per pound on inner tubes, except tubes for bicycle tires which were held for sale on July 1, 1961.

In considering this legislation, the Committee on Ways and Means directed the Treasury Department to make a study analyzing various aspects of the truck weight tax. The House and Senate Conference Committee requested the Treasury to conduct a study of the loss of gasoline by retail dealers through shrinkage, evaporation, or other causes.

Depreciation developments

Progress was made in two important areas of depreciation reform to encourage modernization and expansion of the productive machinery and equipment of the Nation's industry: A recommendation for legislation for an investment credit to supplement depreciation allowances, and urgent studies looking toward administrative updating and revision of depreciation schedules in the light of current conditions.

The investment tax incentive credit proposal outlined by the President in his tax message of April 20 was later tentatively approved by the Committee on Ways and Means for inclusion in its public discussion draft in the form of an 8 percent credit against tax on investments in most types of machinery and equipment. In making this recommendation, the President also indicated that a review of depreciation rules and methods was underway in the Department,

as a part of its overall tax reform study, to determine what changes were appropriate.

A preliminary report by the Department on January 5, 1961, summarized findings of a questionnaire survey of a cross section of American industry, previously initiated in cooperation with the Small Business Administration, to obtain information on the operation of existing depreciation provisions of the tax law, asset lives, the adequacy of existing allowances, and the feasibility of alternative approaches to reform. (See the 1960 Annual Report, page 52.) This preliminary report dealt primarily with the portions of the survey questionnaire relating to depreciation practices, the extent of adoption of the new liberalized depreciation methods previously authorized by the 1954 Internal Revenue Code, and respondents' views on alternative changes in depreciation rules. Subsequently, the Department carried forward an intensive study of tabulations from the statistical schedules included in the survey as a basis for realistic revision of the lives of capital assets to reflect existing practices and technological obsolescence.

Information from the Treasury depreciation survey bearing on depreciation revision was supplemented with tabulations of depreciable lives of property from tax returns for 1959, special engineering studies conducted by the Internal Revenue Service, and a general review of obsolescence trends and rate of loss of economic usefulness of depreciable property.

On May 2, 1961, the President directed the Treasury Department to review the depreciation schedules for textile machinery as part of a program developed by a Cabinet committee to deal with problems of the textile industry. This priority study of depreciation allowances provided the basis for a revision of suggested average useful lives for major types of machinery and equipment used in the textile industry, published by the Internal Revenue Service in *Bulletin "F."* The revision was announced by the President on October 11, 1961. Estimated average useful lives suggested in *Bulletin "F"* for most textile machinery and equipment were reduced from 25 years or longer to 15 years, and in some cases, 12 years. Similar studies were continued for all sectors of industry. On December 6, 1961, Secretary Dillon announced the initiation of special engineering studies of six major industries as part of this review. The industries included were aircraft and parts manufacturers, automobile manufacturers, electrical machinery and equipment manufacturers, metalworking machinery and machine tools, railroads, and steel mills.

As part of its depreciation studies, the Department also examined ways in which the application of the depreciation allowances might be simplified so as to minimize controversy between the taxpayers

and the Internal Revenue agents. Tentative decisions by the Committee on Ways and Means in the development of a draft bill incorporating the President's tax recommendations included a provision relaxing the existing rule on salvage by permitting estimated salvage up to 10 percent of an asset's cost to be disregarded in computing depreciation on machinery and equipment. This proposed change in the treatment of salvage value was facilitated by a Presidential recommendation, the substance of which was included in the draft bill with respect to personal property, for the taxation of gain on dispositions of depreciable property as ordinary income to the extent of depreciation previously taken on the property.

Miscellaneous legislation

Public Law 87–15, approved March 31, 1961 (which amended and extended the Sugar Act of 1948), postponed the termination of the tax on manufactured sugar from September 30, 1961, to December 31, 1962, and provided that floor stocks refund shall apply to manufactured sugar held by importers for sale on December 31, 1962, rather than September 30, 1961, if claim for such refund is filed on or before March 31, 1963.

Enacted at the request of the President as a step toward the improvement of this country's ability to defend its gold reserves, Public Law 87–29, approved May 4, 1961, provided an exemption from tax for income derived by a foreign central bank of issue from U.S. Government obligations, but only if the obligations are not held for or used in connection with commercial banking functions or other commercial banking activities. The exemption is effective with respect to income received in taxable years beginning after 1960. A Senate amendment revised the provision relating to the time within which shareholders of a small business corporation can consent to having it treated as a partnership. Where a husband and wife hold shares as community property, the period for filing consent by one spouse shall not expire prior to May 15, 1961, if the other filed a timely consent for a taxable year of the corporation beginning before January 1, 1961.

Public Law 87–59, approved June 27, 1961, included a provision extending for two years (1960 and 1961) the period within which certain stock life insurance companies may make deductible distributions to shareholders in acquisition of stock pursuant to a plan of mutualization adopted prior to January 1, 1958.

Public Law 87–109, approved July 26, 1961, was designed to offset the decision of the Supreme Court in *Automobile Club of Michigan* v. *Commissioner* (1957) and provided that membership organizations may elect to report prepaid dues income over the period during which there is a liability on the part of the organizations to provide the service, rather than in the year in which the dues are

received. The liability must extend beyond the current year but not for more than 36 months. The provision applies only to membership organizations having no capital stock and making no distributions of net earnings. A transitional rule is provided designed to spread over a period of years the Government's loss of revenue as the result of the change in reporting. Taxpayers may elect the reporting method for taxable years beginning with the calendar year 1961.

The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, Public Law 87–256, approved September 21, 1961, provided that students who are not candidates for degrees may exclude from gross income scholarship and fellowship grants by a foreign government, international organization, and certain binational or multinational organizations to the same extent as was previously provided for grants made by domestic organizations and governmental units in the United States; made nonimmigrant alien students and certain trainees, teachers, etc., temporarily present in the United States subject to tax on U.S. income (generally the taxable portion of scholarships and fellowships) at income tax rates applicable to citizens (with conforming changes in withholding) rather than the minimum 30 percent rate generally applicable to nonresident aliens not engaged in trade or business; and excluded from gross income compensation paid by a foreign employer to a nonresident alien while he is temporarily in the United States as a nonimmigrant student, trainee, etc. Services performed by such individuals as part of their educational, teaching, or training programs are not to be considered employment for purposes of social security and unemployment compensation taxes.

Public Law 87–293, approved September 22, 1961, provided specific measures for the taxation of civilian officers and employees of the Government under the Peace Corps Act. Certain allowances are excluded from taxable income; the tax on income from back pay reported in the current year is limited to the tax that would have been due on the pay if received and taxed in the year to which it is attributable; and payments for services (other than termination payments) are excluded from the definition of "wages" for income tax withholding purposes. The head of the Federal agency having control of the Peace Corps services will make the determinations as to whether services of volunteers constitute "employment" for purposes of the taxes imposed by the Federal Insurance Contributions Act; will determine the amount of their remuneration which constitutes "wages" for such purposes; and will make returns and payments of such taxes.

Manufacturers of brick and tile clay and any other shale, where the finished product is the first commercially marketable product,

are permitted under Public Law 87–312, approved September 26, 1961, to base their percentage depletion for all open taxable years beginning before January 1, 1961, upon the value of the finished or end product. For the purpose of computing the depletion, the "gross income from the property" shall be 50 percent of the gross income from the finished product but not more than $12.50 for each ton of clay or shale used in the finished product. Public Law 87–321 (see section on social security) incorporated a provision that, for open past years, ordinary treatment processes in the case of quartzite and clay mined and used by the mine owner or operator in production of refractory products may include crushing, grinding, and separating the mineral from waste, but shall not include any subsequent process. In addition the section provided a method of determining the value of each ton of such quartzite and clay used in the production of refractory products. To have these new provisions apply, the taxpayer must make an election which would be effective on and after January 1, 1951, for all open taxable years beginning before January 1, 1961. These two laws modify the effect of the Supreme Court decision in *Cannelton Sewer Pipe Co.* v. *United States* (see the 1960 Annual Report, page 51).

A system of annuities for surviving widows and dependent children of judges of the Tax Court of the United States was provided by Public Law 87–370, approved October 4, 1961. Included in the law is a provision which extended, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1957, to annuities purchased by employers for employees of public school systems the same tax treatment granted annuities purchased for employees by organizations exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code as charitable, religious, and educational organizations.

Administration, interpretation, and clarification of tax laws

During the fiscal year, the Treasury Department published 81 Treasury decisions, 6 Executive orders, and 59 notices of proposed rulemaking relating to tax matters. All previously published regulations under the 1954 Code relating to income taxes, employment taxes, and procedure and administration were republished with the incorporation of technical revisions.

Enactment of the Dealers Reserve Adjustment Act of 1960 (26 U.S.C. 481 note) required the prompt issuance of temporary regulations relating to the methods of computing and paying the tax permitted by the act. One new major regulation under the 1954 Code was completed on miscellaneous stamp taxes. Other Treasury decisions published concerned the definition of partnerships, corporations, associations and trusts, the manner of computing the income tax for life insurance companies, the definition of "scientific" for purposes

of determining whether certain organizations are exempt from income tax, and the requirement of bonds for certain importers of motor vehicles.

Notices of proposed rulemaking were published during the year relating to: The documentary stamp tax; carryovers in certain corporate acquisitions; real estate investment trusts; prepaid subscription income; and distributions by bank holding companies.

The Secretary of the Treasury appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means on May 3, 1961, to detail the administration's tax program. He submitted as part one of a four-part document on expense accounts a preliminary report of a study undertaken pursuant to the request in the Public Debt and Rate Extension Act of 1960 (26 U.S.C. 162 note) concerning the results of the Internal Revenue Service's accelerated enforcement program relating to deductions as business expenses of expenditures for entertainment, gifts, dues, or initiation fees in social, athletic, or sporting clubs or organizations. The report was based on special examinations of some 38,000 business tax returns claiming such deductions.

International Financial and Monetary Developments

Measures to strengthen the U.S. balance-of-payments position, efforts to increase the amount and the effectiveness of international capital provided for the advancement of the less-developed areas of the world, and consideration of the need to improve international monetary arrangements dominated U.S. Government activities in international finance during the fiscal year. The Treasury Department worked actively in these and related fields. The National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, of which the Secretary of the Treasury is the chairman, continued, in accordance with its statutory authority, to coordinate the policies and operations of the representatives of the United States on the international financial institutions of which the United States is a member and of all agencies of the Government which make or participate in making foreign loans, or which engage in foreign financial, exchange, or monetary transactions.

The U.S. balance of payments has been in deficit for a number of years, and the large deficits in the calendar years 1958, 1959, and 1960 were settled in part by sizable outflows of gold. An improvement in the trade balance in 1960 was offset by an outflow of short-term funds aggravated by speculative forces. U.S. determination to seek solutions to its balance-of-payments problem along lines consistent with its international obligations and policies, and in full recognition of the position of the dollar as an essential cornerstone

in the international financial system of the free world, was made clear by President Eisenhower in the closing weeks of 1960. President Kennedy, in a message to the Congress on February 6, 1961, on balance of payments and gold, reaffirmed these objectives and outlined a comprehensive program for restoring balance in the international payments position of the United States, with respect to the problems both of correcting the persisting basic deficit and of meeting short-term demands on reserves. The Secretary of the Treasury has undertaken general coordinating responsibility for the measures to be carried out by the various departments and agencies, as directed in the President's message.

Two new international financial institutions, in the establishment of which the United States had taken an active part, commenced lending operations during the fiscal year. The International Development Association, as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, provides development credits on flexible terms to less-developed areas within its membership, using funds subscribed on the basis of systematic budgetary contributions by all members. The Inter-American Development Bank, which employs a variety of instruments designed to stimulate the process of economic development among its members in the Western Hemisphere, was designated as the primary mechanism for administering funds for social development to be provided by the United States within the framework of the new Alliance for Progress. The Alliance was announced by the President in March 1961, as an invitation to the Latin American nations to cooperate through their own self-help measures in renewed efforts to promote economic development and social justice. The Alliance for Progress among the American Republics is to be implemented under the terms of the Charter of Punta del Este, signed at a special meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, in August 1961.

Major efforts were made during the year to bring about a greater and more united drive among the free industrialized nations to assist the less-developed nations on a long-term basis to achieve self-sustained growth. The President, in March 1961, recommended to the Congress a revision in the organization of U.S. foreign aid and in its basic concepts of operation. These concepts included a new stress on long-term planning and financing based on development programs for individual countries and special attention to nations willing to undertake necessary internal reforms and self-help measures. He also called upon the other industrialized nations to join the United States in a common effort to assist the developing countries. As one element in this common effort, the United States became a

member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development which came into being on September 30, 1961. Membership in the OECD also provides the United States with a framework for carrying out intensive and frequent international consultations with the other industrialized countries on economic and financial policies. As the result of these and other consultations, progress was made during the fiscal year toward a better coordinated and a more stable pattern of international interest rate relationships, and cooperative arrangements were worked out for stabilizing exchange markets.

Consideration of specific improvements in international monetary arrangements led to the proposal by the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, Per Jacobsson, that each of the principal industrial countries commit itself to lend its currency to the Fund to insure that sufficient amounts would be available should balance-of-payments pressures involving these countries ever impair or threaten to impair the smooth functioning of the world payments system.

The annual meetings of the Boards of Governors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliates, the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association, and of the International Monetary Fund were held in Vienna, Austria, September 18–22, 1961. Secretary of the Treasury Dillon, in his capacity as U.S. Governor of these institutions, headed the U.S. delegation. The delegation included Under Secretary of State George Ball, the Alternate U.S. Governor, and Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs Robert V. Roosa, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John M. Leddy (U.S. Executive Director of the IBRD), and Special Assistant to the Secretary Frank A. Southard, Jr. (U.S. Executive Director of the Fund), as Temporary Alternate Governors. The delegation also included members of the House Banking and Currency Committee, other members of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, members of the Council of Economic Advisers, other officials of the executive branch, the President and Vice President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and the Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy in Vienna.

On September 20, 1961, Secretary Dillon addressed the meeting of the Governors of the International Monetary Fund in connection with the discussion of the Fund's Annual Report (see exhibit 26). As is customary in the U.S. Governor's address to the Fund, Secretary Dillon reviewed the domestic economic situation in the United States and recent developments relating to the U.S. balance of payments. In his statement the Secretary supported the suggestion by the Fund's Managing Director regarding borrowing arrangements between

the Fund and the principal industrial countries to provide needed supplementary resources to the Fund. There was support in principle on the part of the other Governors for this suggestion, and it was the consensus that the specific arrangements necessary for carrying the borrowing plan into effect could be formulated in the course of the ensuing months.

The U.S. balance of payments and gold and dollar movements

The U.S. balance of payments.—In the fiscal year 1961, the overall balance-of-payments deficit of the United States, as measured by changes in gold and convertible currency holdings of U.S. monetary authorities and in liquid liabilities of banks and monetary authorities in the United States to foreigners, amounted to $2.7 billion. This compared with an overall deficit of $3.3 billion in fiscal 1960. (Excluding prepayments on foreign countries' indebtedness to the U.S. Government amounting to $724 million in fiscal 1961 and $285 million in fiscal 1960, the overall deficit in fiscal 1961 was $3.4 billion compared with $3.5 billion in fiscal 1960.)

Although our overall payments position thus showed some improvement in fiscal 1961 as compared with 1960, most of the $600 million decrease in the overall deficit represented the excess of special debt service prepayments to the U.S. Government in 1961 over those in fiscal 1960. The maintenance of the deficit near the high level of the previous year resulted from a very large outflow of private short-term capital from the United States. This outflow, which is taken to be roughly equivalent to the net movements of U.S. private short-term capital, foreign commercial credits to the United States, and transactions not otherwise accounted for (errors and omissions), totaled $2.6 billion in fiscal 1961 in contrast to less than $400 million in 1960. This rise in short-term capital outpayments tended to cloak the very impressive improvement made in our other accounts, particularly in our merchandise trade.

Our underlying payments position, aside from the short-term capital movements, is measured by the "basic balance," i.e., the balance on all recorded transactions exclusive of U.S. private short-term capital outflow and foreign commercial credits to the United States. The basic deficit of the United States was only $37 million in fiscal 1961 ($761 million exclusive of debt service prepayments) as compared with a basic deficit of $2.9 billion in fiscal 1960 ($3.2 billion exclusive of prepayments). As noted above, the overall deficit in fiscal 1961 was much larger than the basic deficit.

The substantial improvement in our basic position in fiscal 1961 reflected the very large increase in our merchandise trade surplus. Our nonmilitary merchandise exports rose by $1.7 billion to $19.7

billion and our imports declined by $1.6 billion to $13.9 billion. Thus our merchandise export surplus, at $5.8 billion, was substantially more than double the $2.5 billion export surplus of 1960. In both years, approximately $2 billion of our merchandise export surplus reflected U.S. exports financed under various foreign economic assistance programs of the U.S. Government.

Our military expenditures abroad in each of the fiscal years 1960 and 1961 were slightly over $3 billion. U.S. receipts on other current account items such as investment income, military goods sales, travel and transportation, and royalties and license fees, rose by about $465 million in fiscal 1961 over 1960, while U.S. payments for such items and for remittances and pensions rose by only about $65 million, accounting for a further improvement of about $400 million in our basic accounts.

U.S. private direct and portfolio investment abroad, however, increased by about $430 million, amounting to $2.6 billion in fiscal 1961. Some $370 million of the increase was ascribable to a single, large direct investment transaction involving cash payments. At the same time, U.S. receipts from foreign long-term capital inflow declined by about $360 million, amounting to $275 million. Thus, our long-term private investment accounts resulted in net outpayments to foreigners of almost $800 million more in fiscal 1961 than in 1960.

Gross U.S. Government foreign economic assistance rose by $500 million, to a total of $3.6 billion in fiscal 1961, reflecting a higher level of aid to the less-developed countries. A substantial part of the increase arose from an expansion of assistance in the form of U.S. surplus agricultural products which contributed to the higher U.S. merchandise trade surplus.

Thus, our net receipts from our larger merchandise export surplus and on our invisible accounts totaled $3.8 billion more in fiscal 1961 than those in fiscal 1960, while the increase in our net outpayments to foreigners on public and private long-term capital accounts (exclusive of special foreign debt service prepayments to the U.S. Government) totaled about $1.4 billion. The net improvement in our basic accounts, excluding the improvement due to larger prepayments on foreign indebtedness to the U.S. Government in fiscal 1961 over fiscal 1960, amounted to $2.4 billion (the difference between our basic deficits of $761 million in fiscal 1961 and $3.2 billion in fiscal 1960).

In accordance with the U.S. policy of buying and selling gold at $35 per fine ounce (exclusive of handling charges) in transactions with foreign governments, central banks, and under certain conditions international institutions, for the settlement of international balances and other legitimate monetary purposes, net monetary sales of gold

during the fiscal year amounted to $1,730 million (see table 111), $187 million of which is attributable to the period January–June 1961.

In a statement before the Subcommittee on International Exchange and Payments of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, June 19, 1961 (see exhibit 25), the Secretary described recent developments of the U.S. balance of payments, pressures which have arisen in the principal exchange markets, and some of the specific steps that have been taken to deal with exchange market pressures. (Other statements by the Secretary on the balance-of-payments situation are presented in exhibits 18 and 21.)

Gold and dollar movements.—The gold and liquid dollar assets of foreign countries (excluding gold holdings of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland) amounted to an estimated $39.8 billion as of June 30, 1961. Of this amount, official gold reserves were $20.8 billion, official and private short-term dollar assets held with banks in the United States were $17.5 billion, and estimated official and private holdings of U.S. Government bonds and notes were $1.4 billion. The total represented an increase of $2.4 billion over the estimated $37.4 billion held as of June 30, 1960 (see table 112).

Western European countries increased their gold and liquid dollar assets during fiscal 1961 by $2.3 billion; the largest gain ($1.3 billion) was made by Germany. Asiatic holdings rose by $344 million, and reflected a gain of $508 million by Japan. Canadian holdings increased by $160 million. Latin America, on the other hand, experienced a decline of $284 million. The holdings of the rest of the world decreased by $90 million.

The gold and liquid dollar assets held by international institutions rose by $872 million, from a total of $6.6 billion at the end of fiscal 1960 to $7.5 billion at the end of fiscal 1961.

The estimated official gold holdings of the world (excluding the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland) were $40.9 billion as of June 30, 1961. Of this amount, the United States held $17.6 billion and international institutions $2.5 billion.

Treasury foreign exchange reporting system.—Data relating to capital movements between the United States and foreign countries have been collected by the Treasury Department since 1935. The data are obtained from monthly reports by banks and brokers and quarterly reports by nonfinancial concerns to the Treasury Department through the Federal Reserve Banks. The reports provide information on liabilities to foreigners, claims on foreigners, and securities transactions with foreigners, and constitute the basis for statistics on the dollar holdings of foreign countries and international

institutions and other statistics on capital movements which enter into the U.S. balance of payments.

Because of the increasing importance of these statistics in the formulation of U.S. Government policies, a program was instituted during the fiscal year to enlarge the coverage and to improve the reliability of the reports. This program has included: Conferences with Federal Reserve Banks and reporting institutions to review reporting problems and the operation of the reporting system; special surveys of particular reporting problems; the introduction of systems of obtaining rapid reports of summary data; and steps to acquaint increasing numbers of prospective reporters with the reporting requirements. These actions were part of a continuing program to insure the reliability of these capital movements statistics.

Gold holdings of U.S. citizens abroad.—On January 14, 1961, the President issued an Executive order prohibiting the holdings by U.S. citizens and enterprises, and by other persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, of gold situated abroad and of securities representing gold on deposit abroad. The order further amended Executive Order No. 6260 of August 28, 1933, under which citizens are forbidden to hold gold in the United States. The order, as amended, was implemented by an amendment to the Treasury Department's Gold Regulations, which afforded existing American holders of gold abroad, and of securities representing gold on deposit abroad, a reasonable period of time until June 1, 1961, to dispose of their holdings. The prohibition of such holdings abroad, where purchases generally represent an outflow in the U.S. balance of payments, underlines the fact that gold today represents principally a means of settling international payments between individual foreign countries. The amendment of the Executive order was undertaken within the administration's comprehensive program to work toward equilibrium in the U.S. balance of payments.

Foreign exchange stabilization operations

Operations in exchange markets.—Under the conditions of convertibility of the major world currencies, international money markets have again become closely interconnected, and liquid funds are free to flow in large volume between these markets in response to differentials in interest rates and speculative considerations. When interest rates in the United States and Europe diverged substantially in mid-1960, a broad stream of short-term capital moved from New York to London and other European money centers in search of higher short-term rates. The magnitude of this capital movement resulted in an appreciable increase in the outflow of gold from the United States. This in turn brought on a speculative outbreak in

the private gold market in London in October 1960. When European authorities lowered their discount rates, the flow of short-term capital slowed and confidence was gradually restored.

In accordance with the President's balance-of-payments program, the United States took the initiative in developing a framework for close consultation with European authorities to discuss financial questions of mutual interest, including the disequilibrating movements of liquid funds. In April 1961 a working party on international payments problems was established as a subcommittee of the Economic Policy Committee of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. This working party continues within the new Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs Robert V. Roosa headed the U.S. delegation to meetings of this group in April and May.

Following the revaluations of the German mark and the Dutch guilder in early March 1961, the United States decided to undertake limited operations in forward exchange markets to contain speculative movements of capital and prevent them from forcing either an undesirable and unnecessary change in exchange rates or a reversion to exchange controls.

In addition to these new operations in the forward market, the Treasury, through the facilities of the Federal Reserve System, and in cooperation with authorities abroad, also began to acquire modest holdings of foreign exchange which could be sold in the spot market should the dollar again come under pressure. The United States thus acquired some deutsche mark in connection with the prepayment by Germany of $587 million of its official debt to the United States. The Treasury also acquired certain other convertible currencies. In order to indicate clearly the increased strength and flexibility of the U.S. reserve position, the Treasury now includes holdings of convertible foreign exchange as well as gold in the reports of U.S. monetary assets (see table 113).

Treasury exchange and stabilization agreements.—During the fiscal year the Treasury exchange agreement with Argentina was renewed and exchange agreements with Chile and Brazil were signed. As of June 30, 1961, agreements were in force with four countries, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico, in the total amount of $210 million.

The $50 million exchange agreement with Argentina was renewed for an additional year on January 6, 1961. (See exhibit 30.) Under this agreement Argentina may request the U.S. Exchange Stabilization Fund to purchase Argentine pesos which must subsequently be repurchased by Argentina with dollars. In 1959 the Exchange Stabilization Fund purchased the equivalent of $25 million in Argentine pesos for U.S. dollars. During the fiscal year the Central Bank of

Argentina repurchased $11 million in Argentine pesos, leaving an outstanding balance of $14 million as of June 30, 1961.

On February 10, 1961, a $15 million, one-year exchange agreement was signed with Chile. (See exhibit 31.) Concurrent announcements were made of agreements for additional support from other public and private sources, including a $16 million drawing from and a $75 million standby arrangement with the International Monetary Fund, a $15 million Export-Import Bank credit, and $30 million in short-term credits from a group of private U.S. banks.

A two-year, $70 million exchange agreement with Brazil was announced on May 17, 1961, as a part of financial facilities provided Brazil by the United States, the International Monetary Fund, and various European countries. (See exhibit 23.) New U.S. credits were announced, totaling $338 million including: $168 million from the Export-Import Bank, $100 million from the new aid agency, subject to congressional authorization, and the $70 million Treasury exchange agreement. Brazilian payments to the Export-Import Bank of approximately $305 million were also rescheduled. Simultaneous announcement was made of an agreement with the International Monetary Fund for a standby arrangement of $160 million and for rescheduling of $140 million of Brazilian obligations to the Fund. Subsequent negotiations with European countries resulted in arrangements for rescheduling of existing indebtedness, increases of short-term bank credit lines, and arrangements for new standby credits.

The International Monetary Fund.—Financial assistance extended by the International Monetary Fund during the fiscal year totaled $567 million, taking the form of drawings by 21 members, against their quotas in the Fund, of the currencies of other members needed to assist in meeting an unbalanced payments position. Nearly all drawings were, as in other recent years, under standby arrangements negotiated in advance with the Fund whereby the Fund assures the member that drawings up to specified amounts during a specified period may be made, usually without further consultation. As during the previous fiscal year, when member drawings amounted to $247 million, the call upon the Fund's resources reflected the persistent payments problems of nonindustrial countries, and most drawings were made in connection with stabilization programs newly adopted or continued as the result of Fund consultations. As of June 30, 1961, there were in effect 16 standby arrangements providing potentially about $709 million, of which $552 million remained available to the countries participating. Repurchases by member countries against earlier drawings, and other members' drawings which had the effect of repurchases, resulted in total repayments of about $589 million during the fiscal year. While over half represented the com-

pletion of repayments by the United Kingdom and France, a substantial amount was repaid by nonindustrial countries.

For the first time in any comparable period the amount of U.S. dollars drawn ($192 million) was smaller than the amount of other currencies drawn ($375 million). In December 1958 the major nondollar currencies had been made externally convertible and thereby became more useful to other countries in financing international transactions; as a consequence some of these currencies began to be drawn more widely from the Fund.

During the current fiscal year, in February and March 1961, eleven member countries agreed formally to give up the transitional arrangements provided in the Fund Articles of Agreement and to accept all of the obligations of Article VIII, including approval of the Fund prior to imposing restrictions on payments. Thus at the present time nearly all currencies used to finance international trade and payments are under Article VIII and may be used to make repayments to the Fund.

During the fiscal year the Fund began to hold periodic voluntary discussions with member countries which have accepted the obligations of Article VIII. The United States has agreed to participate in these consultations, which provide an opportunity for the Fund, as well as for the member, to exchange views on the course of domestic and international financial developments, looking toward a greater degree of monetary cooperation among countries whose currencies are used in international transactions. Also during this period the Fund clarified the meaning of the Articles of Agreement with respect to the use of Fund resources for helping to meet those deficits in the balance of payments of members that go beyond the current account and are attributable, in whole or in part, to capital transfers. It was agreed that, in accordance with Article VI and the other provisions of the Articles, the Fund's resources can be used for mitigating the unfavorable effects of capital transfers.

Programs for financing economic development

The Act for International Development.—On September 4, 1961, the Congress approved legislation providing a new framework and new goals for U.S. foreign aid. The Act for International Development of 1961 (Part I of Public Law 87–195, 22 U.S.C. 2151) was enacted on the basis of recommendations by the President in his special foreign aid message to the Congress on March 22, 1961, and his subsequent submission of detailed legislative proposals. Among the primary reasons for seeking the new legislation was the desire to center in a single agency the responsibility of administering assistance in a variety of forms in support of long-range development programs, based upon the self-help efforts of the developing countries themselves. The

development lending provisions of the act require that dollar loans be repaid exclusively in dollars, although other terms may be flexible. The Secretary appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 5, 1961, and before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on June 21, 1961, in support of this legislation. (See exhibit 24.)

The administrative provisions of the new legislation provide for the abolition of the Development Loan Fund as a corporate entity and of the International Cooperation Administration. The Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, is to be responsible for the continuous supervision and general direction of the assistance programs authorized by the act; the primary responsibility for administering development loans, grants, technical cooperation, investment guarantees, and other development and supporting assistance under the new legislation is to be placed within the newly formed Agency for International Development. Loans of foreign currencies formerly made by the Export-Import Bank pursuant to section 104(e) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(e)), will also be administered by the new Agency.

The Alliance for Progress.—At a White House reception for Ambassadors of the Latin American countries on March 13, 1961, President Kennedy called upon the people of the hemisphere to join in an "Alliance for Progress," a cooperative effort to satisfy basic needs for homes, work, land, health, and schools. He proposed that the Latin American governments formulate long-term development plans, suggested further cooperation in the areas of commodity problems and economic integration, called for continued cooperation in hemispheric defense and arms control, and proposed an expansion of the food for peace program and of scientific, technical, and cultural exchanges. He indicated that he expected shortly to ask for convocation of a special meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the ministerial level. The President referred to his request for appropriations under the legislation approved on September 8, 1960 (22 U.S.C. 1942), which authorized $500 million for an Inter-American Program for Social Progress (and which also authorized $100 million for reconstruction in Chile of facilities damaged by earthquake). (See exhibit 28.) This legislation had enabled the U.S. delegation to assume the initiative in discussions about social and economic development at the third meeting of the Special Committee of the Organization of American States held in Bogota, Colombia, in September 1960.

On March 14, 1961, the President transmitted a message to the Congress requesting the appropriation of the $500 million authorized for the Inter-American social progress program. He proposed that

$394 million be administered by the Inter-American Development Bank, that $100 million be allocated to the International Cooperation Administration or its successor, and that $6 million be made available for use by the Organization of American States. Secretary Dillon appeared before the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee on March 20, 1961, and before the Senate Appropriations Committee on April 28, 1961, in support of the request. (See exhibit 20.) The appropriation bill (Public Law 87–41) was signed on May 27, 1961. The administration of the $394 million was entrusted to the Inter-American Development Bank under the Social Progress Trust Fund Agreement, which was signed by President Kennedy and Mr. Felipe Herrera, President of the Bank, on June 19, 1961.

The Special Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the Ministerial Level met at Punta del Este, Uruguay, in August. The U.S. delegation was headed by Secretary Dillon. Major items on the agreed agenda of the conference were: Planning for economic and social development, Latin American economic integration, export commodity market problems, annual review (progress reports on economic and social development), and information and public relations. The Charter of Punta del Este, formulated at the conference, defined the aims of the Alliance for Progress and set forth the major goals for a ten-year program of social and economic progress in Latin America, involving internal reforms and public and private help from outside sources.

The Inter-American Development Bank.—The Inter-American Development Bank, in which the United States and all the Latin American Republics except Cuba have become members, commenced its business operations on October 1, 1960. Under its ordinary operations, the Bank is empowered to assist in financing productive economic development projects through loans repayable in the currency lent. The resources of the Fund for Special Operations are available for loans on terms and conditions appropriate for dealing with special circumstances arising in particular countries or with respect to specific projects. In addition to direct loans and guarantees, an important function of the Bank is to provide technical assistance for the preparation, financing, and implementation of development plans and projects.

The Bank will have resources equivalent to $959.5 million, including $381.6 million in paid-in capital, $431.6 million in callable capital, and $146.3 million in contributions to the Fund for Special Operations. Half of the subscriptions to ordinary capital and of the contributions to the Fund for Special Operations are payable in gold and/or U.S. dollars, and half in the currency of the member country. The sub-

scriptions to paid-in capital are payable in three installments of 20 percent, 40 percent, and 40 percent respectively. The contributions to the Fund for Special Operations are payable in two equal installments. The first installments, both on subscriptions to capital and on contributions to the Fund, were payable by September 30, 1960. (The United States paid its installments, totaling $80 million, in June 1960.) The second installment on subscriptions to capital, and the second half of contributions to the Fund were due October 31, 1961, and the final installment of 40 percent of capital subscriptions will be due October 31, 1962. An appropriation of $110 million to meet the required U.S. payments due October 31, 1961, was contained in the foreign aid appropriation bill approved by the Congress on September 30, 1961 (Public Law 87–329). (The United States paid its installments in October 1961.)

Secretary Dillon, as U.S. Governor, headed the U.S. delegation to the Second Meeting of the Board of Governors of the IDB, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, April 10–14, 1961. (See exhibit 19.) The delegation included Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John M. Leddy and Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Edwin M. Martin as Temporary Alternate Governors, and Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury Robert Cutler (the U.S. Executive Director of the IDB). The delegation also included the chairman and a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, members of the House Banking and Currency Committee, the President of the Export-Import Bank, other officials of the executive branch, and the U.S. Ambassador to Brazil.

The IDB announced its first loan on February 3, 1961, and approved 12 loans from its ordinary capital resources and 7 loans from its Fund for Special Operations during the period ending June 30, 1961. Its total lending operations, equivalent to $70 million, assisted in financing projects in 12 member countries. U.S. commercial banks participated in the aggregate amount of $1.9 million in a number of the loans made from the ordinary capital resources.

The Export-Import Bank.—In fiscal 1961 the Export-Import Bank authorized new credits and guaranties totaling $1.4 billion to 85 countries—an amount over twice that authorized in the preceding fiscal year period, and the largest amount committed in any such period since 1946. Approximately 54 percent of total authorizations were to Latin American countries. In addition to those loans and guaranties, the Bank also approved $147 million in allocations under credits previously approved. The Bank's loans are intended to assist in financing the export sale of U.S. industrial or agricultural equipment, consumer durable goods, materials and services, with repayment in U.S. dollars on terms appropriate to the item purchased.

In fiscal 1961, the Bank had a gross income of $138.5 million. Interest paid to the Treasury on borrowed money was $42.8 million, and operating expenses were $2.5 million. Thus, the net income for the period was $93.1 million. In June the Bank declared a dividend of $30 million on the stock of the Bank held by the Secretary of the Treasury. From its inception in February 1934 through June 30, 1961, loan and guaranty authorizations of the Bank totaled $12.1 billion. Disbursements were $7.8 billion, of which $4.4 billion had been repaid. The Bank's uncommitted lending authority on June 30, 1961, was $1,312 million.

Pursuant to section 104(e) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, the Bank during fiscal 1961 authorized 45 loans in the currencies of 11 countries for a total amount equivalent to $25.1 million. Since the amendment of Public Law 480 in August 1957 (7 U.S.C. 1704(e)), the Bank has authorized a total of 163 such loans in the currencies of 17 countries in the equivalent of approximately $92 million.

In February 1961 the President, in his message to the Congress on balance of payments and gold, directed the Bank to prepare and submit to the Secretary of the Treasury, as Chairman of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, a new program under the Bank to place U.S. exporters on a basis of full equality with their competitors in other countries. With the approval of the National Advisory Council, the Bank, on March 24, 1961, announced the availability of new forms of guaranties and financing for U.S. exports. The Bank also announced that it would devise a system to guarantee short- and medium-term export credit transactions. Negotiations were carried out for an agreement with a group of leading private insurance companies under which the companies would issue export credit insurance to be underwritten jointly by them and the Export-Import Bank. In addition, a program was prepared whereby the Export-Import Bank would issue a new system of guaranties directly to the commercial banks and those financial institutions undertaking nonrecourse financing of exports. The two programs were announced by the President on October 27, 1961. (See exhibit 16.)

The Development Loan Fund.—During the period under review, the Development Loan Fund continued to be the principal instrument of the mutual security program for stimulating economic growth in the less-developed countries of the world. Through its authority to provide financing on flexible terms, the DLF has been able to adapt its repayment requirements to the capacity of the less-developed countries. These requirements have often included provision for repayment in the currency of the borrower. In fiscal 1961, the DLF

approved 61 loans and other commitments totaling $653 million in 83 countries. Since its creation in 1957 the DLF has approved through June 30, 1961, a total of 212 loans, guaranties, and allocations in 50 countries, totaling over $2 billion. Cumulative disbursements under approved loans amounted to $538 million.

The International Bank.—During fiscal 1961 the International Bank made 27 loans totaling $610 million in 20 member countries and territories, bringing the total number of loans to 292 in 57 countries and territories. Disbursements under loans were $398 million, substantially lower than the $544 million and $583 million in the two preceding years. Many of the recent projects have been large ones with longer completion dates, thus accounting for an increase in the average disbursement period from two or three years to about five years.

Participations by private investors, and sales from the Bank's portfolio, all without the Bank's guaranty, amounted to $202 million. Repayments by borrowers from the Bank totaled $191 million, including $101 million to the Bank and $90 million to other holders of Bank loans. The Bank's need for outside funds during the year was relatively small, and the Bank's funded debt rose by only $155 million to a total of $2,228 million as of June 30, 1961. All of the borrowings during the year took place outside the United States, and it is estimated that some 53 percent of the debt outstanding on June 30, 1961, was held outside the United States.

The cumulative total of Bank loans, net of cancellations and refundings, was $5,669 million as of June 30, 1961, of which $4,320 million had been disbursed. Principal repayments to the Bank amounted to $438 million, and loans sold or agreed to be sold totaled $1,013 million. More than two-thirds of the Bank's lending is for electric power and transportation. Although in past years electric power was the more important, transportation is becoming more significant and in fiscal 1961 accounted for slightly more than half of the total Bank loans.

The Indus Waters Treaty, 1960, was signed on September 19, 1960, and simultaneously an international financial agreement was executed to create an Indus Basin Development Fund to finance irrigation and other works in Pakistan. The Fund will be administered by the International Bank. (See the Annual Report for 1960, pp. 65 and 66.) Work has begun on projects included in the ten-year settlement plan including preliminary construction and invitations for tenders on major segments of the plan.

The International Bank continued to sponsor meetings of a consortium of countries to discuss assistance for the development plans of India and Pakistan. The fourth meeting of the consortium concerning India was held in April and June 1961, and was attended

by representatives of the United States, Canada, Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom. France joined the consortium as a member during the meeting, and Austria, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden sent observers. The U.S. delegation was headed by Assistant Secretary John M. Leddy. At this session the members of the consortium undertook commitments of aid to India totaling over $2 billion. The consortium interested in Pakistan met in early June 1961, with representatives and observers from the same governments which participated in the fourth meeting of the Indian consortium. France also joined this consortium as a member during the meeting. Commitments made at the meeting totaled $550 million, including $230 million in aid previously committed by members for Pakistan.

The International Development Association.—Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson, on behalf of the President, signed the Articles of Agreement of the International Development Association on August 9, 1960 (see exhibit 29), and the Agreement entered into force on September 24, 1960. The Association, an affiliate of the International Bank, officially began operations on November 8. Its first development credit agreement, $9 million for highway development in Honduras, was signed on May 12, 1961. By June 30, three additional credits had been extended: $13 million for the Roseires Dam project in Sudan, a joint IDA-International Bank operation under which the IBRD agreed to lend $19.5 million and in which the Federal Republic of Germany participated by providing a loan equivalent to $18.4 million; $19 million for a highway project in Chile, jointly with an International Bank loan of $6 million; and $60 million for a highway project in India.

As of June 30, 1961, membership in the IDA included 51 countries having total initial subscription commitments, payable over a five-year period, of about $906 million. All members of the International Bank, numbering 68 as of June 30, are eligible to join the IDA. "Part I" members, the United States and the 14 other more economically advanced countries included within its membership, pay all subscriptions in convertible currencies usable for any development credits extended by IDA; the remaining 36 members, the "Part II" countries, subscribe 10 percent in convertible funds and the remainder in their own currencies usable for credits only with their consent. Pursuant to the schedule for the payment of subscription installments, the United States paid in $73.7 million at the time the obligations of membership were assumed. These funds had been appropriated for the purpose by the Congress, and later in the fiscal year request was made for an additional $61.7 million to pay the second installment on the U.S. subscription coming due in November 1961. Provision for such payment was included in the foreign aid appropriation bill

approved by the Congress on September 30, 1961 (Public Law 87–329). The balance of the initial U.S. subscription is payable in three additional annual installments of $61.7 million.

The International Finance Corporation.—Nine new investments totaling $6.2 million in seven member countries were made by the Corporation during the fiscal year. As of June 30, 1961, the IFC had net commitments outstanding of $44.4 million, resulting from 40 investments in 18 countries. Sales of investments and participations in investments had reached a total of $8.9 million, such sales having amounted to $3.5 million during the year. At the end of the period, subscriptions by the 59 member countries totaled $96.6 million.

In February 1961 a proposal to amend the Articles of Agreement of the Corporation to enable investment in capital stock was formally submitted to the Board of Governors. A favorable U.S. vote on this proposal, which had been under discussion for some months, required amendment of the International Finance Corporation Act (22 U.S.C. 282), and the administration requested the necessary legislation. Secretary of the Treasury Dillon, as U.S. Governor of the Corporation, appeared before a Subcommittee of the House Banking and Currency Committee on behalf of the legislation on May 10, 1961. (See exhibit 22.) The legislation was approved on August 30, 1961 (22 U.S.C. 282(c)), and on September 5, 1961, the President of the IFC announced that the required votes for adoption of the resolution amending the Articles of Agreement had been received. At the annual meeting of the Governors of the IFC, held in conjunction with the meetings of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank, and the International Development Association in Vienna, Austria, in September 1961, Assistant Secretary John M. Leddy, as U.S. Director and Temporary Alternate Governor of the IFC, noted that the amendment to the Articles permitting investment in equities would enable the Corporation to operate with a greater degree of flexibility and so more readily assist the investment of private capital and the development of private enterprise of the less-developed countries (see exhibit 27). He also paid tribute to the retiring President of the IFC, Robert L. Garner, who had held that office since the IFC had come into existence in July 1956.

U.S. private investments.—The amount of U.S. private investments abroad increased by more than $5 billion during the calendar year 1960, and totaled over $50 billion by the end of the year. U.S. direct investments abroad accounted for about 60 percent of these amounts, increasing by nearly $3 billion during the year and amounting to $32.7 billion on December 31. Long-term portfolio investments increased by $1.2 billion, about the same as in 1959, and were valued at $12.6 billion at yearend. Short-term portfolio investments rose by

slightly more than $1.3 billion during the year to a total of $4.9 billion.

The flow of direct investments to Europe (including reinvested subsidiary earnings), which had increased by $325 [r] million in 1959 to an annual rate of $750 [r] million, rose by another half-billion dollars in 1960 to an annual figure of $1.3 billion. Two-thirds of the $435 million investment in Common Market countries in 1960 was attributable to manufacturing. An extraordinarily large capital flow to the United Kingdom of $700 million included cash expenditures for the acquisition of minority interests in subsidiaries. Direct investment flows to Canada increased at a slower rate than in 1959, but nevertheless amounted to $860 million. Flows to Latin America dropped from $420 [r] million to $310 million, a result in large part of the cessation of investment in Cuba.

Other international organizations and conferences

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.—During February and March 1961, the Secretary appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to support ratification by the United States of the Convention, signed in Paris on December 15, 1960, establishing the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the successor to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, in which the United States and Canada would become full members. (See exhibit 17.) The Senate approved U.S. adherence to the Convention on March 16, 1961 (Executive E), and the OECD officially came into existence on September 30, 1961.

The creation of the OECD was suggested by the United States in 1959 in recognition of the strength of Western Europe, the significance of convertibility of the European currencies, and Europe's growing responsibilities for supporting economic improvement throughout the free world. In its association with the OEEC, the United States participated in the work of a number of committees and had been represented at meetings at various levels. The Economic Policy Committee was particularly active during the period under review, and a working party was established under this committee to analyze the effect on international payments of monetary, fiscal, and other policy measures and to consult on national and international policy measures as they relate to international payments equilibrium. The Development Assistance Group, which was formed early in 1960 to discuss various aspects of cooperation in facilitating the flow of bilateral long-term capital to less-developed areas, met in Washington in March and October 1960, in Bonn in July 1960, and in London in March 1961. These and other activities which had been begun within the framework

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[r] Revised.

of the OEEC are to be continued within the OECD. The European Monetary Agreement will continue to function under the OECD, although the United States and Canada do not participate in it.

The European Economic Community.—The member nations of the European Economic Community (the Common Market) made further progress during the year toward the goal of establishing the customs union envisaged by the Treaty of Rome. The first four-year stage of this treaty ended December 1961. Originally, tariff reductions of 30 percent were to have been effected among the six members in this period; but because of an accelerated schedule, tariff reductions of 30 percent were in force by January 1, 1961, and another tariff cut of 10 percent took place on December 31, 1961. The first move towards establishing a common external tariff was made on December 31, 1960. Germany and the Benelux countries increased their duties on imports, while tariffs in Italy and France were lowered. Within the Common Market quantitative restrictions on industrial products were eliminated by December 31, 1961. The removal of quotas on other goods will take place gradually until 1970. Toward the close of calendar 1961, the United Kingdom and other members of the European Free Trade Association began to explore the possibilities of becoming members of the Common Market.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.—The seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) were held during the fiscal year. The sessions, both of the Council and of various committees of GATT, dealt with a broad range of problems affecting worldwide trade. Representatives of the United States used these sessions, as well as numerous bilateral contacts, to exert steady pressure for elimination of unjustifiable quantitative restrictions, especially those which involve discrimination against U.S. exports. Considerable progress was made in the further dismantling of import restrictions generally, although their use persists in varying degrees in many parts of the world, particularly in the less-developed countries. Discrimination in import restrictions against industrial goods from the United States has been reduced to relatively small proportions. Discriminatory restrictions on important agricultural products, however, have been maintained by a number of Western European countries. These have been a matter of continued concern to the United States.

In addition to the general sessions which dealt with a broad range of problems, a Tariff Negotiations Conference was convened on September 1, 1960, by the Contracting Parties of GATT, at the initiative of the United States. This multilateral tariff conference, the fifth of its kind, continued on into the new fiscal year beginning July 1, 1961. It has been the largest and most complex of the series.

The negotiations with the European Common Market countries involved special difficulties, mainly in relation to agricultural products. Particular interest has attached to the efforts of the United States, and of other Contracting Parties, to insure that the Community will establish commercial policies that will expand, rather than restrict, world trade. Negotiations have, therefore, aimed to secure for imports into the Common Market area tariff treatment which will afford competitive access by exports from the United States and from other outside countries.

Much effort was devoted during the year to working out international arrangements for textiles which would enable the less-developed countries and Japan to find progressively expanding market opportunities without disrupting conditions in import markets, particularly the United States. This culminated in a special meeting, held in Geneva in July 1961, attended by official representatives from 16 countries, and by observers from a number of other countries and various interested organizations. The meeting reached agreement upon a general program of corrective action. A one-year interim agreement was submitted for approval by the governments represented in the conference, and provision was made both for negotiations aiming at a longrun agreement and for supplementary bilateral agreements.

Other conferences.—Treasury officers participated in numerous conferences with representatives of many countries. Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, accompanied by Douglas Dillon as Under Secretary of State, held informal talks with German officials in Bonn during November 21–23, 1960. The talks covered a broad range of financial and economic questions, including balance-of-payments problems, assistance to the developing countries, international trade, and related problems of mutual interest. These discussions were followed by periodic meetings at both the ministerial and technical levels throughout the fiscal year. In April 1961 the Federal Republic agreed to make an advance payment of $587 million against the German debt for United States postwar economic assistance. A number of informal meetings were held also with British officials, and in April 1961 Secretary of the Treasury Dillon participated in the discussions between the President and the Prime Minister. The Treasury was represented also in United States-Canadian meetings. Secretary Anderson attended the third meeting of the United States-Canada Ministerial Committee on Joint Defense in Quebec on July 12 and 13, 1960; Secretary of the Treasury Dillon and Under Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler participated in the sixth meeting of the Joint United States-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs held in Washington on March 13 and 14, 1961. On May 18

and 19, 1961, the Secretary met with the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs of France; subjects discussed were the general economic situation and the balance-of-payments trends in France and the United States, the relationship of the International Monetary Fund to the problem of short-term capital movements under conditions of convertibility, and the need for coordination currently being developed in the framework of the future Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Also during the fiscal year the Treasury was represented on U.S. delegations to meetings of various United Nations bodies, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, the Colombo Plan Organization, and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

Lend-lease silver

During World War II the United States transferred a total of 410.8 million ounces of Treasury silver to certain foreign countries under authority of the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941. Although the agreements differed somewhat in detail, they provided that the debtor countries were to return a like kind and quantity of silver within five years after termination of the national emergency as determined by the President. Accordingly, the lend-lease silver was due to be returned by April 27, 1957, although the agreements with several of the countries permitted a postponement of part of the repayment for two additional years. Prior to June 30, 1960, the entire amount of silver due from the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Ethiopia, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom (also acting for the Government of the Fiji Islands) had been returned and taken into the account of the Treasurer of the United States. In addition, a large portion of the silver furnished during the war under lend-lease for use in undivided India had been returned and taken into the Treasurer's account pursuant to arrangements concluded in 1957, whereby the U.S. Government agreed to a division of liability for this silver between India and Pakistan. (See the annual reports for 1957, pp. 49 and 50; 1958, pp. 56 and 57; and 1959, p. 65.)

In the course of fiscal 1961 a total of 3.3 million fine troy ounces of silver consisting of 1.1 million ounces from India; 0.8 million ounces from Pakistan; and 1.4 million ounces from Saudi Arabia, was returned and taken into the account of the Treasurer of the United States.

Lend-lease silver transactions as of June 30, 1961

[In millions of fine ounces except where otherwise specifically indicated]

	Silver transferred from the Treasury to lend-lease for account of foreign governments	Silver returned and taken into the account of the Treasurer of the United States	Silver being returned	Dollar repayments being made	Silver to be returned
Australia	11.8	11.8			
Belgium	.3	.3			
Ethiopia	5.4	5.4			
Fiji	.2	.2			
India	172.5	168.6	4.0		
Netherlands	56.7	56.7			
Pakistan	53.5	35.8	8.4		[1] 9.2
Saudi Arabia	[2] 22.3	1.4		[3] $8.7	[4] 10.5
United Kingdom	88.1	88.1			
Total	410.8	368.3	12.4	[3] 8.7	19.7

[1] Under an agreement concluded with Pakistan in 1957, the balance is being returned in annual installments.
[2] Includes 1,031,250 ounces lost at sea while in transit.
[3] Equivalent to 9.4 million fine troy ounces of silver converted on basis of present market price. This payment was taken into the accounts of the Treasurer after June 30, 1961.
[4] Preliminary.

Foreign assets control

For the purpose of preventing Communist China from obtaining foreign exchange through the exportation of merchandise to the United States, the Foreign Assets Control Regulations prohibit the unlicensed purchase and importation into the United States of Communist Chinese or North Korean merchandise, as well as numerous other commodities therein specified which are of types that have historically come from China. The Control does not issue licenses authorizing importation of Chinese-type merchandise unless satisfactory evidence of its non-Communist Chinese origin is presented.

Importation under general licenses is authorized with respect to specific shipments of Chinese-type merchandise certified to be of non-Communist Chinese origin by the government of a foreign country from which they were directly exported, provided that the country in question has set up procedures for certification pursuant to standards agreed to by the Treasury Department. The following Governments now have such certification procedures: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Formosa, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Switzerland, and Vietnam. Notices of the availability of certificates of origin for particular commodities and of the governments prepared to issue them are published from time to time in the *Federal Register*. During the year a number of additional items became available for certification.

The enforcement measures of the Control resulted in a number of successful criminal prosecutions. A total of $89,262 was collected by the Government in forfeitures, fines, and other penalties as a result of proceedings under the Foreign Assets Control Regulations.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

Management Improvement Program[1]

Annual recurring savings resulting from recorded management improvements during the fiscal year 1961 totaled $8 million and one-time savings amounted to $2.3 million, the highest figures in recent years. Of these amounts over $3 million resulted from the military and civilian incentive awards programs. However, since the value of many of the most significant changes cannot be measured in dollars and cents, these figures are only a small indication of the magnitude of the Treasury's efforts to streamline its organization and operations. A few of the more noteworthy management improvements of the Treasury bureaus are discussed in the administrative reports of the individual bureaus found later in this document. Developments of a more general nature are described below.

Mechanization of operations

By far the most substantial monetary savings have come from the continued mechanization of Treasury operations. Important benefits continue to come from the utilization of automatic data equipment. The Treasury's entire disbursing process, from initial checkwriting to final reconciliation, is being adapted to automatic data processing methods. Savings bonds now also are processed electronically. The Internal Revenue Service has initiated the use of automatic data processing equipment in processing tax returns and is establishing a central facility where information on all taxpayers and tax sources will be available by electronic means. Several of the larger bureaus use electronic equipment for administrative-type operations, while even the smaller bureaus are exploring means of using this equipment to improve their work programs and administrative activities. These installations have freed many Treasury employees for other work and resulted in substantial savings.

Personnel management

The Department's Office of Personnel has been reorganized and expanded to strengthen its effectiveness in providing leadership, coordination, and guidance to the bureaus on their personnel programs. Four specialized areas; employment, classification and wage administration, employee relations, and training, have been set up under the Director of Personnel. In addition, the staff handling personnel operations for the Office of the Secretary have been transferred from the Office of Administrative Services to the Office of Personnel.

Goals have been established which the Office of Personnel expects to achieve through the cooperative efforts of the Treasury bureaus. A list of 22 projects has been developed for study by work committees composed of departmental and bureau representatives. In order to help the smaller bureaus without the staff resources available to the

[1] See bureau reports for significant bureau improvements.

614359—62——10

larger Treasury organizations, the Personnel Office plans to institute personnel administration workshops on the development of programs and procedures and the improvement of operations.

In keeping with principles of maximum utilization of personnel, emphasis in several bureaus has continued to shift from meeting immediate training needs to identifying and satisfying career requirements. Moreover, throughout the Department, there has been a sizable overall increase in training activity to meet problems created by changes in workload, organization, and methods. This increase reflects a greater awareness and acceptance of training responsibility on the part of supervisors and operating officials.

Because of the many law enforcement activities of the Treasury Department and the critical importance of its 4,000 enforcement agents, greater emphasis was given to basic and advance training for these employees. During fiscal 1961 the Treasury Law Enforcement Officers Training School continued to improve its curriculum and facilities for basic training of all Treasury agents and significant improvements were made by the Internal Revenue Service in developing comprehensive advance training programs for their agents.

Executive development programs in several bureaus were further strengthened by better replacement planning and development, better structuring of jobs for career purposes, and participation in professional executive development courses and other activities which broaden knowledge and increase skill.

Financial management

Progress in improving financial practices and controls continued, a complete account of which may be found in the *Annual Report on Financial Management Improvement Activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1961*, obtainable from the Bureau of Accounts.

Standards were prepared for the content and arrangement of accounting systems manuals to be prepared by the Treasury bureaus, and progress was made in their compilation. Developmental work is continuing in the interest of furnishing management with better and more timely financial information and otherwise providing more effective internal use of cost-based budgets. Also, as part of a continuing program, the Department appraised the internal audit systems of the Bureau of the Public Debt and the Office of the Treasurer with a view to their improvement.

In connection with the Treasury's Government-wide responsibility for central accounting and financial reporting, accounts kept in regional accounting offices were streamlined with estimated annual savings of $70,000 resulting. An inventory of Government-wide reports was compiled, and a number of improvements suggested by users were put into effect. These studies and improvements were made in collaboration with the Bureau of the Budget and the General Accounting Office.

Property management

The Department continued its vigorous efforts to dispose of excess real and personal property promptly and to take full advantage of surplus property available from other agencies.

Fourteen excess properties, consisting of land and improvements with an acquisition cost of $285,000, were declared excess to the General Services Administration. Seven other properties previously declared excess to the GSA were sold for $102,000. Sixty-eight parcels of real property not involving acreage, with a total acquisition cost of over $1 million, were disposed of, while 75 additional properties involving an acquisition cost of $1.8 million were reported to the GSA for disposal. In addition to immediate monetary returns, the disposal of such properties reduced maintenance and protection costs to the Treasury.

Several Treasury bureaus were moved into improved space in new, modern buildings at field locations, including Internal Revenue Service offices which were moved into new buildings at 11 locations.

During the fiscal year the Treasury received from other Federal agencies without reimbursement excess personal properties with an original acquisition cost of $9.8 million. In the same period, personal properties with an acquisition cost of $13.6 million were determined to be excess and available for disposal.

Safety program

Accident prevention efforts in the Treasury were successful in decreasing the calendar year 1960 accident frequency rate (the number of lost time injuries per million man-hours) to an all time low of 3.9. In addition to a more favorable frequency rate the Treasury record was improved in several other ways. The number of injuries dropped from 730 in calendar 1959 to 633 in calendar 1960; the number of days lost from the job decreased from 40,143 to 37,002; and the total direct cost was cut by $138,000. The severity rate (number of days lost per million man-hours) improved from 252 to 229, and the total direct cost per employee decreased from $7.46 to $5.56.

Incentive awards program

At the departmental level, responsibility for the incentive awards program was transferred from the Office of Management and Organization to the Office of Personnel. Excellent progress continued to be made, with the number of employee suggestions adopted increasing to 2,464 in fiscal 1961, an increase of 6 percent. Superior performance awards jumped 25 percent to a new high of 2,714. Estimated annual savings rose to over $1 million, 13 percent above the previous year. In addition, $2 million was saved under the military incentive awards program of the U.S. Coast Guard. In that Bureau one award alone saved an estimated $1.8 million.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing won the second annual award of the Secretary of the Treasury for the bureau showing the best average results under the program.

Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency [1]

The Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency is responsible for the execution of laws relating to the supervision of national banking associations. Duties of the office include those incident to the forma-

[1] Additional information concerning the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency is contained in the separate annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

tion and chartering of new national banking associations, the examination of all national banks, the establishment of branch banks, the consolidation of banks, the conversion of State banks into national banks, recapitalization programs, and the issuance of Federal Reserve notes.

Abstract of reports of condition of active national banks on the date of each report from June 15, 1960, to June 30, 1961

[In thousands of dollars]

	June 15, 1960 (4,542 banks)	Oct. 3, 1960 (4,535 banks)	Dec. 31, 1960 (4,530 banks)	Apr. 12, 1961 (4,523 banks)	June 30, 1961 (4,524 banks)
ASSETS					
Loans and discounts, including overdrafts	62, 397, 733	63, 137, 178	63, 693, 668	63, 595, 879	63, 439, 852
U.S. Government securities, direct obligations	29, 227, 240	30, 507, 592	32, 615, 321	32, 228, 779	33, 397, 413
Obligations guaranteed by U.S. Government	70, 438	91, 209	96, 402	122, 019	124, 680
Obligations of States and political subdivisions	8, 984, 454	9, 123, 621	9, 408, 711	9, 927, 654	10, 123, 742
Other bonds, notes, and debentures	1, 318, 874	1, 245, 349	1, 407, 576	1, 325, 874	1, 419, 736
Corporate stocks, including stocks of Federal Reserve Banks	310, 631	316, 748	324, 184	333, 660	337, 241
Total loans and securities	102, 309, 370	104, 421, 697	107, 545, 862	107, 533, 865	108, 842, 664
Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection	26, 379, 669	25, 846, 362	28, 674, 506	25, 440, 116	25, 274, 240
Bank premises owned, furniture and fixtures	1, 567, 086	1, 640, 168	1, 685, 524	1, 749, 325	1, 774, 055
Real estate owned other than bank premises	56, 654	53, 467	51, 164	54, 303	53, 978
Investments and other assets indirectly representing bank premises or other real estate	158, 748	169, 502	173, 611	185, 369	187, 073
Customers' liability on acceptances	361, 763	419, 342	463, 691	446, 326	441, 638
Other assets	599, 884	689, 799	666, 509	691, 541	725, 347
Total assets	131, 433, 174	133, 240, 337	139, 260, 867	136, 100, 845	137, 298, 995
LIABILITIES					
Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	59, 649, 364	59, 025, 547	63, 131, 263	61, 274, 612	59, 212, 875
Time and savings deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	34, 650, 471	35, 972, 754	36, 761, 292	38, 922, 341	40, 338, 073
Deposits of U.S. Government and postal savings	3, 778, 109	4, 096, 097	3, 456, 544	1, 576, 344	3, 756, 972
Deposits of States and political subdivisions	8, 137, 561	8, 473, 965	9, 297, 327	9, 187, 440	9, 762, 861
Deposits of banks	8, 409, 880	8, 885, 686	10, 439, 491	8, 611, 099	7, 848, 020
Other deposits (certified and officers' checks, etc.)	1, 552, 826	1, 509, 134	1, 824, 934	1, 492, 826	1, 566, 137
Total deposits	116, 178, 211	117, 963, 183	124, 910, 851	121, 064, 662	122, 484, 938
Demand deposits	78, 801, 033	78, 998, 753	84, 754, 054	78, 970, 875	78, 891, 899
Time and savings deposits	37, 377, 178	38, 964, 430	40, 156, 797	42, 093, 787	43, 593, 039
Rediscounts and other liabilities for borrowed money	1, 490, 892	1, 013, 323	110, 590	686, 157	355, 466
Mortgages or other liens on bank premises and other real estate	3, 086	2, 967	3, 189	3, 158	3, 338
Acceptances outstanding	371, 482	426, 827	474, 565	454, 133	448, 976
Other liabilities	2, 703, 341	2, 824, 584	2, 663, 334	2, 546, 550	2, 567, 224
Total liabilities	120, 747, 012	122, 230, 884	128, 162, 529	124, 754, 660	125, 859, 942
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS					
Capital stock	3, 265, 182	3, 308, 077	3, 342, 850	3, 459, 094	3, 478, 403
Surplus	5, 164, 562	5, 250, 859	5, 446, 143	5, 572, 040	5, 620, 169
Undivided profits	2, 019, 267	2, 201, 129	2, 030, 052	2, 047, 520	2, 071, 321
Reserves and retirement account for preferred stock	237, 151	249, 388	279, 293	267, 531	269, 160
Total capital accounts	10, 686, 162	11, 009, 453	11, 098, 338	11, 346, 185	11, 439, 053
Total liabilities and capital accounts	131, 433, 174	133, 240, 337	139, 260, 867	136, 100, 845	137, 298, 995

Changes in the condition of active national banks

The total assets of the 4,524 active national banks in the United States and possessions on June 30, 1961, amounted to $137,299 million, as compared with the total assets of 4,542 banks amounting to $131,433 million on June 15, 1960, an increase of $5,866 million during the year. The deposits of the banks in 1961 totaled $122,485 million, which was $6,307 million more than in 1960. The loans in 1961 were $63,440 million, exceeding the 1960 figure by $1,042 million. Securities held totaled $45,403 million, an increase of $5,491 million during the year. Capital funds of $11,439 million were $753 million more than in the preceding year.

Summary of changes in number and capital stock of national banks

The authorized capital stock of the 4,525 national banks in existence on June 30, 1961, consisted of common stock aggregating $3,478 million, and preferred stock aggregating $1.3 million. The common stock of the 4,539 national banks in existence a year earlier amounted to $3,276 million, and preferred stock to $1.5 million. During the year charters were issued to 39 national banks having an aggregate of $21.1 million of common stock. There was a net decrease of 14 in the number of national banks in the system by reason of voluntary liquidations, statutory consolidations and mergers, conversions to and mergers or consolidations with State banks under the provisions of the act of August 17, 1950 (12 U.S.C. 214), and one receivership.

More detailed information regarding the changes in the number and capital stock of national banks in 1961 is shown in the following table.

Organizations, capital stock changes, and liquidations of national banks, fiscal year 1961

	Number of banks	Capital stock	
		Common	Preferred
Charters in force June 30, 1960, and authorized capital stock	4,539	$3,275,910,031	$1,529,370
Increases:			
Charters issued	39	21,092,750	
Capital stock:			
195 cases by statutory sale		25,592,636	
475 cases by statutory stock dividends		149,489,460	
1 case by conversion of preferred stock		111,600	
32 cases by statutory consolidation		10,271,015	
24 cases by statutory merger		7,565,325	
Total increases	39	214,122,786	
Decreases:			
Voluntary liquidations	6	550,000	
Statutory consolidations	16		
Statutory mergers	12		
Conversions into State banks	5	505,000	
Merged or consolidated with State banks	13	11,010,000	
Receivership	1	50,000	
Capital stock:			
2 cases by statutory reduction		33,783	
2 cases by statutory merger		269,675	
3 cases by retirement			206,070
Total decreases	53	12,418,458	206,070
Net change	−14	201,704,328	−206,070
Charters in force June 30, 1961, and authorized capital stock [1]	4,525	3,477,614,359	1,323,300

[1] These figures differ from those in the preceding table. The figures as of June 30, 1961, include 1 new bank not yet open for business, and 1 bank in process of merging or consolidating with and into a State bank under the provisions of the act of Aug. 17, 1950 (12 U.S.C. 214), and exclude 1 bank consolidated with another national bank under the provisions of the act of Nov. 7, 1918, as amended (12 U.S.C. 215).

Bureau of Customs

The major responsibility of the Bureau of Customs is to administer the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. Its primary duties include the assessment and collection of all duties, taxes, and fees due on imported merchandise, the enforcement of customs and related laws, and the administration of certain navigation laws and treaties. As an enforcement organization, customs is concerned primarily with combating smuggling and frauds on the revenue. It also enforces the regulations of numerous other Federal agencies.

Collections

Revenue collected by the Customs Service during the fiscal year 1961 totaled more than $1,423 million, or 6.4 percent less than the $1,520 million collected in 1960. In addition to customs collections, the total included certain taxes collected for the Internal Revenue Service and some collections for other Government agencies. Larger customs collections than in fiscal 1960 were reported by 15 customs districts. Collections by customs districts are shown in table 94.

Customs collections alone amounted to almost $1,017 million, 10.1 percent less than the $1,131 million collected in 1960. Almost $1,008 million was derived from duties (including import taxes) levied on imported merchandise. They also included tonnage taxes, fees, and fines and penalties for the violation of customs and navigation laws. Collections by Customs of internal revenue taxes on imported liquors, wines, perfumes, etc., amounted to over $406 million, 4.5 percent more than the $389 million collected in 1960. Miscellaneous collections amounted to almost $9 million, an increase of 17.8 percent over those in 1960. The major classes of all collections are shown in table 19.

During the fiscal year 1960 almost 41 percent of all imports into the United States was duty free. Included were some commodities, such as copper and iron and steel scrap, imported free for Government stockpile purposes, or authorized by special acts of Congress for free entry although dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930, or taxable under the Internal Revenue Code. The 59 percent which was dutiable constituted the basis of customs duties on imports.

Values and collections on dutiable imports by tariff schedule and country for fiscal 1960, which were omitted from the 1960 annual report because of technical difficulties will be found in tables 97 through 100. The comparable statistics subsequent to the fiscal year 1960 will not be published by the Treasury Department, but will be provided by the Bureau of the Census and incorporated in Department of Commerce publications.

By commodities.—During fiscal 1960, for the ninth consecutive year, imports of metals and manufactures were the largest single source of customs revenue, with an increase of 25.6 percent more in duty collections than in fiscal 1959. The sundries schedule remained in second place with an increase of 42.7 percent, followed by the wool schedule with an increase of 8 percent. The value of dutiable and taxable imports for consumption and duties and taxes collected by tariff schedules for fiscal 1959 and 1960, will be found in table 99.

The value of and duties collected on imports for consumption by the calendar years 1949 through 1959 are shown in tables 97 and 98.

By countries of origin.—Imports from Japan again were the largest source of customs revenue and duties collected thereon were 28.3 percent more than in 1959. The United Kingdom ranked second with an increase of 9.1 percent. The Federal Republic of Germany, with an increase of 27.2 percent, ranked third. Canada remains in fourth place with an increase in duties of 14.2 percent.

Customs operations in 1961

Vehicles and persons entering.—More than 45.1 million carriers entered United States harbors, international airports, or crossed United States borders during fiscal 1961, bringing over 131 million persons. In addition, over 27 million persons walked across the borders. Altogether more than 158 million persons were subject to customs inspection. There was a 3.6 percent increase in carriers and a 5.8 percent increase in persons entering the United States in fiscal 1961 as compared with fiscal 1960. Statistics for the two years are contained in tables 101 and 102.

Entries of merchandise.—Imports into the United States in fiscal 1961 decreased for the first time in many years. The value of imports totaled $13.8 billion, down $1.5 billion from the entries in fiscal 1960. Formal entries of merchandise, comprising consumption, warehouse, and rewarehouse, exceeded one million for the sixth consecutive year. There were 1,398,123 formal entries filed during fiscal 1961, 5.3 percent less than those in 1960. Informal entries and baggage declarations covering mail importations and other shipments valued at less than $250, totaled 5,481,650, an increase of 18.7 percent. The volume of entries handled by customs officers during the past two years is shown in table 95.

Drawback transactions.—Drawback allowance on the importation of merchandise manufactured from imported materials and for certain other export transactions usually amounts to 99 percent of the customs duties paid at the time the goods are entered. The total drawback paid in fiscal 1961 was $11,595,663, which included an increase of 35.1 percent over fiscal 1960. The principal imported materials used in manufacturing exports in 1961 were aluminum; chemicals; cotton cloth; iron and steel semimanufactures; lead ore, matte, pigs, and bars; nonmetallic minerals and manufactures; paper and manufactures; petroleum and products; sugar; tobacco, unmanufactured; and watch movements. Table 96 shows the drawback transactions for 1960 and 1961.

Appraisement of merchandise (including Customs Information Exchange).—For the first time in six years there was a slight decrease in the number of invoices examined by appraisers' personnel. During fiscal 1961, 2,181,008 invoices were filed, compared with 2,322,480 invoices in 1960, a decrease of 6.1 percent. The total number of packages examined by appraisers' personnel decreased 0.6 percent from 1,386,158 during 1960 to 1,377,351 in fiscal 1961. This decrease was not in proportion to the decrease in all invoices and may be attributed to new products which require more examinations per invoice.

The backlog of unappraised invoices over 30 days old decreased during fiscal 1961 from 247,000 [r] to 194,000, a reduction of 21.6 percent. The decrease resulted from the smaller number of invoices received and the concentration of field personnel on reducing backlogs.

Under the Antidumping Act, 32 complaints of dumping were received as compared with 33 in 1960. Thirty-five cases were disposed of, leaving 29 under investigation at the end of fiscal 1961, compared with 32 a year earlier. For a determination as to possible injury to American industry, ten cases were referred to the United States Tariff Commission.

No new cases of countervailing duty were received during fiscal 1961. Of the five cases carried over from the year before, two were closed, leaving three on hand.

The activities of the Customs Information Exchange in New York, N.Y., continued at the high level of 1960. Appraisers' reports of classification and value, covering a cross section of importation of merchandise received at each port, totaled 78,000 compared with 79,000 in 1960. These reports indicate the relative number of commodity items received at any given port for the first time, as well as regularly received items at new prices or subject to different terms of sale from previous shipments.

Differences in classification and value indicate the number of instances where information as to the value or classification of merchandise varied among ports or when the conclusions of appraising officers differed. In the latter, additional study and analysis were required before a uniform price or rate could be established. There were 7,243 reports of value differences during fiscal 1961, as compared with 8,882 in 1960. Differences in classification totaled 4,803 during 1961 compared with 4,502 in 1960, indicating a continuing increase in new commodities received.

Foreign inquiries requiring detailed investigations abroad to secure information for appraisement purposes decreased from 244 in fiscal 1960 to 215 in 1961. This 11.9 percent decrease may be ascribed to the continuing effect of the elimination of foreign value as a basis of appraisement under the terms of the Customs Simplification Act of 1956 (19 U.S.C. 1402), and to present procedure which permits the use of a foreign inquiry only as a last resort in securing value information.

Technical services.—This division of the Customs Service furnishes chemical, engineering, statistical weighing and sampling, and other scientific and technical services; provides proper weighing and gauging equipment and standards; designs and oversees the construction of border inspection stations; and directs the field operations of Customs laboratories. Developing and supplying investigative aids for enforcement officers is a continuing function of the laboratories.

The laboratories analyzed approximately 124 thousand samples in fiscal 1961. A slight decrease from 1960 was occasioned by a significant decrease in the number of raw sugar samples due to a change to bulk handling and to improved sampling practices. Samples of imported merchandise submitted to obtain information necessary to assist in appraisement and tariff classification made up a large majority of those analyzed. Other types analyzed were those taken from seizures, mostly narcotics and prohibited merchandise; preshipment

[r] Revised.

samples of merchandise intended for shipment to the United States analyzed to assist in establishing proper classification; and samples tested for other Government agencies.

Chief chemists provided statistical quality control of sample weighing operations by making analyses of cargo sample weighing data to assure that accuracy and precision were within control limits. Ninety-nine cargoes of raw sugar, 50 cargoes of refined sugar, 75 cargoes of cigarette tobacco, and 1 cargo of rayon were weighed by statistically controlled methods. Statistical review of the verification of liquidations by comptrollers (final determination of duty and taxes) was continued. A special exchange sampling technique was tried out under this program. A factor based on statistical evaluation was developed to assist in gauging Greek black olives. The division recommended approval of bulk weighing equipment meeting customs specifications at a number of locations.

In cooperation with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, plans were prepared for a number of border stations with residences. Contracts were awarded for residences at Pittsburg, N.H., and Lukeville, Ariz., and for inspection stations and two residences at Roseau, Minn., Maida, N.D., and Del Bonita, Mont.

Construction plans of various projects involving space for customs prepared by the General Services Administration or engineering firms were reviewed and appropriate changes recommended. Major projects include Jackman, Maine, Lewiston Bridge, N.Y., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Massena, N.Y., and Sweetgrass, Mont. Inspection facilities at Eagle Pass, Tex., and Dunseith, N.D., previously reviewed, were completed. Preliminary plans for future stations at a number of locations were reviewed with appropriate recommendations.

Export control.—During fiscal 1961 export declarations authenticated increased 6.2 percent over 1960, while shipments examined increased 23.6 percent. The number of seizures increased 12.1 percent and their value increased 163.4 percent. The following table shows the volume of export control activities.

Activity	1960	1961	Percentage increase
Export declarations authenticated	4,474,425	4,758,249	6.2
Shipments examined	482,737	596,457	23.6
Number of seizures	198	222	12.1
Value of seizures	$249,385	$656,903	163.4
Export control employees	160	173	8.1

At the request of the Department of Commerce, this Bureau added the name of Cuba to and made certain revisions in the list of countries to which vessels cannot be cleared without first filing complete outward foreign manifests and all required export declarations The list includes countries in the Sino-Soviet bloc, Hong Kong, and Macao, and names among others, the Communist-controlled areas of Vietnam, East Germany (Soviet Zone of Germany and the Soviet Sector of Berlin), North Korea, and Outer Mongolia. Similar restrictions have been imposed upon aircraft departures.

Protests and appeals.—Protests filed by importers against the rate and amount of duty assessed and other decisions made by collectors of customs increased 9.7 percent. Appeals for reappraisement filed by importers who did not agree with appraisers as to the value of merchandise increased 25.3 percent. The following table shows the number of protests and appeals filed and acted upon during fiscal 1960 and 1961.

Protests and appeals	1960	1961	Percentage increase, or decrease (—)
Protests:			
Filed with collectors by importers	32,469	35,627	9.
Allowed by collectors	4,509	3,532	−21.7
Denied by collectors and forwarded to customs court	33,881	27,907	−17.6
Appeals for reappraisement filed with collectors	21,773	27,281	25.3

Marine activities.—The American merchant marine continued its steady growth during fiscal 1961. At the end of the year the documented fleet totaled 51,115 vessels as compared with 48,884 at the end of 1960, an increase of 4.6 percent. During the year, 1.714 vessels were removed from documentation and about 3,945 vessels (roughly the total number of all sizes built) never before documented were added. Approximately 7,500 were documented as yachts, while almost 43,600 were authorized through documentation to be used in commercial activities in the foreign, coasting, or fishing trades. There was an increase of 36.4 percent in the number of vessels documented as yachts during this fiscal year. The continued increase in the documentation of yachts can be attributed, at least in part, to the effect of the Federal Boating Act of 1958 (46 U.S.C. 527) which permits the States to number vessels under certain conditions. Yachtsmen have been documenting their vessels rather than obtaining numbers under the various States' laws. The following table shows the volume of marine documentation during fiscal years 1960 and 1961.

Activity	1960	1961	Percentage increase, or decrease (—)
Total vessels documented at end of year	48,884	51,115	4.6
Documents issued (registers, enrollments, and licenses)	15,840	17,396	9.8
Licenses renewed and changes of master endorsed	46,623	47,440	1.8
Mortgages, satisfactions, notices of lien, bills of sale, abstracts of title, and other instruments of title recorded	14,414	14,954	3.7
Abstracts of title and certificates of ownership issued	6,885	7,751	12.6
Navigation fines imposed	3,063	2,919	−4.7
Tonnage tax payments	23,016	23,731	3.1

A number of vessels admeasured during the fiscal year were large cargo vessels admitted to American registry for the first time or returned in order, apparently, to be entitled to participate in the

transportation of American foreign-aid cargo. Not less than 50 percent of such cargoes are required by law to be carried in American vessels. The transfer to American registry became desirable because of the decline in foreign cargo available through other sources.

The arrangements made with the Panama Canal Company to receive direct notification of any changes in tonnages shown on Panama Canal certificates issued by the Bureau have resulted in the receipt of information from the Canal which has been found to affect the tonnages of such vessels under American registry as well as Canal tonnages. As a consequence the Bureau has issued new rulings concerning the treatment of propelling machinery spaces, unoccupied sleeping rooms for spare crew members, and related matters.

Instructions were issued during the year on the admeasurement procedures to be followed in connection with new classes or types of vessels, principally nuclear-powered vessels, hydrofoils, and a type of collapsible container of flexible sausage-shaped barge, known as a Dracone and, intended for use in a partially submerged condition in the transportation of fuel oil or other liquid cargoes. When filled the Dracone is intended to be towed afloat and when empty is to be rolled up on a reel for transportation as deck cargo. This type of contrivance is, of course, one that was not within the contemplation of those who drafted the original admeasurement laws and the application of the statutory provisions to such craft presents many problems.

A bill to repeal a number of statutes which established certain marine fees and prohibited the collection of others was reintroduced in the first session of the 87th Congress. This bill, if enacted, would permit the Bureau to charge for certain services such as the documentation of vessels, renewals of licenses, and entry and clearance under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the authority of section 140 of Title 5, United States Code.

A number of other legislative proposals affecting functions administered under the navigation laws of the United States were reviewed during the year. Included among those proposals were: Draft legislation to permit certain transportation on Canadian vessels between ports in Alaska and in some cases between such ports and other points in the United States outside of Alaska; the collection of statistics on movements in the foreign trade of the United States and in trade with certain noncontiguous areas; the admeasurement of small vessels under a simplified procedure; the importation of fish into the Virgin Islands by foreign vessels; the operation of fishing vessels transporting the catches of other vessels while under enrollment and license; the admission of a class of vessels of 12,500 gross tons or more to American registry for the coastwise trade, even though formerly under foreign registry; the elimination of the form of oath required on shippers' export declarations; the documentation of vessels sold or transferred while abroad; and a number of bills providing for the admission of specifically named foreign vessels to American registry.

The following table shows entrances and clearances of vessels in fiscal 1960 and 1961.

Vessel movements	1960	1961	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Entrances:			
Direct from foreign ports	53,326	48,364	−9.3
Via other domestic ports	37,451	38,459	2.7
Total	90,777	86,823	−4.4
Clearances:			
Direct to foreign ports	51,086	46,421	−9.1
Via other domestic ports	37,913	38,193	.7
Total	88,999	84,614	−4.9

Waivers of the navigation laws of the United States were granted upon request under the special authority contained in the act of December 27, 1950 (46 U.S.C. 1 note), to permit certain vessels used in transporting material dredged from the Great Lakes connecting channels to proceed into Canadian waters without clearing upon departure or entering upon return to the United States. The program under which the vessels concerned are operating is designed to increase the usability of the waters forming a part of the systems served by the Saint Lawrence Seaway project.

A further waiver in 1961 permitted a Canadian tug to tow an American barge to a worksite on the Saint Lawrence River near Rooseveltown; this also was an operation related to the Seaway project.

General instructions were issued to customs marine officers in the field covering: The marking of names and hailing ports on vessels; defining and standardizing the requirements for small vessels; the position of the Bureau in construing bareboat charters for yachts and distinguishing such charters from time charters and the penalties to be imposed for violations; the accession of the Republic of Haiti to the International Load Line Convention; a procedure for determining whether any particular body of water is to be regarded as forming a part of the navigable waters of the United States for applicability of Federal statutes and Bureau regulations; the recording and indexing of a type of vessel title instrument designed to serve as a combined bill of sale, mortgage, and assignment of mortgage; and the procedure followed by disposal agencies in the sale of vessels from the reserve or laid-up fleets of the United States.

The first study stage of the program to develop a simplified system of ship registry was completed. A proposed documentation procedure package which may be used as a basis for recommending revision of the present ship registry laws is being drafted for comment by both Government and industry.

A Water Transportation Facilitation Committee composed of all Goverment agencies interested in shipping problems was organized at the beginning of the year under the sponsorship of the Department of Commerce. One of the first activities in which this committee expressed an interest was the customs program for the simplification of entry and clearance controls. Revised customs control forms are

being drafted. It is anticipated that this beginning will lead to other improvements through the cooperation of Government and industry.

The biennial conference of the Convention for Uniform Tonnage Measurement Rules, signed at Oslo on June 10, 1947, was held in Reykjavik, Iceland, June 14 to 29, 1961. The meeting was attended by delegates from Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Iceland, Israel, Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden. Observers represented Japan, Poland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Observers were also present from the Suez Canal Authority, the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, and the Classification Societies of Bureau Veritas, Germanischerlloyd, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Although the United States is not a member of this convention, it is faced with many of the tonnage measurement problems discussed at the meeting. In the light of the discussions which took place, the U.S. observers representing the Treasury Department and the shipping industry were convinced more than ever of the soundness of the position of the United States in seeking a simplified method of tonnage measurement.

The same observers represented the United States as official members of the working group of the Subcommittee on Tonnage Measurement, Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, which met at London July 3 to 6, 1961. As a result of the attendance at the Reykjavik meeting the United States proposals were considered with interest and were to be placed before the meeting of the full subcommittee to be held in December 1961.

Law enforcement and investigative activities.—The Customs Agency Service conducted 18,828 investigations during 1961 compared with 17,717 [r] in 1960, an increase of 6.3 percent. These investigations were made under the customs, navigation, and related laws administered by the Bureau of Customs and several laws administered by other Government agencies and enforced by Customs. Table 104 showing the number of cases investigated during 1960 and 1961, reflects the continued emphasis on criminal cases. Investigation of noncriminal matters remained fairly constant. The increase in number of export control violations and an increase in the smuggling of arms and ammunition out of the country resulted from the embargo on the shipment to Cuba, effective October 20, 1960, of all types of merchandise except foods and medicines.

Other major enforcement problems remained much the same as in previous years. The smuggling of narcotic drugs and marihuana was the most important, with the smuggling of watches, jewelry, and other types of expensive merchandise almost as great. Although there was a decline in the number of investigations involving undervaluations and false invoicing, they still constituted a major problem. As indicated above, the illegal exportation of arms and ammunition and general merchandise to Cuba assumed increased importance.

Customs agents made 147 seizures of heroin totaling 11,177.13 grams during 1961, compared with 132 seizures totaling 8,479.21 grams in fiscal 1960. In 1961 there were 28 seizures of opium amounting to 44.75 kilograms, compared with 25 seizures of 6.79 kilograms during

[r] Revised.

fiscal 1960. The two largest of these lots originated in Calcutta, and one was the largest apprehended in the United States since 1952.

Marihuana seizures during fiscal 1961 numbered 397 aggregating 3,645.573 kilograms, as against 386 seizures of 1,255.850 kilograms during fiscal 1960. However, not all of the increase in marihuana seizures represented attempted smuggling, since the largest seizure of all, made on April 19, 1961, involved 26 kilograms of viable marihuana seed and 2,028 kilograms of hemp stalks, which a large American firm was innocently attempting to import for use in experiments to determine if the fibers were suitable for making paper. Even excluding this item, however, the year to year increase was still more than 28 percent. Mexico continued to be the source of 95 percent of the marihuana consumed in the United States.

While Europe is still the main supplier of the heroin used in the United States, customs seizures consisted in large part of heroin from the Far East, manufactured mainly in Macao from morphine extracted from opium in Bangkok. United States customs officers stationed in the Orient report that the quantities of narcotics available in that area are almost unbelievably large. In November and December 1960, for instance, the authorities in Hong Kong made seizures on two vessels arriving from Bangkok which involved a total of 1,984 pounds of opium and 330 pounds of block morphine. At about the same time a seizure of 2.2 tons of raw opium was made in Thailand.

Customs agents made 1,483 arrests and convicted 743 violators, compared with 1,317 arrests and 784 convictions in 1960. The following table shows the number of arrests and dispositions during fiscal 1960 and 1961.

Activity	1960	1961	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Arrests	1,317	1,483	12.6
Convictions	784	743	−5.2
Acquittals	55	34	−38.2
Nolle prossed	101	101	
Dismissed	288	399	38.5
Not indicted	11	14	27.3
Under, or awaiting indictment	422	366	−13.3
Turned over to State and other Federal authorities for prosecution	93	208	123.7

During fiscal 1961 customs agents and enforcement officers made 4,017 seizures as compared with 1,570 in 1960. Fines and penalties incurred in fiscal 1961 totaled $28,469,300 compared with $13,730,125 in 1960.

Reflected in the 1961 statistics is the effectiveness of the customs enforcement officers in the first full year they were a part of the Customs Agency Service. Under the new management and a revitalized program of training personnel, and higher grades of radio and automobile equipment, customs enforcement officers arrested 265 persons and made 2,579 seizures of miscellaneous merchandise valued at $8,409,141. Of this, $7,975,000 is the value placed on nine oceangoing vessels seized under the mandatory provisions of an act approved June 17, 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1453), which requires special licenses before lading or unlading merchandise from any vessel. These officers

also made 250 seizures of marihuana weighing 38.42 kilograms and 59 seizures of opium and heroin weighing 43.14 kilograms.

Seizures of merchandise throughout the country by all types of customs officers during fiscal 1961 for violation of laws enforced by the Customs Service numbered 14,658 with an appraised value of $15,850,918, compared with 13,950 seizures in 1960, appraised at $8,677,279. This was an increase of 5.1 percent in the number of seizures and an increase of 82.7 percent in the appraised value. Title to only a small fraction of these seizures actually passed to the Government, as the majority are destroyed or returned to the owners upon payment of fines or penalties. Details of seizures are shown in table 103.

Foreign trade zones.—During fiscal 1961 large quantities of Brazil nuts, pharmaceuticals, transistor radios, lead, zinc, sugar, talc, and heavy machinery continued to flow in and out of Foreign Trade Zone No. 1 at New York, N.Y. Five ships berthed to lade domestic ship's stores and 44 ships used the zone facilities for discharging cargo from foreign countries. Raw cotton is brought into Foreign Trade Zone No. 2 at New Orleans, La., from foreign countries, manufactured into cotton card laps, and then shipped to mills for further cotton manufacturing. Activities at the San Francisco Foreign Trade Zone (No. 3) remained at approximately the same level as during 1960, although duties and taxes collected increased by 21 percent. There were decreases in all activities at Foreign Trade Zone No. 4 at Seattle, Wash. Foreign Trade Zone No. 7 at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, and Foreign Trade Zone No. 8 at Toledo, Ohio, were approved but were not activated until fiscal 1962.

The following table contains a brief summary of foreign trade zone operations during fiscal 1961.

Trade zone	Number of entries	Received in zone		Delivered from zone		Duties and internal revenue taxes collected
		Long tons	Value	Long tons	Value	
New York	5,747	45,007	$35,228,900	44,374	$39,963,091	$4,390,372
New Orleans	3,410	36,217	17,956,204	40,634	22,178,988	1,147,020
San Francisco	6,344	1,953	2,272,874	2,077	2,314,648	267,511
Seattle	658	297	551,565	484	724,998	86,390

Customs ports of entry, stations, and airports.—The limits of the port of Los Angeles, Calif., were extended and redescribed to include all the territory within the corporate limits of Los Angeles (which include San Pedro and Wilmington, Calif.), the territory within the corporate limits of El Segundo, Long Beach, and Signal Hill, Calif., and in addition, certain other territory lying east of the corporate limits of Los Angeles. Kodiak, and Anchorage, Alaska, and Port Canaveral, Fla., were designated ports of entry. St. Juste, Quebec, Canada; Houma, La., and Culebra, Puerto Rico, were designated as customs stations. The designations of Lac Frontiere, Quebec, Canada, and Fort Yukon, Alaska, as customs stations were revoked. The name of the customs station at Connecticut Lakes, N.H., was changed to Pittsburg, N.H. Customs preflight inspection offices

were established at Kindley Field, Bermuda, and at Vancouver International Airport, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

Cost of administration

Regular nonreimbursable customs employment increased 1.6 percent in 1961. Total employment increased 1.8 percent. Export control employment, financed by funds from the Department of Commerce, increased 8.1 percent, while employment financed by funds transferred from the Department of Agriculture increased 6.8 percent.

Customs operating expenses totaled $62,109,562, including export control expenses and the cost of additional inspection reimbursed by the Department of Agriculture.

The following table shows man-year employment data in fiscal 1960 and 1961.

Operation	Man-years 1960	Man-years 1961	Percentage increase
Regular customs operations:			
Nonreimbursable	7,213	7,328	1.6
Reimbursable [1]	299	302	1.0
Total regular customs employment	7,512	7,630	1.6
Export control	160	173	8.1
Additional inspection for Department of Agriculture	176	188	6.8
Total employment	7,848	7,991	1.8

[1] Salaries reimbursed to the Government by the private firms who received the exclusive services of these employees.

Management improvement program

Management improvement in fiscal 1961 was concentrated primarily on projects to facilitate trade and travel in contrast to Bureau operations which received special attention in 1960. Total savings of $188,200 were realized. The savings were used to finance several essential but unbudgeted projects, including preflight clearance at Bermuda and Vancouver, and a special customs training program for enforcement officers as well as to reduce backlogs of work and to meet unexpectedly large costs for miscellaneous services.

International trade.—A significant reduction was made in the entries awaiting liquidation (the final determination of duties and taxes due), which had reached an alltime peak of 642,000 on December 31, 1960. During the last six months of fiscal 1961 a reduction of 85,000 entries was made, chiefly by a high rate of individual production through improved procedures and the additional manpower obtained with funds authorized in 1960 and 1961. During the same period the invoices awaiting action by the appraisers were reduced by 60,000, a substantial reduction in another area where the backlog was large.

New procedures were developed to facilitate the customs entry and release of lift vans, cargo vans, and other large cargo containers, and also to simplify substantially the inspection, examination, and release of the merchandise imported in these containers. The new procedures

recognize the increasing use of cargo containers by the transportation industry.

The continuous customs supervision of the discharge of bulk petroleum cargoes, which was successfully discontinued at Philadelphia in 1960, has been ended at all ports. Continuous supervision over the withdrawal of oil from bonded tanks for use as bunker fuel was eliminated also under certain conditions. The new procedures adequately safeguard the revenue while permitting better utilization of inspection manpower and substantial savings to the oil companies in reimbursable overtime charges.

Customs regulations were amended to permit warehouse withdrawals for smelted or refined metal to be filed for a greater quantity than that on hand in a smelted or refined state. This procedure benefits importers by permitting them to take advantage of any quota that may be opened while the smelting or refining process is underway.

The customs treatment of shipments arriving at one port for immediate transportation in bond to another port was facilitated by a new procedure which permits collectors of customs at destination ports under certain conditions to accept entry for the packages in the shipment even though the marks and numbers on the packages do not agree with the manifest. This procedure will eliminate technical and storage problems.

A new procedure permits horses which are temporarily imported for exhibition and competition to be entered under the informal entry procedure. Also, the bond given by the importer to guaranty subsequent exportation does not require surety or cash in lieu of surety. The new procedure saves importers the expense and inconvenience of filing formal entry supported by surety bonds.

A power of attorney from an importer in favor of an unincorporated customhouse broker is no longer required to contain the name of each broker's employee who has been designated by the broker to act for him in customs matters. This simplification makes it unnecessary for a broker to secure new powers of attorney for all his clients every time he wishes to designate a new employee to act for him.

The airline companies operating international flights were benefited by the establishment of a new consolidated bond which incorporates and replaces four separate bonds previously required. The new bond may run indefinitely thereby eliminating the need for yearly renewals. The approval of each bond is published in the weekly Treasury Decisions which makes it unnecessary for the airline to provide a copy of the bond for each port where it will conduct business.

The administrative settlement of protests in which there is no dispute between the collector of customs and the importer was facilitated by a new policy which permits collectors to validate the protest and make appropriate adjustments even though it was not possible to do so within the 90 days prescribed by the Tariff Act of 1930. Previously many offices forwarded all protests over 90 days old to the Customs Court, even though they agreed with the contentions of the importer.

614359—62——11

Standards were issued for the uniform application of penalties for violation of the customs laws relating to the arrival of conveyances, persons, and merchandise from contiguous countries.

International travel.—A study of customs inspection of passengers' baggage at air, sea, and border ports of entry, was designed to determine whether current requirements and procedures unnecessarily discourage foreign tourists from visiting the United States; and if so, to recommend corrective action. A task force of citizens organized to make the study includes persons interested in travel and transportation, experts in business management and governmental procedures, a sociologist, and an authority on public relations. Most large ports of entry were to be visited by the members during the summer of 1961.

Customs preflight inspection offices were established at Kindley Field, Bermuda, and at Vancouver International Airport, Vancouver, B.C., Canada. Under this procedure, persons departing on direct flight by commercial aircraft to the United States clear through the U.S. Customs before boarding the aircraft. Preclearance enables them to proceed without further delay upon arrival in the United States. Similar procedures were already in effect at Toronto, Montreal, and Winnipeg, Canada, and at Nassau, Bahama Islands.

Customs requirements were amended to permit the vehicles carrying the equipment of nonresident athletic teams and theatrical troupes to be admitted without formal customs entry regardless of the number of cities in which they will appear while on tour. Previously, formal entries had to be filed for these vehicles whenever the teams or troupes appeared in more than one city.

Bureau operations

The efficiency and effectiveness of the enforcement operations of the Customs Agency Service were increased substantially by the installation of a uniform radio system. The system consists of repeater stations, two-way automobile radios, and portable units, all of which operate on the same frequency, thereby providing flexibility and increased range of communication. Another innovation in customs enforcement work was introduced at New York's Idlewild Airport when closed circuit television cameras were installed to monitor a wide area where planes discharge passengers, baggage, and freight.

An extensive training program in law enforcement techniques was developed and presented to customs enforcement officers who were transferred from the offices of the collectors of customs to the Customs Agency Service in 1960. The training course was designed to acquaint the enforcement officers with the latest developments in enforcement methods and to prepare them for the more important enforcement duties to which they will be assigned.

An office of regional customs representative with jurisdiction over all Customs Agency Service activities in the Far East has been established in Tokyo, Japan, primarily to provide better control and coordination of enforcement activities in that area.

A new program was developed and installed to provide for systematic interviews of newly hired employees 90 days after they enter on

duty. These interviews will assist in improving selection and placement procedures and will determine whether the employee is satisfactorily adjusted to the job and fully understands his rights, privileges, and obligations.

The new safety policy of the Secretary of the Treasury was put into effect and all local safety programs were reviewed. Steps were taken to supply hearing protection devices to customs officers who are required to work in close proximity to jet aircraft.

A new system for the preparation, issuance, and filing of circularized directives was installed during the year. The more important features include: A reduction from ten to two in the types of directives; a new format designed to increase clarity; and a classification system which insures that all on the same subject are filed together. At the same time the number of outstanding directives was reduced from 5,000 to 1,400.

The program for the monthly reporting of statistical data by the field offices to the Washington headquarters was reviewed and revised. A new report form was designed to replace three separate forms previously used.

A manual of auditing standards and techniques was prepared and distributed to all comptrollers of customs. The manual will be used as a guide by customs auditors in performing onsite audits of customs field offices and will be useful in the training of new auditors.

Criteria were established for use in determining under what conditions a customs form will be priced or distributed free. The less expensive offset method was adopted for printing certain forms. Savings realized to the Government are expected to range from $20,000 to $40,000 yearly.

A forms improvement workshop in the office of the U.S. Appraiser of Merchandise at New York, N.Y., eliminated 55,000 filing operations annually and 10,000 copies of forms or form letters, the preparation of 17,000 pieces of correspondence, and 142,000 postings. A review of locally reproduced forms, using the General Services Administration pamphlet *Forms Analysis* as a guide, resulted in the elimination of almost 250 forms. In addition the Washington headquarters office in its review of printed customs forms abolished 8, established 11 new forms, and revised 55.

Management teams and officials from the Washington headquarters office inspected 16 customs districts during the year. Manpower requirements were reevaluated in terms of existing and anticipated workloads, simplified procedures were installed, and other improvements made which resulted in the facilitation of trade and travel and annual recurring savings of $30,000.

A total of 762 employee suggestions was received of which 213 were adopted, with awards of $5,398. Identifiable savings resulting from adopted suggestions amounted to $53,399.

Legislation

An important piece of legislation affecting customs business was Public Law 87–132, approved August 10, 1961. This law amended

paragraph 1798(c)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930 by reducing the duty exemption for U.S. residents returning to the United States on and after September 9, 1961, and before July 1, 1963. The $200 exemption under subdivision (A) was reduced to $100 and the $300 exemption under subdivision (B) was eliminated.

Formerly a returning resident who had been out of the country over 12 days could bring in a maximum of $500 worth of personal and household goods duty free. Under the new law he is entitled to only $100. Although it was not the purpose of this law to produce revenue, there will be some small additional collections. Its purpose was to reduce U.S. tourists' purchases abroad and thus reduce the outflow of U.S. gold and improve our balance-of-payments position.

Early indications are that its purpose is being accomplished.

Office of Defense Lending

The Office of Defense Lending was established on July 1, 1957, by Treasury Order No. 185. Assigned to this Office were the following functions which had been transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Activities under the Defense Production Act

The making and administering of loans to private business enterprises under the authority of section 302 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 app. U.S.C. 2153), were assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury by Executive Order No. 10489, dated September 26, 1953. Under section 302, this Office can consider only applications for loans which are certified as essential for national defense purposes by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. No new loans were authorized during the fiscal year 1961.

On July 1, 1960, there were loans outstanding amounting to $162.9 million and deferred participation commitments of $14.7 million. By the close of fiscal 1961 these loans had been reduced to $121.6 million and commitments to $13.6 million.

Civil defense loans

The lending functions under section 409 of the Federal Civil Defense Act were transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury on September 28, 1953, pursuant to section 104 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act (50 app. U.S.C. 2261). Beginning with fiscal 1956 no administrative expense allowance has been authorized for this program, and no applications for new loans have been accepted. On July 1, 1960, there were loans outstanding amounting to $904,085 and deferred participation commitments of $2,129,110. By June 30, 1961, these loans had been reduced to $798,344 and the commitments to $1,776,138.

Liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation assets

Pursuant to the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was abolished effective at

the close of June 30, 1957. Its remaining assets, liabilities, and obligations were transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, the Housing and Home Finance Administrator, and the Administrator of General Services.

The Secretary of the Treasury is responsible for completing the liquidation of business loans and securities with individual balances of $250,000 or more, securities of and loans to railroads, securities of financial institutions, and the windup of corporate affairs.

During fiscal 1961 there was paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts $4.5 million, representing net income and proceeds of liquidation on the various loans, securities, and commitments. This brought to $44.5 million the total paid into the Treasury since July 1, 1957.

On June 30, 1961, the portfolio of RFC loans, securities, and commitments amounted to $16.1 million, a reduction of $3.9 million from the $20 million outstanding on July 1, 1960. Total reductions effected have amounted to $39.4 million, approximately 71 percent of the portfolio of $55.5 million transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury on July 1, 1957.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing designs, engraves, and prints United States currency, Federal Reserve notes, securities, postage and revenue stamps, and various commissions, certificates, and other forms of engraved work for Government agencies. The Bureau also prints bonds and postage and revenue stamps for the governments of insular possessions of the United States.

Deliveries of all classes of work to the customer agencies in the fiscal year 1961 totaled 26,746,227,150 pieces, as compared with 27,643,428,932 pieces in 1960, a decrease of 897,201,782, or approximately 3.2 percent in the deliveries of Bureau products.

Organizational matters

Several changes were made in the organizational structure during the year in order to improve operating efficiency. The *Bureau Organization Manual* was published and distributed. It consists of organizational charts and functional statements for all components and a list of the organization staff and principal assistants. The Manual is kept current through issuance of revised pages as needed.

Management attainments

The Director of the Bureau has held frequent meetings with the Bureau Management Advisory Committee and other management and supervisory personnel for the purpose of exchanging ideas, solving problems, and bringing about improved operations. He has established and appointed members to special committees to investigate and make appropriate reports on special situations. He has also

held frequent meetings with committees representing various organized groups to discuss and resolve labor-management problems.

An effective management tool which the Bureau used throughout the fiscal year was the continuing review of manpower requirements by which every vacancy is reviewed, and the position's absolute need determined before a request is made for filling the vacancy. In addition, a special committee was appointed by the Director to study the overall situation with the purpose of providing for improved manpower utilization. Since the Post Office Department did not order as many postage stamps as had been estimated, and the Bureau converted at an accelerated pace to processing all coils on automatic equipment, fewer employees were required. The rate of spoilage on U.S. currency, 32-subject, decreased and the average production per employee increased, thereby making it possible to produce the currency with fewer employees. These combined efforts, together with other management improvements, were reflected in the reduction of personnel from 3,191 employees at the beginning of the fiscal year to 3,038 at its close, a decrease of 153.

Management placed continuing emphasis on the directive to keep overtime to an absolute minimum, with a resulting reduction in paid overtime from $277,158 for fiscal 1960 to $110,537 for 1961.

In the Bureau's technological improvement program, extensive research and development activities have been conducted throughout the year. Management efforts were directed especially toward making additional refinements and improvements in the new equipment and processes employed in the manufacture of currency and postage stamps. In an attempt to reduce spoilage, a special committee was appointed to investigate all facets of the formulation and manufacture of the printing inks used in the production of currency. This investigation covered the procurement of the raw materials through the printing operations in an effort to identify the underlying causes for the deficiencies found prevalent in such inks. To bring about additional improved operations further modifications and refinements continued to be made on the high-speed rotary stamp presses and on the coil stamp processing equipment. The Bureau has vigorously continued other research activities relating to paper, tape, labels, wrappings, plate wear, presses, and equipment, in order to bring about improvements in the quality of its products.

The Bureau has also conducted an active and continuing program of industrial engineering studies, analyses of production processes, and quality control surveys, to improve work methods and operations, increase industrial efficiency, and insure development and practice of sound quality control systems.

Close liaison was maintained with representatives of the Department of Agriculture relative to the new food stamp program. Careful utilization of employees and equipment permitted successful completion of food stamp coupon requirements in addition to the timely completion of normal postage stamp book requisitions.

Reviews and audits made by the Internal Audit Staff indicate that Bureau policies have been carried out effectively. Through financial and management type audits, areas were identified in which substantial improvements in operations and savings were made. In fiscal 1961, 74 reports of audits, containing 90 recommendations, were

released and 52 audit recommendations were under consideration by the responsible offices at the close of the year.

Through the excess property program, the Bureau received $41,908 from the sale of obsolete equipment and material declared excess to Bureau needs. It obtained equipment valued at $15,467 at no charge through the Federal utilization program.

Initiated last year the awards program promotional campaign of presenting a pencil to each employee submitting a suggestion and one to his supervisor was ended during 1961, after a total of 510 pencils had been issued. It is estimated that annual recurring savings of $29,283 will accrue to the Bureau from employee suggestions adopted during the fiscal year. Through the records management program, 561 cubic feet of noncurrent records have been transferred from office space to the records storage area, and 250 cubic feet of obsolete records were destroyed. In the forms management program, 1,084 requests for form service were processed resulting in the preparation of 71 new forms, the elimination of 129, and the improvement and revision of 295.

The Director met with all supervisors and members of safety committees to reemphasize his personal interest in the Bureau safety program, and to encourage supervisors to give this program their wholehearted support. Supervisors held similar meetings to stress the need for an all-out effort to reduce injuries. Several new ideas were adopted to intensify Bureau-wide interest.

The Bureau conducts a continuing employee development program, through which management at all levels helps personnel acquire the knowledges, skills, and attitudes needed to work effectively and to prepare for greater responsibilities. The program encompasses both outside and internal training and orientation. Sixty-five employees concluded six supervisory training classes and were presented certificates in appropriate ceremonies.

Estimated savings resulting from management improvement efforts in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for fiscal 1961 totaled nine man-years and approximately $75,000 on a recurring annual basis. In addition, it is estimated that an additional $1,200,000 is being saved annually by the Government as a result of the development by the paper manufacturer of a dry paper for use in printing one dollar silver certificates on high-speed intaglio presses. Use of this dry paper has increased the service life of such notes in circulation by an estimated 30 percent over that of notes printed by the wet process. All realized savings were applied against the cost of products, and have been reflected either in the Bureau's billing rates or in decreases in appropriation requests by the Office of the Treasurer of the United States for funds for the purchase of currency.

New issues of postage stamps and deliveries of finished work

New issues of postage stamps delivered by the Bureau in fiscal 1961 are shown in table 105. A comparative statement of deliveries of finished work for fiscal 1960 and 1961 appears in table 106.

Finances

The Bureau operations are financed by reimbursements to a working capital fund authorized by law. Balance sheets and a statement of income and expense as of June 30, 1960 and 1961, follow.

Balance sheets as of June 30, 1960 and 1961

Assets	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961
Current assets:		
Cash with Treasury	$3,862,823	$3,294,070
Accounts receivable	1,061,865	1,274,673
Inventories: [1]		
Raw materials	660,351	762,520
Work in process	3,419,054	3,669,498
Finished goods	1,802,659	2,996,548
Stores	1,142,188	1,097,054
Prepaid expenses	66,627	61,396
Total current assets	12,015,567	13,155,759
Fixed assets: [2]		
Plant machinery and equipment	19,998,338	19,505,859
Motor vehicles	86,247	88,317
Office machines	188,823	193,843
Furniture and fixtures	445,467	435,031
Dies, rolls, and plates	3,955,961	3,955,961
Building appurtenances	2,133,428	2,138,720
Fixed assets under construction	34,544	36,789
	26,842,808	26,354,520
Less portion charged off as depreciation	10,101,572	11,008,940
	16,741,236	15,345,580
Excess fixed assets (estimated realizable value)	804	360
Total fixed assets	16,742,040	15,345,940
Deferred charges	174,742	104,623
Total assets	28,932,349	28,606,322

Liabilities and investment of the United States	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961
Liabilities: [3]		
Accounts payable	$595,544	$400,910
Accrued liabilities:		
Payroll	926,175	883,639
Accrued leave	1,365,674	1,475,161
Other	177,299	115,196
Trust and deposit liabilities	675,087	564,063
Other liabilities	5,889	4,876
Total liabilities	3,745,668	3,443,845
Investment of the United States Government:		
Principal of the fund:		
Appropriation from the U.S. Treasury	3,250,000	3,250,000
Donated assets, net	22,000,930	22,000,930
Total principal	25,250,930	25,250,930
Earned surplus, or deficit (−) [4]	−64,249	−88,453
Total investment of the U.S. Government	25,186,681	25,162,477
Total liabilities and investment of the U.S. Government	28,932,349	28,606,322

[1] Finished goods and goods-in-process inventories are valued at cost. Except for the distinctive paper which is valued at the acquisition cost, raw materials and stores inventories are valued at the average cost of the materials and supplies on hand.

[2] The act of August 4, 1950, establishing the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Fund, specifically excluded from the assets of the fund the land and buildings occupied by the Bureau (31 U.S.C. 181a). These assets are valued at about $9,000,000. However, under the Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1961 (74 Stat. 514) $1,250,000 was appropriated for emergency repairs to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Annex Building. Plant machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, office machines, and motor vehicles acquired on or before June 30, 1950, are stated at appraised values. Additions since June 30, 1950, and all building appurtenances are valued at acquisition cost. Dies, rolls, and plates were capitalized as of July 1, 1951, on the basis of average unit costs developed for fiscal 1950 reduced to recognize their estimated useful life. Since July 1, 1951, all costs of dies, rolls, and plates have been charged to operations in the year acquired.

[3] Outstanding commitments, consisting of undelivered purchase orders and unperformed contracts, totaled $3,617,362 on June 30, 1961, compared with $4,480,585 on June 30, 1960; of these amounts, $2,497,766 on June 30, 1961, and $2,582,783 on June 30, 1960, related to contracts entered into prior to June 30, but not to be performed until the ensuing fiscal years.

[4] The act of August 4, 1950, provided that any surplus accruing to the fund in any fiscal year be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts except that any surplus would be applied first to restore any impairment of capital by reason of variations between prices charged and actual costs (31 U.S.C. 181a).

Statement of income and expense for the fiscal years 1960 and 1961

Income and expense	1960	1961
Operating revenue: Sales of engraving and printing	$26, 014, 685	$24, 235, 583
Operating costs:		
Cost of sales:		
Direct labor	9, 781, 451	9, 438, 947
Direct materials used	4, 180, 726	4, 033, 564
Prime cost	13, 962, 177	13, 472, 511
Overhead costs:		
Salaries and indirect labor	r 7, 012, 692	7, 184, 555
Factory supplies	1, 066, 341	1, 110, 591
Repair parts and supplies	258, 339	246, 372
Employer's contribution for retirement and life insurance	r 1, 125, 312	1, 294, 445
Rents, communication, and utilities	453, 352	457, 983
Other services	538, 907	293, 681
Depreciation and amortization	1, 972, 205	1, 945, 966
Losses on disposal or retirement of fixed assets	25, 530	236, 308
Sundry expenses (net)	21, 995	9, 217
Total overhead	12, 474, 673	12, 779, 118
Total costs [1]	26, 436, 850	26, 251, 629
Less:		
Nonproduction costs:		
Shop costs capitalized	201, 246	115, 275
Cost of miscellaneous services rendered other agencies	424, 030	431, 151
Net increase, or decrease (—) in finished goods and work in process inventories	—203, 477	1, 444, 333
	421, 799	1, 990, 759
Cost of sales	26, 015, 051	24, 260, 870
Operating loss	366	25, 287
Nonoperating revenue:		
Sales of card checks	1, 186, 101	213, 392
Operation and maintenance of incinerator and space utilized by other Treasury activities	361, 217	379, 457
Other services	49, 025	49, 072
	1, 596, 343	641, 921
Nonoperating costs:		
Purchase of card checks	976, 950	173, 520
Freight out-card checks	195, 178	36, 167
Other costs of miscellaneous services rendered other agencies	424, 030	431, 151
	1, 596, 158	640, 838
Nonoperating profit	185	1, 083
Net loss for the year [2]	181	24, 204

r Revised.

[1] No amounts are included in the accounts of the fund for (1) interest on the investment of the Government in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing fund, (2) depreciation on the Bureau's buildings excluded from the assets of the fund by the act of August 4, 1950, and (3) other costs incurred by other agencies on behalf of the Bureau.

[2] The act of August 4, 1950, provided that any surplus accruing to the fund in any fiscal year be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts except that any surplus would be applied first to restore any impairment of capital by reason of variations between prices charged and actual costs (31 U.S.C. 181a).

Fiscal Service

The Fiscal Service, headed by the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, consists of the Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, the Bureau of Accounts, the Bureau of the Public Debt, and the Office of the Treasurer of the United States.

In addition to general supervision of the Fiscal Service bureaus, the Fiscal Assistant Secretary is responsible for administration of the cash position of the Treasury, including the distribution of funds

between Federal Reserve Banks and other Government depositaries; participation in planning Treasury financing operations; general direction of fiscal agency operations of the Federal Reserve Banks; and the Treasury's central agency participation in the joint financial management improvement program along with the Bureau of the Budget and General Accounting Office.

Treasury Order No. 148 (Revision 10), dated March 2, 1961, assigned to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary responsibility for general supervision of the Office of Defense Lending.

The reports of the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of the Public Debt, and Office of the Treasurer of the United States, which follow, explain the operations under the responsibilities of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

The Bureau of Accounts was established by the President's Reorganization Plan III, dated April 2, 1940, and reorganized by Treasury Department Order No. 164, dated December 12, 1952.

The Bureau's functions, which are mainly of Government-wide scope, include: Maintenance of the Government's system of central accounts; issuance of the Government's central financial reports; accounting and reporting for foreign currencies in the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury; disbursing for virtually all civilian agencies of the Government; participation with the Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary in the joint financial management improvement program; general direction and designation of Government depositaries; determination of qualifications and underwriting limitations of surety companies to write fidelity and other surety bonds to cover Government activities; investment of social security and other trust funds; administration of loans and advances by the Treasury to Government corporations and other agencies; technical guidance to Treasury bureaus and other executive agencies on accounting systems and related matters; and general direction of fiscal internal auditing within the Department.

The Bureau also administers the payment of claims under certain international agreements; maintains accounts and collects amounts due from foreign governments under lend-lease and other agreements; and performs such other fiscal work as may be required.

Accounting and Reporting

Accounting systems

Procedural changes resulting from operations of the Accounting Systems Division during the fiscal year 1961 were as follows:

Department Circular No. 945 was revised on January 17, 1961, modifying Treasury accounting relationships with all agencies for which the Treasury disburses. Effective July 1, 1961, Treasury regional offices will keep a single account with each agency accounting station concerned in lieu of an account for each appropriation, fund, or receipt classification. The agency accounting stations will report to the Treasury monthly the transactions based on their own accounts, classified by appropriations, fund, and receipt accounts.

Further information on this subject is presented under "Central Accounting."

Under the joint financial management improvement program, staff of the Accounting Systems Division participated in a study to explore improvements in all financial aspects of reimbursable programs of Government agencies and in continuing studies concerning accrual accounting and cost-based budgeting.

The staff also dealt with depositary receipt procedures; prepared regulations for substitute checks drawn on depositaries; developed procedures and agreements with the Department of Labor required by the Employment Security Act of 1960 (42 U.S.C. 1101–1104); participated in fiscal arrangements incident to food stamp operations; and assisted the Civil Service Commission on fiscal procedures for the Federal employees' health benefits program.

Other staff work included: Preparation of an accounting manual for cash operations of the Treasurer of the United States; serving on the Interbureau Committee on Automatic Data Processing; assistance relating to new legislation on extended unemployment benefits and extension of benefits under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1961 (75 Stat. 131); recommendations on accounting for seized property; and development of the Department's annual report for the joint financial management improvement program.

In the departmental area, staff assistance was furnished also in such matters as: Bureau manuals and procedural instructions; guidelines for departmental accounting policy; participation with the General Accounting Office and the Bureau of Customs in a study of Customs accounting; participation in the electronic data processing program of the Internal Revenue Service; proposals on Mint financing and accounting; and assistance to the Bureau of Narcotics, the U.S. Secret Service, and the Office of Administrative Services in accounting.

Central accounting

The Division of Central Accounts maintains the central accounts for the receipts, expenditures, appropriations, and related cash operations of the Government in accordance with section 114 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 66b), and Treasury Department Circular No. 945, as amended. The central accounting system integrates the transactions of all collecting and disbursing officers and the Treasurer of the United States, the appropriation, fund, and receipt accounts of the Government, and budget results, with a disclosure of the related cash assets and liabilities. The Division also prescribes official appropriation, fund, and receipt account symbols and titles and issues appropriation warrants pursuant to law.

By means of deposit in transit accounts, the system of central accounts provides Government-wide control with respect to deposits reported by collecting and disbursing officers for credit to the account of the Treasurer of the United States. It also provides overall control concerning data on checks issued reported by disbursing officers, tied in with the detailed check reconciliation of disbursing officers' accounts by the Office of the Treasurer of the United States

and anchored to the expenditure data affecting appropriations and funds.

The central accounts system furnishes the accounting base for classified receipts, expenditures, and other data required for the official central reports, including for example, the *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government* and the annual *Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances of the United States Government.*

Revised procedures were developed, effective July 1, 1961, whereby Treasury regional accounting offices will keep control accounts for the aggregate of transactions at the level of each agency accounting station for which the Treasury disburses. Agency accounting stations will furnish the Treasury with monthly statements of their transactions classified according to the individual appropriation, fund, and receipt accounts involved, based directly on their own records. The classified transactions so reported must be in agreement with the control accounts maintained in the Treasury regional accounting offices.

The monthly statements submitted by agency stations will be taken up in the central accounts, serving to disclose the Government's cash operations and budget results. As a result, the accuracy of classified data in the central accounts and validity of the related financial reports, in large measure, will rest on the accounts of the administrative agencies.

Certificates of deposit and related documents will be forwarded by the Federal Reserve Banks directly to the central office of the Division of Central Accounts instead of to the Treasury regional accounting offices. Agency stations will furnish the Treasury with the totals of their deposits, classified as to the month in which the deposits are confirmed by depositaries as credited to the general account of the Treasurer of the United States. This will be the basis for maintaining the central "deposit in transit" accounts at the level of each agency accounting station within the Treasury disbursing area, thereby providing a direct accounting control between each collecting agency making deposits and the Treasurer of the United States.

The volume of accounting items processed through the central and regional accounting offices of the Division of Central Accounts during the fiscal years 1960 and 1961, is shown in the following tabulation.

Classification	Work volume	
	1960	1961
	Number	
Receipts	1,532,873	1,449,428
Expenditures	2,785,345	2,692,963
Other items	13,727	13,396
Total	4,331,945	4,155,787

Central reporting

With the collaboration of Government agencies, staff of the joint financial management improvement program, and users of reports, various central reporting improvements were made during fiscal 1961.

A survey of Government-wide financial reports was made jointly with the Bureau of the Budget and General Accounting Office. Its purpose was to identify and review existing reports; to determine whether they meet the informational needs of persons who have a continuing interest in the Government's financial operations; and to make recommendations for a coordinated system of reporting that adequately meets the needs of the public. An inventory of reports was issued and many users were interviewed. As a result of the survey, a report was submitted containing recommendations for improving the scope of Government-wide reports.

A survey of accounts and procedures of the Department of State, with respect to Foreign Service and U.S. disbursing officers, was made under the joint financial management improvement program.

The principal reports compiled in the Division of Central Reports are: The *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government*, the monthly statement of *Budgetary Appropriations, and Other Authorizations, Expenditures and Unexpended Balances*, the monthly *Treasury Bulletin*, the annual *Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances of the United States Government*, the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*, quarterly *Report on Foreign Currencies in Custody of the Treasury Department*, and monthly and quarterly reports on foreign currency transactions under Public Law 480, as amended. Some improvements made in these reports during the year were as follows:

Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government.—Additional data were provided by including a special table on interfund transactions; by further classification of expenditures according to major functions; and by reporting transactions in trust revolving funds on a gross basis.

Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances of the United States Government.—Additional information was provided by a breakdown of unpaid obligations as to accounts payable and undelivered orders.

Treasury Bulletin.—Several new tables were added, including a statement of interfund transactions of budget receipts and expenditures; nonguaranteed obligations of Federal agencies issued and outstanding; public debt securities held by certain savings and loans associations and other corporations; and a calendar year summary table on internal revenue collections by States and major tax classes. The section on financial statements of Government corporations and public enterprise funds was expanded to include additional data on loans outstanding.

Control of foreign currencies

By legislative enactments and Executive Order No. 10900, dated January 5, 1961, operations during the fiscal year 1961 continued to expand in the custody, acquisition, purchase, deposit, transfer, and sale of foreign currencies.

As a result of legislation, sales of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies were increased, new programs financed with foreign currencies were established, and additional dollar appropriations were provided for the purchase of currencies available for U.S. uses. The transfer of certain functions from the Bureau of the Budget also added to the workload of the Bureau in foreign currency operations.

Foreign currency transactions in Treasury custody accounts during the year are summarized as follows: Collections of currencies generated under various Government programs amounted to the equivalent of $1,327.5 million; transfers for authorized uses without reimbursement amounted to the equivalent of $737.8 million; and withdrawals for sale to Government agencies for dollars, to the equivalent of $240.1 million. The balances in Treasury custody accounts amounted to the equivalent of $1,323.4 million on June 30, 1961, compared with $1,035.2 million on June 30, 1960. Unexpended balances in agency accounts amounted to the equivalent of $1,268.1 million on June 30, 1961, compared with $1,415.1 million on June 30, 1960. Transactions and balances for the fiscal year are shown in tables 115 and 116.

Internal auditing

Efforts were continued during fiscal 1961 toward attaining maximum results from the internal audit function in the individual Treasury bureaus, principally by advice and assistance; exchanging internal audit information and techniques; evaluating internal audit results, particularly in relation to external audit findings of the General Accounting Office; and otherwise coordinating internal auditing throughout the Department.

The audit of unissued stocks of Federal Reserve notes held in joint custody by the Comptroller of the Currency and the Treasurer of the United States was conducted as of February 24, 1961, and disclosed that all stocks were accounted for.

Commodity Credit Corporation appraisal

The act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U.S.C. 713a–1), required the Secretary of the Treasury, as of each June 30, to appraise the assets and liabilities of the Commodity Credit Corporation to determine its net worth. The amended act defined asset values, for the purpose of determining the net worth, as the cost of such assets to the Corporation; therefore, the appraisal figure is stated in terms of realized losses or gains.

The appraisal for fiscal 1960 disclosed an impairment of the capital of the Corporation in the amount of $1,612,108,771.41. An act approved June 29, 1960 (74 Stat. 242), restored $594,499,006.68 of this impairment, and the balance was restored by an act approved July 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 238).

An act, approved August 17, 1961 (75 Stat. 391), further amended the act by authorizing annual appropriations for capital impairment based upon the Corporation's records, rather than upon the Secretary's appraisal. Accordingly, beginning with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1961, the Secretary of the Treasury no longer is required to make the appraisal.

Verification of cash, currency, and securities held in the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, as of January 30, 1961

Incident to the change in Administration, a special committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury made an audit of the assets transferred to the incoming Treasurer. The assets transferred were verified as of January 30, 1961. This involved an audit of the balances of cash, currency, and securities held in the Office of the Treasurer, Washington, D.C., as shown on the Treasurer's books, together with the reserve stocks of currency held in the vaults of the

Bureau of Engraving and Printing and those held for the Treasurer by Federal Reserve Banks and certain commercial banks. The inventory was found to be in agreement with the Treasurer's account balances, after taking into account certain minor items in process of being recorded.

Disbursing Operations

During fiscal 1961 the Division of Disbursement, through fifteen regional disbursing offices, performed disbursing services for about 1,500 offices of agencies located throughout the United States, its possessions, and the Philippines. The Division services all executive agencies except the military departments, the Post Office Department, and a few relatively small agencies. The Division also exercises technical supervision of disbursing operations delegated by the Chief Disbursing Officer to U.S. disbursing officers of the Department of State at embassies and consulates in foreign countries, and to assistant disbursing officers and cashiers attached to agencies located throughout the United States and foreign countries. Under arrangements with the Department of State payments are made also in behalf of domestic civilian agencies requiring disbursing service in foreign countries.

The Minneapolis regional disbursing office was closed as a result of the transfer of veterans' check issuance operations from that office to the Chicago regional disbursing office. This completed the planned closing of six disbursing offices incident to the centralization of disbursing activity for veterans' benefits, coordinated with the related accounting centralization program in the Veterans' Administration.

A computer system was installed in the Chicago office in December 1960. By June 30, 1961, the computer was being used to process about 1.5 million veterans' benefit payments monthly. Over eleven million tax refund checks and approximately two million national service life insurance dividend checks were likewise prepared during the first six months of the computer system.

Preliminary to establishing additional electronic data processing systems, regional disbursing offices began receiving tabulating cards from payment centers of the Social Security Administration for use in preparing new, adjusted, and reinstated cases, thereby reducing file maintenance work. New high-speed microfilm-checksigning machines were installed in all regional offices; new copying machines were acquired in eight of the larger offices to handle undeliverable checks returned by post offices.

Significant improvements were made in other areas, including further conversion of payment files to punched cards, improved machine operating techniques; streamlining operations in regional disbursing offices; simplification of balancing operations; and improved work methods under a job analysis program utilizing firstline supervisors in analyzing procedures and devising improvements.

Recurring annual savings realized during the year under the management improvement program amounted to $285,403.

For fiscal 1961 the average unit cost for processing checks was 4.35 cents, compared with 4.16 cents in 1960. Cost increases resulted from an act which became law on July 1, 1960 (5 U.S.C. 1113), and

which increased salary rates effective July 10, 1960, and also from nonrecurring expenditures for installing EDP equipment in the Chicago regional disbursing office.

The volume of work completed in fiscal 1961 as compared with that of 1960 was as follows:

Classification	1960	1961
	Number	
Payments:		
Social security	134, 639, 684	146, 249, 107
Veterans' benefits	61, 673, 858	62, 736, 556
Income tax refunds	36, 731, 288	40, 317, 753
Veterans' national service life insurance dividend program	4, 341, 351	7, 096, 822
Other	43, 671, 271	43, 386, 926
Adjustments and transfers	249, 639	250, 683
Savings bonds issued	3, 479, 646	3, 739, 793
Total	284, 786, 737	303, 777, 640

Deposits, Investment, and Related Operations

Federal depositary system

To supplement services provided by the Treasurer of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury has designated the Federal Reserve Banks and commercial banking institutions in the United States, insular possessions, and foreign countries, as Government depositaries authorized to furnish Government agencies with a variety of banking and financial services. This includes more than 11,500 commercial banking institutions, some of which provide more than one type of service. Deposits of Government collections with these depositaries flow to the operating accounts maintained with the Federal Reserve Banks.

A summary of the various types of depositary services and the number of commercial banking institutions which, as of June 30, 1961, were authorized to provide these services, is shown in the following table.

Type of services provided by depositaries	Number of banking institutions
Receive proceeds from deposits of taxpayers and sale of public debt securities for credit in Treasury tax and loan accounts	11, 340
Receive deposits from directors of internal revenue, military finance officers, and other Government officers	856
Maintain official checking accounts of postmasters, clerks of United States courts, and other Government officers	4, 021
Furnish bank drafts to Government officers in exchange for collections	2, 212
Service State unemployment compensation benefit payment and clearing accounts	57
Operate limited banking facilities at military installations:	
In the United States and its outlying areas	273
Overseas	164

An act approved September 13, 1960 (42 U.S.C. 1101(c)(2)), provides in part that beginning July 1, 1960, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay from the employment security administration account, within the unemployment trust fund, into the Treasury as

miscellaneous receipts, expenses of banks for servicing unemployment benefit payment and clearing accounts which are offset by the maintenance of balances of Treasury funds with such banks.

Investments

Under provisions of law the Secretary of the Treasury is responsible for investing various Government trust funds. The Department also furnishes investment services for other funds of Government agencies (see table 64).

Trust funds are invested in marketable Government securities and, where authorized by law, in special public debt obligations issued specifically to the fund. The statutes authorizing issuance of special public debt obligations apply to the major trust funds and usually specify interest rates; in some cases the Secretary has discretionary authority to establish the rate. Where specified by law, it is either a fixed rate or is based on a formula using the average coupon rates on designated classes of outstanding Government securities.

In view of the higher yields on marketable Treasury obligations compared with statutory rates on special obligations, the Treasury has continued its efforts to achieve greater uniformity in interest rates by relating the rates on special obligations to market yields. For progress in fiscal 1960, see the 1960 annual report, pp. 22–24. During fiscal 1961 this objective was accomplished with respect to the Federal old-age and disability insurance trust funds. The Social Security Amendments of 1960 (42 U.S.C. 401(d)), provide that, beginning October 1, 1960, the interest rate on special obligations issued to these trust funds shall be equal to the average market yield, computed as of the end of the month immediately preceding the date of issue, on all marketable interest-bearing public debt obligations not due or callable until 4 years from the end of such month.

Public Law 87–350, approved October 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 770), contains similar interest rate provisions for special obligations issued to the civil service retirement and disability fund.

Loans and advances by the Treasury

Pursuant to specific provisions of law, various Government corporations and agencies are authorized to borrow from the Treasury to finance certain programs. The Bureau of Accounts administers the loan agreements and keeps the accounts for the loans and for advances and subscriptions to capital stock of U.S. Government and international corporations. Table 121 shows the status of loans and advances as of June 30, 1961.

Surety bonds

Certificates of authority for the execution of bonds in favor of the United States are issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to qualified corporate sureties, under the act of July 30, 1947 (6 U.S.C. 8). These certificates are renewable annually as of May 1, and a list of companies holding such certificates is published annually in the *Federal Register* (Department Circular No. 570, Revised). The Bureau examines the applications of companies requesting authority to write Federal bonds and currently reviews the qualifications of the companies so authorized. As of June 30, 1961, a total of 198 companies held

certificates of authority. A total of 40,376 bonds and consent agreements were cleared during the year for approval as to corporate surety.

The act of August 9, 1955 (6 U.S.C. 14), provided that the head of each executive agency shall obtain blanket position schedule or other types of surety bonds covering employees required by law or administrative ruling to be bonded, with premiums to be paid by the Government rather than by the employees. The law permits the legislative and judicial branches to follow the same procedure.

A summary follows of the information reported by agencies for transmittal to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the number of officers and employees covered, the aggregate penal sums of the bonds procured, and the premiums paid by the Government as of June 30, 1960 and 1961.

	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961
Number of officers and employees covered:		
Executive branch	920, 575	1, 003, 613
Legislative and judicial branches	1, 313	1, 342
Total	921, 888	1, 004, 955
Aggregate penal sums of bonds procured:		
Executive branch	$3, 239, 950, 525	$3, 522, 501, 050
Legislative and judicial branches	10, 337, 000	10, 317, 000
Total	3, 250, 287, 525	3, 532, 818, 050
Total premiums paid by Government: [1]		
Executive branch	278, 108	285, 589
Legislative and judicial branches	2, 190	2, 268
Total	280, 298	287, 857
Administrative expenses:		
Executive branch	35, 078	38, 515
Legislative and judicial branches	565	595
Total	35, 643	39, 110

[1] Premiums on bonds are shown on the basis of the proportionate cost for one year, together with the premiums on one-year bonds in order to arrive at an annual rate.

Foreign Indebtedness

World War I

The Treasury received during fiscal 1961 semiannual payments totaling $396,421.86 due from the Government of Finland under funding and moratorium agreements covering World War I indebtedness. In accordance with the act of August 24, 1949 (20 U.S.C. 222) these funds were used to finance certain educational exchange programs with Finland. Tables 117 and 118 show the status of World War I indebtedness of foreign governments to the United States.

World War II

Under lend-lease and surplus property agreements, debtor governments made dollar payments aggregating $126.6 million (including the dollar value of silver repayments) and payments in foreign currencies equivalent to $21.6 million. Since inception of these programs, total credits to debtor governments have amounted to $3,406.3 million as indicated in table 120 which shows the status as of June 30, 1961.

By agreement of January 30, 1958, France was granted an option to defer until 1981, 1982, and 1983 its annual installments originally payable under lend-lease and surplus property agreements on July 1, 1958, 1959, and 1960, respectively. Accordingly, installment payments of $29,112,102.65 and $29,571,476.62, which became due July 1, 1958, and July 1, 1959, respectively, were deferred to July 1, 1981, and 1982. The installments due on July 1, 1960, and July 1, 1961, including interest on the deferred installments, were received on the dates due, as indicated in table 120.

Credit to the United Kingdom

Under the terms of the financial aid agreement of December 6, 1945, the United Kingdom borrowed from the United States $3,750,000,000, repayable in 50 annual installments beginning December 31, 1951. The agreement was amended on March 6, 1957, to allow the United Kingdom to defer any seven principal and interest installments due after 1956, with interest at the rate of 2 percent per annum on deferred installments. The United Kingdom exercised this option by deferring the interest installments due in 1956 and 1957, amounting to $70,385,447.48 and $69,406,431.45, respectively. The principal installment of $49,929,818.55 due in 1957 was also deferred. The installment due December 31, 1960, consisting of $52,985,922.90 in principal and $70,144,761.05 in interest was received. As of June 30, 1961, cumulative payments on principal amount to $435,539,749.13, leaving a principal balance of $3,314,460,250.87 plus deferred interest installments of $139,791,878.93, or a total balance of $3,454,252,129.80.

Germany, postwar (World War II) economic assistance

Under the External Debt Settlement Agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany, dated February 27, 1953, Germany agreed to repay to the United States $1 billion in semiannual installments over a period of twenty-five years for postwar (World War II) economic assistance. Under a supplemental agreement, dated April 25, 1961, providing for an advance payment of $587,000,000, the United States received on April 28, 1961, $487,000,000 and also deutsche marks equivalent to $100,000,000, which by September 1, 1961, had been converted into dollars.

Claims Against Foreign Governments and Nationals

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

Under the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1642–1642p), the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission has docketed over 4,000 claims of American nationals for losses resulting from the taking of property by the Government of Czechoslovakia. In March 1960 the Commission began certifying awards to the Secretary of the Treasury, for payment under the order of priority prescribed in the act. Payments will be made within the limits of funds realized from the sale of certain blocked Czechoslovakian assets. Subject to the adequacy of the fund, initially, all awards of $1,000 or less are to be paid in full, and those larger than $1,000 are to be paid to the extent of $1,000, with additional pro rata

payments to be made until the fund is exhausted or until all awards have been paid in full. The status of the Czechoslovakian claims fund as of June 30, 1961, follows.

Awards certified to the Treasury (through June 30, 1961): [1]	
Number of awards	1,629
Amount of awards	$7,971,961.37
Deposits in claims fund	8,990,282.54
Statutory deduction for administrative expenses	449,514.13
Amount available for payment on awards	8,540,768.41
Payments on awards	999,234.17
Balance in claims fund	7,541,534.24

[1] The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission has until August 1962 to complete its adjudication of Czechoslovakian claims.

Pursuant to the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1641–1641q), the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission has completed its affairs concerning the Bulgarian, Hungarian, Italian, Rumanian, and Soviet claims programs. In addition to an initial payment of up to $1,000 on all awards under these programs, pro rata payments have been authorized, consisting of two from the Rumanian claims fund, three from the Bulgarian claims fund, and one from the Soviet claims fund. The Italian awards, including accrued interest, have been paid in full. Additional funds for further payments on the Soviet awards are not expected.

The origin and history of the claims of American nationals against these five governments are summarized in the 1958 annual report, page 112. For status of the claims funds as of June 30, 1961, see table 110.

On July 16, 1960, the Governments of Poland and the United States signed an agreement for the settlement of claims of American nationals, whereby Poland will pay $40,000,000 to the United States in annual installments of $2,000,000. On January 10, 1961, the first installment was received. The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission is now accepting claims from American nationals against the Government of Poland.

Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany

On April 3, 1961, the Treasury received the annual payment of $3,700,000 due from the Federal Republic of Germany, in partial settlement of World War I debts, under the agreement of February 27, 1953. These funds were used for an additional distribution to award-holders amounting to 8.2 percent of the interest accrued on Class III awards (those over $100,000), which includes the award under Private Law 509, approved July 19, 1940. The status of the claims fund as of June 30, 1961, is shown in table 107.

Divested property of enemy nationals

As of June 30, 1961, there was on deposit in the Treasury, a balance of $800,748, representing the net proceeds of property divested by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to the act of August 9, 1955 (22 U.S.C. 1631a(a)). The funds are being held in the names of individuals who are nationals of Bulgaria ($89,376), Hungary ($407,787), and Rumania ($303,585). Through June 30,

1961, refunds totaling $54,859 had been made to individuals, as authorized by the Department of Justice.

Other Operations

Management improvement program

The continuing search for operating economies during fiscal 1961 resulted in the adoption of improvements creating annual recurring savings of $297,750, which includes the amount of $285,403 realized in disbursing operations mentioned in an earlier paragraph.

Incentive awards program.—Supervisors at all levels are continually urged to promote additional interest in the program and encourage employees to submit worthwhile suggestions to improve operations and reduce costs. During the year, 376 suggestions were received; 207 were adopted. This compares favorably with fiscal 1960, when 296 suggestions were received and 147 adopted.

Safety program.—Designated employees, on a rotational basis, make monthly inspections of all space occupied by the Bureau. This is accomplishing the objective of eliminating safety hazards and creating widespread awareness of the importance and benefits of the accident prevention program. Arrangements have been made for the attendance of certain supervisors at supervisory safety training courses sponsored by the Department of Labor.

Personnel administration.—A program of biannual surveys of personnel administration in regional offices has been initiated. Surveys in the Kansas City and Philadelphia offices were completed during the year.

Training.—The Bureau's training program continues to emphasize the four basic areas—executive development, supervisory development, self-improvement, and skills training. A new supervisory training course was introduced, dealing with such common supervisory problems as planning and organizing work, training new employees, and human relations.

The Bureau expanded its skills training program to provide qualified programmers for its new electronic data processing installations. In conjunction with the Civil Service Commission, a test was developed for selection of employees with programming aptitudes. The test results, coupled with evaluations of applicants by supervisors, provided an effective basis for selection. This procedure, incorporated in a training agreement for digital computer programmers, was approved by the Civil Service Commission and will be used in staffing future installations.

Donations and contributions

During the year the Bureau of Accounts deposited "conscience fund" contributions totaling $39,296 and other unconditional donations totaling $205,612, including a single bequest of $20,558. Other Government agencies deposited "conscience fund" contributions and unconditional donations amounting to $22,406 and $5,610, respectively. Conditional gifts amounting to $5,936 were received to further the defense effort.

In accordance with the act of June 27, 1961 (75 Stat. 119), authorizing Government acceptance of gifts of money or property to reduce the public debt, a special account was established on the books

of the Treasury. Amounts of such gifts credited to the special account, including the proceeds of real or personal property, will be used to purchase and retire public debt securities.

Government losses in shipment

The Government Losses in Shipment Act of July 8, 1937, as amended (5 U.S.C. 134–134h; 31 U.S.C. 528, 738a, 757c(i)), established a self-insurance plan supplanting contracts with private insurance companies. Under the act the Government assumes the risk on its shipments of money, bullion, securities, and other valuables. Payments are made from a revolving fund for valuables lost, destroyed, or damaged while in shipment, for losses incurred in the erroneous payment of U.S. savings bonds by paying agents, and for certain losses by the Postal Service. Claims totaling $86,266 were paid in fiscal 1961; recoveries amounted to $172. For details concerning operations under the act, see table 129.

Deposits of interest charged on Federal Reserve notes

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System is authorized by section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 414), to charge Federal Reserve Banks interest on the amount of unredeemed Federal Reserve notes issued to the Banks in excess of gold certificates held as collateral against the notes. By exercising this authority, annual interest payments equal to approximately 90 percent of the net earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks have been made to the Treasury from 1947 through 1958, and beginning with calendar year 1959, 100 percent of the net earnings, after payment of statutory dividends to member banks.

The deposit in fiscal 1961 was $788,129,485.02; total deposits since 1947 aggregate $5,607,128,810.77 (see table 20).

Payment of pre-1934 Philippine bonds

In accordance with the act of August 7, 1939, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1393(g)(4)(5)), the Treasury maintains a trust account for deposits by the Philippine Government, representing principal and interest on pre-1934 bonds of the Philippines. For the status of the account as of June 30, 1961, see table 82.

Withheld foreign checks

Delivery of U.S. Government checks to payees residing in certain foreign areas continued to be prohibited during fiscal 1961 in accordance with Department Circular No. 655, dated March 19, 1941, as amended. These foreign areas are listed in the 1960 annual report, page 117.

Withholding of income taxes for States, etc.

Additional agreements under the act of July 17, 1952, as amended (5 U.S.C. 84b, 84c), for withholding State income taxes from the compensation of Federal employees were entered into with West Virginia, Missouri, and New Mexico. A new agreement with Oklahoma was made necessary by passage of a new withholding tax law by that State.

Depositary receipts

Under provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, employers are required to withhold from salaries of employees amounts of Federal

income and Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA) taxes. Regulations provide that where the total taxes withheld plus the FICA tax on the employer exceed $100 each month, the taxes must be paid in monthly to the Treasury, with a depositary receipt, through a local Government depositary designated for that purpose or directly to a Federal Reserve Bank. Depositary receipts are validated by Federal Reserve Banks and returned to employers, to be used as evidence of payment accompanying their quarterly tax returns to District Directors of Internal Revenue.

In 1944 when the depositary receipt procedure was initiated only the deposit of withheld income taxes was covered (26 U.S.C. 3402). Withholding requirements were extended to cover FICA taxes, beginning in 1950 (26 U.S.C. 3101 and 3111); railroad retirement taxes, beginning in 1951 (26 U.S.C. 3201 and 3221); and certain excise taxes, beginning in 1953 (Section 477.2(b) of Treasury Decision No. 6025, approved July 31, 1953). As indicated in the following table, there have been substantial increases in the annual volume of depositary receipts since inception of the accelerated collection system. These increases are attributable to the extensions to additional classes of taxes in the earlier years, as well as increased tax rates, growth in the number of employers and employees, and the results of enforcement activities of the Internal Revenue Service in connection with the monthly payment requirements.

Period	Income and social security taxes	Railroad retirement taxes	Federal excise taxes	Total
1944	3, 516, 012			3, 516, 012
1945	3, 527, 611			3, 527, 611
1946	3, 699, 158			3, 699, 158
1947	3, 887, 630			3, 887, 630
1948	3, 989, 195			3, 989, 195
1949	3, 922, 399			3, 922, 399
1950	4, 481, 451			4, 481, 451
1951	4, 664, 374			4, 664, 374
1952	4, 895, 784	10, 802		4, 906, 586
1953	5, 600, 904	11, 395		5, 612, 299
1954	5, 425, 723	11, 025	701, 243	6, 137, 991
1955	6, 316, 929	11, 128	652, 971	6, 981, 028
1956	7, 632, 789	11, 707	694, 125	8, 338, 621
1957	8, 142, 296	12, 776	682, 014	8, 837, 086
1958	8, 481, 465	10, 947	681, 210	9, 173, 622
1959	8, 961, 762	10, 751	604, 933	9, 577, 446
1960	9, 469, 057	10, 625	598, 881	10, 078, 563
1961	9, 908, 068	10, 724	618, 971	10, 537, 763

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

The Bureau of the Public Debt, in support of the management of the public debt, has responsibility for the preparation of Treasury Department circulars offering public debt securities, the direction of the handling of subscriptions and making of allotments, the formulation of instructions and regulations pertaining to each security issue, the issuance of the securities, and the conduct or direction of transactions in those outstanding. The Bureau is responsible for the final audit and custody of retired securities, the maintenance of the control accounts covering all public debt issues, the keeping of individual accounts with owners of registered securities and authorizing the

issue of checks in payment of interest thereon, and the handling of claims on account of lost, stolen, destroyed, or mutilated securities.

Of the four offices maintained, the principal one, including the headquarters of the Bureau, is in Washington, D.C. This office is charged with the receipt and custody of all new securities and their issuance directly to owners or to the Federal Reserve Banks and branches or other authorized issuing agents. Except for savings bonds the office conducts transactions in all outstanding securities (including securities of the Government-owned corporations for which the Treasury acts as agent), and audits and maintains custody of the securities when retired and interest coupons when paid. A departmental office in Chicago, Ill., conducts transactions relating to savings bonds outstanding and maintains the issue and retirement records of the paper type savings bonds. A field branch audit office in Cincinnati, Ohio, audits retired paper type savings bonds and transmits retirement information to the Chicago office for recording. All issue and retirement records of the punch-card type savings bonds are prepared and maintained in a field office in Parkersburg, W. Va., where the major auditing, accounting, and record keeping operations are performed by a large scale electronic data processing system.

Under Bureau supervision many transactions in public debt securities are conducted by the Federal Reserve Banks and their branches as fiscal agents of the United States. Selected post offices, private financial institutions, industrial organizations, and others (approximately 19,100 in all) cooperate in the issuance of savings bonds; and about 15,500 private financial institutions redeem savings bonds.

Management improvement

Since 1958 the Parkersburg office of the Bureau has employed electronic data processing equipment to audit and account for all issues and retirements of punch-card Series E savings bonds, to establish and maintain alphabetical and numerical registration records of these bonds on magnetic tape, and service the accounts of the registered owners. Because of the substantial progress in the development of new computers offering greater capacity and speed at reduced costs, a committee of Bureau personnel made a study to determine the feasibility of converting to a new system. On the basis of the committee's findings and recommendations, the updating of the present system with more modern transistor equipment has been approved. The changeover is scheduled for the latter part of fiscal 1962.

Until a decision was reached that updating the system was feasible, the operations of the present equipment were under continuing review. Significant savings in central processor and peripheral equipment time, and in the cost of related operations, resulted from modifications in basic controlling programs and routines. Examples of these developments included a new compact type of listing for use in the manual audit of out-of-balance batches; new routines which facilitated updating, stockpiling, sorting, and file merging operations; and a series of new programs for use in the zero balance and classification operations. The documentation of all current programs also has been completed. This documentation includes a description of

each program with accompanying flow charts, program cards, exhibits, and complete operational instructions.

In addition to electronic equipment, the Bureau uses a variety of electric accounting, microfilming, and other type machines. Substantial savings will be realized from a wide range of projects completed during the year as a result of the regular analysis of the utilization of this equipment. In some cases these savings will result from the installation of faster or more versatile equipment to replace older models or perform new functions; in other cases the savings will result from the expanded utilization of the present equipment through the further mechanization of operations or more efficient workload scheduling.

Among the procedural studies completed during the year were two which were designed to improve service to the public by expediting the issue and delivery of securities to their owners. One study concerned the original issue of registered marketable securities in certain types of redemption-exchange transactions. In these transactions a faster issuance of new securities will be attained by a change in the procedures followed by the fiscal agents in submitting to the Department the securities to be redeemed and the controlling redemption and issue documents. The second study related to the issue of replacement bonds to owners of punch-card Series E savings bonds who allege the nonreceipt of their bonds. Procedures were revised to provide for the direct submission to the Parkersburg office of requests for the entry of caveat as a preliminary to the issuance of the replacement bonds. A new special form, adopted concurrently, combines a punch card for use in searching the magnetic tape record and recording the caveat, with paper components which serve as action copies for the Chicago office and fiscal agents. The procedural change and use of the new form have expedited the entry of caveats, eliminated processing steps and paperwork, and accelerated the issue of the replacement bonds.

The Bureau has initiated a project to codify and issue all instructions relating to administrative and operating procedures in a revisable manual for the guidance of the Federal Reserve Banks and others in their conduct of securities transactions as fiscal agents.

Continued emphasis has been placed on the training program, and especially upon participation in management and technical courses offered by outside sources. The Director of the Parkersburg office participated in a Conference for Federal Executives sponsored by the Brookings Institution; an assistant division chief attended a four-week course offered by the American Management Association; and other employees engaged in outside training in various aspects of electronic and other types of data processing, forms management, personnel functions, office equipment operation, and financial management. Intensive training in programming the new electronic data processing system was also begun in the Parkersburg office.

Under the incentive awards program in fiscal 1961, 224 suggestions were submitted and 103 adopted, with savings estimated at $23,010. Cash awards totaling $1,745 were made for 91 of the adopted suggestions. Cash awards totaling $15,000 were given to 100 employees who received outstanding performance ratings. An additional

$20,071 was distributed to 525 employees for superior work performance, including 7 group awards for 82 people.

Bureau operations

The public debt of the United States falls into two broad categories: public issues and special issues. The public issues consist of marketable Treasury bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes, and bonds; and nonmarketable obligations, chiefly U.S. savings bonds and Treasury bonds of the investment series. Special issues of certificates, notes, and bonds are made by the Treasury directly to various Government trust and certain other accounts and are payable only for these accounts.

During fiscal 1961 the gross public debt increased by $2,640 million and the guaranteed obligations not owned by the Treasury increased by $100 million. The most significant changes in the composition of the outstanding debt during the year were the net increase of $3,303 million in interest-bearing marketable public issues, principally Treasury bills and notes, and the net decrease of $1,016 million in interest-bearing nonmarketable public issues, principally Treasury bonds of the investment series. Total public debt issues, including issues exchanged for other securities, amounted to $176,248 million during 1961, and retirements amounted to $173,608 million.

A summary of public debt operations handled by the Bureau appears on pages 80 to 97 of this report, and a series of statistical tables dealing with the public debt will be found in tables 23 to 55. The following statement gives a comparison of the changes during the fiscal years 1960 and 1961 in the various classes of public debt issues.

Classification	Increase, or decrease (−) 1960	Increase, or decrease (−) 1961
	In millions of dollars	
Interest-bearing debt:		
Marketable obligations	5,818	3,303
Treasury bonds, investment series	−1,582	−953
U.S. savings bonds	−2,959	−30
Special issues	144	144
Other	−13	−34
Total interest-bearing debt	1,408	2,430
Matured debt and debt bearing no interest	217	210
Total	1,625	2,640

U.S. savings bonds.—The large volume of work involved in connection with the issuance and redemption of savings bonds creates the greatest number of administrative problems for the Bureau of the Public Debt. Because these bonds are issued in registered form and are owned by tens of millions of persons, both alphabetical and numerical ownership records must be established and maintained for 2.3 billion bonds issued during the past twenty-six years. The adjudicating of claims and replacing lost, stolen, and destroyed bonds (which now total 1.6 million pieces), handling and recording retired bonds, and conducting the related accounting operations also present massive administrative burdens.

During the year receipts from sales were $4,464 million and accrued discount charged to the interest account and credited to the savings bonds principal account amounted to $1,286 million, a total of $5,749 million. The sales include $9 million of Series H bonds issued in exchange for Series F and J bonds, but exclude $188 million of Series E bonds exchanged for Series H bonds. Expenditures for redeeming savings bonds charged to the Treasurer's account during the year, including about $2,673 million of matured bonds, amounted to $5,819 million. The redemptions include $147 million of Series F and G bonds exchanged for marketable Treasury bonds and $9 million of Series F and J bonds exchanged for Series H bonds, but exclude $188 million of Series E bonds exchanged for Series H bonds. The amount of unmatured and matured savings bonds of all series outstanding on June 30, 1961, including accrued discount, was $47,754 million, a decrease of $69 million from the amount outstanding on June 30, 1960. Detailed information regarding savings bonds will be found in tables 43 to 46, inclusive, of this report.

There were 90.6 million stubs representing issued bonds of Series E received for registration during fiscal year 1961, making a grand total of 2,262.8 million, including reissues, received through June 30, 1961. Original stubs of paper type bonds were arranged alphabetically in semiannual blocks, by name of owner, and microfilmed. They were then arranged by numerical sequence of their bond serial numbers in a full calendar year file and microfilmed, after which they were destroyed. These microfilms are permanent registration records. The original issue of paper bonds has been discontinued.

The issue stubs of the punch-card type bonds are microfilmed in batches as they are received by the Bureau. The stubs are audited and recorded by electronic processing equipment and then destroyed. Magnetic tape files of the bonds issued, in both alphabetical and numerical sequence, are established and maintained with each bond file item indicating the location of the microfilm which contains the complete image of the original bond stub.

The following tables show the status of processing operations for registration stubs of the paper type and the card type Series E savings bonds. The table on card type bonds also shows steps taken in retiring these bonds.

Period	Stubs of issued paper type Series E savings bonds in Chicago office (In millions of pieces)					
	Stubs received	Alphabetically sorted		Alphabetically filmed	Numerically filmed	Destroyed after filming
		Restricted basis sort	Fine sort prior to filming			
Cumulative through June 30, 1956	1,805.8	1,782.6	1,734.6	1,696.0	1,463.6	1,457.8
Fiscal year:						
1957	91.1	88.9	90.4	108.1	192.3	191.3
1958	37.1	62.1	85.7	89.9	178.3	184.1
1959	2.1	2.5	24.4	41.1	100.9	101.9
1960	1.9		2.3	1.9		
1961	1.9		1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9
Total	1,939.9	1,936.1	1,938.9	1,938.9	1,937.0	1,937.6

Fiscal year	Received	Microfilmed	Keypunched	Converted to magnetic tape	Audited and classified	Destroyed	Balance: Unfilmed	Balance: Not keypunched	Balance: Not converted to magnetic tape	Balance: Unaudited
	Stubs of issued card type Series E savings bonds in Parkersburg office (In millions of pieces)									
1958	59.5	57.8	41.4	5.7	34.7	--------	1.7	18.1	53.8	24.8
1959	87.5	88.2	103.4	119.0	106.9	--------	1.0	2.2	22.3	5.4
1960	87.2	84.7	82.6	102.5	83.6	58.3	3.5	6.8	7.0	9.0
1961	88.7	90.7	92.4	92.2	92.9	154.4	1.5	3.1	3.5	4.8
Total	322.9	321.4	319.8	319.4	318.1	212.7	--------	--------	--------	--------
	Retired card type Series E savings bonds recorded in Parkersburg office (In millions of pieces)									
1958	17.5	16.7	10.5	0.1	7.3	--------	0.8	7.0	17.4	10.2
1959	45.2	45.5	51.4	53.2	52.8	--------	.5	.8	9.4	2.6
1960	55.2	54.3	52.5	60.0	52.4	20.6	1.4	3.5	4.6	5.4
1961	59.7	60.6	61.5	62.4	62.8	93.0	.5	1.7	1.9	2.3
Total	177.6	177.1	175.9	175.7	175.3	113.6	--------	--------	--------	--------

Retired savings bonds of all series received during fiscal year 1961 numbered 92.3 million. Retired bonds in card form issued only in Series E, are handled in the Parkersburg office where, after microfilming, the bonds are audited and permanently recorded by an electronic data processing system before being destroyed. The immediately preceding table shows the status of these operations. Retired paper bonds of all series are processed through the Cincinnati office where they are audited, microfilmed, and destroyed. A list of the serial numbers of retired paper bonds is transmitted to the Chicago office for posting of retirement reference data to numerical ledgers for permanent record.

The following tables show the status of these operations for the paper type bonds.

Period	Retired paper type savings bonds of all series in the branch audit offices [1] (In millions of pieces)					
	Bonds received	Audited	Microfilmed	Balance: Unaudited	Balance: Unfilmed [2]	Destroyed
Cumulative through June 30, 1956	963.0	958.1	945.6	4.9	6.3	897.5
Fiscal year:						
1957	100.2	102.1	99.8	3.0	6.7	100.0
1958	81.8	81.2	82.6	3.6	5.9	79.3
1959	48.7	49.1	47.7	3.2	6.9	72.4
1960	43.2	44.4	46.2	2.0	3.9	47.5
1961	32.6	32.9	34.0	1.7	2.5	32.2
Total	1,269.5	1,267.8	1,255.9	------------	------------	1,228.9

[1] There is only one audit office now in existence but prior to June 1958 there were five such offices and this table includes reports for all of them.

[2] Excludes 9.4 million pieces of unfilmed spoiled stock transferred to permanent storage and 1.7 million pieces of unissued stock to be destroyed without microfilming.

Period	Retired paper type savings bonds of all series recorded in Chicago office (in millions of pieces)				
	Number of retired bonds reported	Status of posting			
		Posted	Verified	Unposted	Unverified [1]
Cumulative through June 30, 1956	1,423.8	1,419.0	1,332.8	4.8	8.1
Fiscal year:					
1957	100.1	99.0	102.3	5.9	4.8
1958	84.6	87.2	64.0	3.3	28.0
1959	50.3	50.4	86.2	3.2	3.3
1960	45.3	45.7	55.5	2.8	4.9
1961	37.1	37.2	39.3	2.7	2.8
Total	1,741.2	1,738.5	1,680.0		

[1] Represents balance unverified on current work. Excludes 55.7 million pieces received in 1954 and 1955 which were not verified.

Of the 86.6 million Series A–E savings bonds redeemed prior to release of registration and received in the audit offices during the year, 84.6 million, or 97.7 percent, were redeemed by over 15,000 paying agents. These agents were reimbursed for this service in each quarter year at the rate of 15 cents each for the first 1,000 bonds paid and 10 cents each for all over the first 1,000. The total amount paid to agents on this account during the year was $10,819,696, which was at the average rate of 12.79 cents per bond.

The following table shows the number of savings bonds outstanding as of June 30, 1961, by series and denominations.

Series	Total	Denomination (in thousands of pieces)									
		$10	$25	$50	$100	$200	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000	$100,000
E [1]	440,115	963	236,621	94,177	76,290	7,021	11,956	13,051		35	1
H [1]	5,319						1,998	2,995	258	67	
A	3		1	1	1		(*)	(*)			
B	5		2	1	2		(*)	(*)			
C	14		5	3	4		1	1			
D	79		28	15	23		5	8			
F	411		102		126		39	107	15	22	
G	1,240				375		233	513	52	67	
J	473		80		160		48	133	20	31	1
K	590						159	328	50	52	2
Total	448,249	963	236,839	94,196	76,981	7,021	14,439	17,137	395	274	4

*Less than 500 pieces.

[1] Currently only bonds of Series E and H are on sale.

The following table shows the number of issuing and paying agents for Series A–E savings bonds by classes.

June 30	Post offices [1]	Banks	Building and savings and loan associations	Credit unions	Companies operating payroll plans	All others	Total
	Issuing agents						
1945	24,038	15,232	3,477	2,081	[2] 9,605	(2)	54,433
1950	25,060	15,225	1,557	522	3,052	550	45,966
1955	2,476	15,692	1,555	428	2,942	588	23,681
1956	1,768	15,845	1,606	411	2,898	626	23,154
1957	1,401	15,978	1,665	379	2,788	611	22,822
1958	1,178	16,047	1,702	357	2,640	587	22,511
1959	1,120	16,178	1,778	336	2,401	688	22,501
1960	1,093	16,436	1,851	320	2,352	643	22,695
1961	1,061	13,505	1,617	285	2,045	590	[3] 19,103
	Paying agents						
1945		13,466					13,466
1950		15,623	874	137		57	16,691
1955		16,269	1,188	139		56	17,652
1956		16,441	1,300	138		54	17,933
1957		16,613	1,438	172		59	18,282
1958		16,744	1,580	171		59	18,554
1959		16,860	1,690	168		60	18,778
1960		17,127	1,797	169		60	19,153
1961		13,670	1,605	158		16	[3] 15,449

[1] Estimated by the Post Office Department for 1955 and thereafter. Sale of Series E savings bonds was discontinued at post offices at the close of business on December 31, 1953, except in those localities where no other public facilities for their sale were available.
[2] "All others" included with companies operating payroll plans.
[3] Substantial reduction due to reanalysis of reporting procedures by Federal Reserve Banks effective Dec. 31, 1960, to reflect only the actual number of entities currently qualified.

Interest checks issued on current income type savings bonds during the year totaled 5,034,983 with a value of $258,447,427, a decrease of 98,710 checks from those issued during 1960, and a decrease in value of $6,063,493. New accounts established totaled 212,235, compared with 190,972 in 1960. As of June 30, 1961, there were 1,844,028 active accounts with owners of this type savings bonds, a decrease of 98,198 accounts during the year. There were reductions of 182,445 in accounts of Series G bonds which have been maturing since May 1, 1953, and 11,767 in accounts of Series K which were first sold on May 1, 1952, and discontinued effective at the close of business April 30, 1957. An increase of 96,014 occurred in accounts of Series H bonds, which were first sold on June 1, 1952.

Applications during the year for the issue of duplicates of lost, stolen, or destroyed savings bonds amounted to 41,202. These together with 1,550 cases on hand at the beginning of the year, totaled 42,752. In 25,323 cases the bonds were recovered, and in 16,238 cases the issuance of duplicate securities was authorized. On June 30, 1961, 1,191 cases remained unsettled.

Other U.S. securities.—During the year 34,581 individual accounts covering publicly held registered securities were opened and 30,530 were closed. This increased the total of open accounts on June 30, 1961, to 248,678 covering registered securities in the principal amount of $14,672 million. There were 471,304 interest checks with a value of $427,413,353 issued to owners of record during the year, an in-

crease of 53,596 checks from the number issued in 1960, and a decrease in value of $28,268,163.

Redeemed and canceled securities received for audit included 4,138,616 bearer securities and 186,368 registered securities, a total of 4,324,984 as compared with 3,996,505 in 1960; and 20,094,140 coupons were received, which was 1,710,778 more than in 1960.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

The Treasurer of the United States is responsible for the receipt, custody, and disbursement, upon proper order, of the public moneys and for maintaining records of the source, location, and disposition of these funds. The office was created by an act of Congress approved September 2, 1789, as amended (31 U.S.C. 141, 147).

In lieu of branch or field offices, the Office of the Treasurer uses the facilities of the Federal Reserve Banks as fiscal agents of the United States to perform many of its functions throughout the country. These include the verification and destruction of U.S. paper currency; the redemption of public debt securities; the keeping of cash accounts in the name of the Treasurer; the acceptance of deposits made by Government officers for credit; and the custody of bonds held to secure public deposits in commercial banks.

Commercial banks in the United States and in foreign countries which qualify as depositaries provide banking facilities for activities of the Government at places where they are located. Data on the transactions handled in the name of the Treasurer by the Federal Reserve Banks and commercial banks are reported daily to the Treasurer and are entered in the Treasurer's general accounts.

Specifically, the Treasurer maintains current accounts of all receipts and expenditures; pays the principal and interest on the public debt; provides checking account facilities for Government disbursing officers, corporations, and agencies; pays checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States and reconciles the checking accounts of the disbursing officers; procures, stores, issues, and redeems U.S. currency; audits redeemed Federal Reserve currency; examines and determines the value of mutilated currency; acts as special agent for the payment of principal and interest on certain obligations of corporations of the United States Government and certain obligations of Puerto Rico issued on or before January 1, 1940. The Treasurer also acts as special agent for the payment of principal and interest on certain pre-1934 dollar bonds of the Philippine Islands.

The Office of the Treasurer maintains facilities in the main Treasury building for: Accepting deposits of public moneys by Government officers, the cashing of U.S. savings bonds and checks drawn on the Treasurer, the receipt of excess and unfit currency and coins, and the conduct of transactions in both marketable and nonmarketable public debt securities. The Office also prepares the *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury* and the monthly *Circulation Statement of United States Money*.

Acting under authority delegated by the Comptroller General of the United States, the Treasurer processes claims arising from forgery of endorsements and other irregularities involving checks paid by the

Treasurer and passes upon claims for substitute checks to replace unpaid checks which have been lost or destroyed.

The Treasurer of the United States is also Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System and custodian of bonds held to secure public deposits in commercial banks, bonds held to secure postal savings on deposit in such banks, and miscellaneous securities and trust funds.

Management improvement program

The Office of the Treasurer made many changes throughout the Bureau during the year which increased efficiency and produced economies. Some of the improvements are having wide effect within the Government and others have resulted in better service to the general public. The more significant accomplishments are described in the following paragraphs.

New electronic equipment of an advanced design and with faster processing speeds and greater capacity has been installed in the check payment and reconciliation activity. New computer programs developed for this equipment have resulted in significant procedural improvements and faster settlement of claims involving Treasury checks. Annual savings resulting from the new equipment and related procedural improvements are expected to exceed $100,000.

Option agreements for the purchase of certain components of the electronic equipment used to pay and reconcile Government checks, were entered into with the manufacturer after a thorough analysis of the projected costs of purchasing as compared with renting. After the capital investment has been recovered, purchasing instead of renting these components will produce substantial economies by the elimination of rental charges. The analysis also showed that purchases of the other components is not practical because of the amount of servicing and maintenance they normally require.

The office awarded a contract for supplying the approximately 458 million card checks which Government disbursing officers will purchase during fiscal 1962. The new contract contains lower unit prices than the previous contract and will save disbursing offices about $70,000 a year.

Under a plan approved by the Treasury and Post Office Departments during fiscal 1961, the electronic installation in the Treasurer's Office will be expanded as a service to the Post Office to include reconciliation of postal money orders. It is contemplated that several phases of the plan will be put into effect beginning late in fiscal 1962. Full operation is expected to save the Government over $650,000 a year and to effect substantial improvements in the control and servicing of money orders.

The Bureau's incentive awards program has been given added impetus by the reorganization of its incentive awards committee to consist of division chiefs who will review all recommendations for suggestion and performance awards.

Eight percent of the office force, selected from all organizational levels, participated in training programs during the year. The courses were aimed at improving skills and techniques and providing training in such areas as personnel management, automatic data processing, and executive development. Special attention was given to the need for having trained employees available in areas where there are apt to be many retirements within the next few years.

A significant step was taken in the records maintenance program when over one million records of active stop payments against Government checks, received prior to the installation of the electronic system for paying checks, were converted to microfilm. The records, which must be retained permanently, were becoming illegible, torn, and difficult to handle.

Assets and liabilities in the Treasurer's account

The assets of the Treasurer consist of gold and silver bullion, coin and paper currency, deposits in Federal Reserve Banks, and deposits in commercial banks designated as Government depositaries.

A summary of the assets and liabilities in the Treasurer's account at the close of the fiscal years 1960 and 1961 is shown in table 56.

Gold.—The gold assets, which amounted to $19,321.9 million on June 30, 1960, on the daily Treasury statement basis, declined rapidly for several months thereafter. The outflow leveled off in February 1961 and, from a low of $17,372.2 million in mid-March, the assets had increased to $17,550.1 million as the fiscal year ended. Receipts were $539.9 million and disbursements $2,311.7 million for the year. The final balance of $17,550.1 million on June 30, 1961, covered liabilities of $17,285.5 million in gold certificates or credits payable in gold certificates and $156.0 million for the gold reserve against currency, leaving a free gold balance of $108.5 million.

Silver.—Transactions in silver bullion during the year are summarized, in millions of dollars, in the following table.

Fiscal year 1961	Silver bullion held at		
	Monetary value	Cost value	Recoinage value
On hand July 1, 1960	$2,252.1	$114.9	$0.3
Received (+) or disbursed (−), net		−28.5	+1.5
Revalued	+.3	−.2	
Used in coinage		−29.1	−1.8
On hand June 30, 1961	2,252.3	57.1	

The closing balance of $2,252.3 million in silver bullion at the monetary value of $1.29+ per ounce, was held, together with $150.2 million in silver dollars, to secure outstanding silver certificates of $2,373.9 million and outstanding Treasury notes of 1890 of $1.1 million on June 30, 1961. This left a free balance of $27.5 million in monetized silver.

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Balances with depositaries.—The following table shows the number of each class of depositaries and balances on June 30, 1961.

Class	Number of accounts with depositaries [1]	Deposits to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States June 30, 1961
Federal Reserve Banks and branches	36	[2] $629,999,352
Other domestic depositaries reporting directly to the Treasurer	42	41,756,399
Domestic depositaries reporting through Federal Reserve Banks:		
General depositaries	1,732	270,855,779
Special depositaries, Treasury tax and loan accounts	11,340	5,452,671,002
Foreign depositaries [3]	73	22,340,204
Total	13,223	6,417,622,736

[1] Includes only depositaries having balances with the Treasurer of the United States on June 30, 1961. Excludes depositaries duly designated for this purpose but having no balances on that date and those designated to furnish official checking account facilities or other services to Government officers but which are not authorized to maintain accounts with the Treasurer. Banking institutions designated as general depositaries are frequently also designated as special depositaries, hence the total number of accounts exceeds the number of institutions involved.

[2] Includes checks for $222,173,189 in process of collection.

[3] Principally branches of U.S. banks and of the American Express Company, Inc.

Bureau operations

Receiving and disbursing public moneys.—Moneys collected by Government officers are deposited with the Treasurer at Washington, in Federal Reserve Banks, and in designated Government depositaries for credit to the account of the Treasurer of the United States, and all payments are withdrawn from this account. Moneys deposited and withdrawn in the fiscal years 1960 and 1961, exclusive of certain intragovernmental transactions, are shown in the following table on the basis of the *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury.*

Deposits, withdrawals, and balances in the Treasurer's account	1960	1961
Cash deposits (net) (including internal revenue, customs, trust funds, etc.)	$94,861,698,466	$96,897,026,794
Public debt receipts [1]	187,551,096,432	176,247,926,563
Less accrued discount on U.S. savings bonds and Treasury bills	−2,844,933,117	−2,309,768,703
Total net deposits	279,567,861,781	270,835,184,654
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	5,350,391,763	8,004,740,998
Total	284,918,253,544	278,839,925,652
Cash withdrawals (includes budget and trust accounts, etc.)	93,508,321,596	98,283,877,037
Net transactions in:		
Investments of Government agencies in public debt securities, excess of investments, or redemptions (−)	992,195,940	921,036,604
Sales and redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in market, excess of redemptions, or sales (−)	−1,265,658,759	1,107,286,500
Public debt redemptions [1]	185,926,242,662	173,607,748,801
Less redemptions included in cash withdrawals	−2,247,588,893	−1,774,143,244
Total net withdrawals	276,913,512,546	272,145,805,698
Balance at close of fiscal year	8,004,740,998	6,694,119,954

[1] For details for 1961 see table 35.

Old series currency.—The Old Series Currency Adjustment Act, approved June 30, 1961 (see exhibit 10, p. 297), authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to make certain adjustments and to

take certain other actions with respect to all large size currency outstanding which was issued prior to July 1, 1929, and with respect to small size gold certificates outstanding which were issued between July 1, 1929, and January 30, 1934, the date of enactment of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 (31 U.S.C. 440–446). Any such old series currency presented to the Treasury will be redeemed from the general fund of the Treasury and the amount of the public debt outstanding will be correspondingly reduced.

In accordance with the provisions of the new act, gold and silver reserves in the aggregate amount of $61,059,919 were released as of July 1, 1961. These reserves had been held as security for gold certificates issued prior to January 30, 1934, and as security for or for the redemption of Treasury notes of 1890 and of silver certificates issued prior to July 1, 1929. The freeing of these reserves resulted in an equivalent increase in the free gold balance and the free silver balance in the general fund available for the issuance of gold certificates to Federal Reserve Banks and for the issuance of additional amounts of silver certificates.

The amount of each of these old series currency issues outstanding on July 1, 1961, was credited as a public debt receipt and established as a public debt liability bearing no interest as follows:

Gold certificates	$29, 959, 809
Silver certificates	29, 958, 443
Treasury notes of 1890	1, 141, 667

Also, as provided by section 4 of the new act, each Federal Reserve Bank paid into the Treasury an amount equal to its Federal Reserve notes of any series prior to the series of 1928 outstanding as of July 1, 1961. These payments were made on July 28, 1961, in the aggregate amount of $36,419,050. This amount was credited to public debt receipts and established as a public debt liability bearing no interest (section 6(b) of the act). The amount received from each Federal Reserve Bank was as follows:

Federal Reserve Bank	Amount	Federal Reserve Bank	Amount
Boston	$2, 397, 025	St. Louis	$1, 385, 645
New York	9, 259, 995	Minneapolis	1, 307, 395
Philadelphia	2, 704, 685	Kansas City	1, 561, 510
Cleveland	3, 756, 435	Dallas	972, 515
Richmond	1, 547, 845	San Francisco	3, 834, 400
Atlanta	2, 054, 150		
Chicago	5, 637, 450	Total	36, 419, 050

In accordance with section 6(c) of the act, the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, will determine the amount of each denomination of each kind of old series currency outstanding which in his judgment has been destroyed or irretrievably lost and so will never be presented for redemption. The public debt liability for these currencies will be reduced by the amount of the determinations with corresponding credit to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

The act also authorizes the establishment of a historical collection of the paper currency issues of the United States.

Issuing and redeeming paper currency.—By law the Treasurer is the agent for the issue and redemption of U.S. paper currency. The Treasurer's Office procures all U.S. paper currency from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and places it in circulation as needed, chiefly through the facilities of the Federal Reserve Banks and their branches.

The Federal Reserve Banks and branches as agents of the Treasury redeem and destroy the major portion of the U.S. currency as it becomes unfit for circulation. A small amount is handled directly by the Treasurer's Office.

Federal Reserve notes are issued by Federal Reserve Banks. The Federal Reserve Banks also redeem these notes, cut them in half and forward the halves separately to Washington where the Currency Redemption Division of the Treasurer's Office verifies the lower halves and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency verifies the upper halves. Both halves are then destroyed under the direction of a special committee.

The Currency Redemption Division also redeems unfit paper currency of all types received from local sources in Washington and from Government officers abroad; and examines and identifies for lawful redemption all burned and mutilated currency received from any source. The last operation requires special techniques and unlimited patience on the part of skilled examiners as the currency received may be charred, discolored, moldy, in fragments, or in claylike chunks. During fiscal 1961 such currency was examined for 45,588 claimants and payment made therefor to the extent of $6,918,446.

A comparison of the amounts of paper currency of all classes, including Federal Reserve notes, issued, redeemed, and outstanding during the fiscal years 1960 and 1961 follows.

	1960		1961	
	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount
Outstanding July 1	3, 553, 469, 038	$34, 076, 030, 538	3, 568, 125, 302	$34, 162, 802, 793
Issues during year	1, 651, 081, 648	7, 714, 526, 885	1, 687, 618, 740	8, 224, 217, 983
Redemptions during year	1, 636, 425, 384	7, 627, 754, 630	1, 623, 060, 302	7, 698, 190, 987
Outstanding June 30	3, 568, 125, 302	34, 162, 802, 793	3, 632, 683, 740	34, 688, 829, 789

Table 63 shows by class and denomination the value of paper currency issued and redeemed during the fiscal year 1961 and the amounts outstanding at the end of the year. Tables 58 through 61 give further details on the stock and circulation of money in the United States. These tables, however, do not reflect the adjustments made pursuant to the Old Series Currency Adjustment Act described above. The act was approved on June 30, 1961, the last day of the fiscal year and adjustments were therefore not made until fiscal 1962.

Checking accounts of disbursing officers and agencies.—As of June 30, 1961, the Treasurer maintained 2,290 checking accounts as compared

with 2,272 on June 30, 1960. The number of checks paid, by categories of disbursing officers, during fiscal 1960 and 1961 follows.

Disbursing officers	Number of checks paid	
	1960	1961
Treasury	283, 496, 174	301, 031, 795
Army	26, 939, 886	27, 943, 028
Navy	33, 588, 322	35, 388, 109
Air Force	31, 594, 858	32, 163, 458
Other	31, 292, 002	33, 655, 044
Total	406, 911, 242	430, 181, 434

Settling check claims.—During the fiscal year the Treasurer processed 330,000 requests to stop payment on Government checks, including approximately 66,000 requests for information and for photostatic copies of paid checks. In addition, 61,000 requests for removal of stop payments were processed.

The Treasurer acted upon 194,000 paid check claims during the year, including those referred to the U.S. Secret Service for investigation which involved the forgery, alteration, counterfeiting, or fraudulent issuance and negotiation of Government checks. Reclamation was requested from those having liability to the United States on 29,000 claims, and $2,771,000 was recovered. Settlements and adjustments were made on 27,000 forgery cases totaling $3,044,000. Disbursements from the check forgery insurance fund, established to enable the Treasurer to expedite settlement of check claims, totaled $228,000. As recoveries are made, these moneys are restored to the fund. Settlements totaling $2,737,000 have been made from this $50,000 revolving fund established by the act of November 21, 1941 (31 U.S.C. 561–564).

Claims involving 81,000 outstanding checks were acted upon. Of this number, 70,000 were certified for issuance of substitute checks valued at $22,341,000 to replace checks that were not received or were lost, stolen, or destroyed.

Collecting checks deposited.—Government officers deposited more than 6,700,000 commercial checks, drafts, money orders, etc., during the year with the Cash Division in Washington for collection.

Sale of uncirculated coin sets.—The Cash Division packaged and sold to collectors 50,000 sets of uncirculated coins minted in 1959 and 223,000 sets minted in 1960. This service is rendered at no expense to the Government as, in addition to the face value of the coins, a fee of 58 cents a set is charged for the cost of assembling, handling, and mailing the coins.

Custody of securities.—The face value of securities held in the custody of the Treasurer as of June 30, 1960 and 1961, is shown in the following table.

Purpose for which held	June 30	
	1960	1961
As collateral:		
To secure deposits of public moneys in depositary banks	$186,388,600	$134,161,600
To secure postal savings funds	21,057,500	17,848,500
In lieu of sureties	4,240,000	4,038,900
In custody:		
For the Secretary of the Treasury [1]	30,227,514,068	31,260,583,684
For Board of Trustees, Postal Savings System	469,137,000	344,137,000
For the Comptroller of the Currency	11,723,000	12,157,000
For the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1,389,300,000	1,385,297,830
For the Rural Electrification Administration	95,758,411	97,984,184
For the District of Columbia	41,918,842	51,501,866
For the Commissioner of Indian Affairs	40,540,895	38,358,725
Foreign obligations [2]	12,072,095,132	12,068,244,132
Other [3]	87,453,776	67,710,576
For servicing outstanding Government issues:		
Unissued bearer securities	1,225,703,200	1,968,817,900
Total	45,872,830,424	47,450,841,897

[1] Includes those securities listed in table 121 as in custody of the Treasury.
[2] Issued by foreign governments to the United States for indebtedness arising from World War I.
[3] Includes U.S. savings bonds in safekeeping for individuals.

Servicing securities for Federal agencies and for certain other governments.—In accordance with agreements between the Secretary of the Treasury and various Government corporations and agencies and Puerto Rico, the Treasurer of the United States acts as special agent for the payment of principal of and interest on their securities. The amounts of these payments during the fiscal year 1961, on the basis of the daily Treasury statement, were as follows:

Payments made for	Principal	Interest paid with principal	Registered interest [1]	Coupon interest
Federal home loan banks	$1,414,675,000	$40,195,505		$7,893,161
Federal land banks	604,617,300	12,203,721	$7,431,721	75,282,319
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	19,300	24		1,077
Federal Housing Administration	91,678,650	857,807	6,604,647	
Federal National Mortgage Association	1,593,224,000	9,320,218		101,468,857
District of Columbia Armory Board				814,695
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	8,600			7,026
Philippine Islands	28,000			8,685
Puerto Rico	1,152,000	5,720	25,625	87,660
Total	3,705,402,850	62,582,995	14,061,993	185,563,480

[1] On the basis of checks issued.

Internal Revenue Service [1]

The Internal Revenue Service is responsible for collecting internal revenue and for administering the internal revenue laws. One of the primary objectives of the Service is to preserve and strengthen the self-assessment system of taxation. The Service is responsible also for administering certain other statutes including the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (27 U.S.C. 201–212), the Liquor Enforcement Act of 1936 (18 U.S.C. 1261, 1262, 3615), and the Federal Firearms Act (15 U.S.C. 901–909).

Internal revenue collections and refunds

Collections.—Internal revenue collections in fiscal 1961 reached a record $94.4 billion. This was an increase of $2.6 billion, or 3 percent more than that collected in fiscal 1960. It is significant that approximately 97 percent of the total is paid voluntarily by taxpayers under our self-assessment system. An increase of $1.2 billion in individual income taxes from those in fiscal 1960 represented almost one-half the increase in total internal revenue and reflected the rise in the national level of personal income in calendar 1960. The $0.4 billion decrease in corporation income taxes resulted from the decline in corporate profits in that year.

Old-age and disability insurance taxes provided more than half of the additional revenue collected in fiscal 1961. The increase of $1.4 billion reflected not only the higher level of personal income but also the rise in the tax rate (from 2.5 percent to 3.0 percent each on employers and employees) which was in effect for all of fiscal 1961 but only part of fiscal 1960.

Excise taxes increased about $0.2 billion in fiscal 1961. Changes in the tax structure which affected excise tax collections included: The increase from 3 to 4 cents per gallon on gasoline and diesel fuel effective all of fiscal 1961 but only part of 1960; the decrease from 20 percent to 10 percent in the tax rate for cabarets and roof gardens which became effective toward the close of fiscal 1960; and the broadening of the tax base for air conditioners by an administrative ruling effective December 1, 1959.

Refunds.—Refunds of internal revenue, comprising both principal and interest, aggregated $6.0 billion in fiscal 1961 compared with $5.3 billion in 1960. Gross collections, less refunds, were $88.4 billion in fiscal 1961 and $86.5 billion in 1960. These amounts will differ from net budget receipts which exclude refunds and amounts transferred to trust funds, and include collections from customs and miscellaneous sources.

A comparison of collections in the fiscal years 1960 and 1961 by principal types of tax is shown below. Collections from 1929 through 1961 in more detailed categories are given in table 17.

[1] Additional information will be found in the separate Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Source	1960	1961
	In thousands of dollars	
Income taxes:		
Corporation	22,179,414	21,764,940
Individual:		
Withheld by employers	31,674,588	32,977,654
Other	13,271,124	13,175,346
Total individual income taxes	44,945,711	46,153,001
Total income taxes	67,125,126	67,917,941
Employment taxes:		
Old-age and disability insurance	10,210,550	11,586,283
Unemployment insurance	341,108	345,356
Railroad retirement	606,931	570,812
Total employment taxes	11,158,589	12,502,451
Estate and gift taxes	1,626,348	1,916,392
Excise taxes:		
Alcohol taxes	3,193,714	3,212,801
Tobacco taxes	1,931,504	1,991,117
Other excise taxes	6,739,522	6,860,384
Total excise taxes	11,864,741	12,064,302
Total collections	91,774,803	94,401,086

Interpretation and communication of tax law to taxpayers

To assist taxpayers in obtaining an understanding of their rights and responsibilities, the Service prepares and distributes basic regulations, rulings, tax forms, and instructions. It also publishes a series of tax guides (including a school kit) and disseminates information through the various news media. District and local offices work closely with taxpayers by giving individual, group, or telephone assistance to those in need of information to prepare their tax returns correctly, comply with filing requirements, or meet payment deadlines.

Taxpayer publications.—Under the Service's taxpayer publications program taxpayers are informed of the requirements of the Federal tax laws and their rights thereunder, and are provided with clear, understandable, and detailed answers to specific problems in order to enable them to compute their taxes properly with a minimum of time and effort. Several of the most widely used taxpayer publications are the detailed tax guides prepared for different classes of taxpayers, such as small businesses, farmers, and aliens. Others are published covering the tax effect of special problems common to broad segments of the population.

Public information program.—The Service conducts an active public information program, by the use of films and spot announcements on radio and television, to provide current data on revenue operations and to improve taxpayer understanding of Federal tax laws. In addition, in 1961, more than 150 technical and general news releases were issued, ranging from reports on the Service's nationwide gambling raids to developments on the conversion to automatic data processing.

Taxpayer assistance.—The aim of the 1961 program was to provide professional service to all taxpayers who needed assistance. During the 1961 filing period, 10.4 million taxpayers were assisted compared with 10.2 million for the same period in 1960. Three types of assistance are furnished taxpayers: Individual or group assistance; self-help (an employee helping two to eight taxpayers at a time by going from one to another resolving problems as each fills out his

own return); and replies to inquiries by telephone. In recent years increasing emphasis has been placed on the use of the telephone assistance. In 1961 about 56 percent of all requests were telephoned compared with 53 percent in 1960.

Tax return forms program.—In keeping with its continuous effort to simplify and improve tax return forms, the Service made a study of suggestions for revising tax forms received from Service employees, practitioners, and taxpayers. Several changes in the tax forms were made, some of which were attributable to these suggestions and also to the anticipated requirements for conversion to automatic data processing. In addition, several new tax forms were issued to improve Service procedures.

Regulations program.—Regulations completed during the year included a major one relating to miscellaneous stamp taxes and temporary regulations relating to the Dealers Reserve Adjustment Act of 1960 (26 U.S.C. 481 note). All regulations issued under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (27 DFR, Parts 1–8) were republished in the Federal Register on December 29, 1960. These regulations incorporate all amendments published by Treasury Decisions prior to September 1, 1960, and reflect certain changes made in chapter 51 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by section 201 of the Excise Technical Changes Act of 1958 (26 U.S.C. 5001–5692).

Receipt and processing of returns

Number of returns filed.—In the 1961 fiscal year, 95.8 million tax returns of all classes were received by the Internal Revenue Service, which was 1.4 million (1.5 percent) more than in 1960. Over half of the increase occurred among individual income tax returns with the combined total of Forms 1040, 1040W, and 1040A increasing 0.8 million (1.3 percent) over those in the year before. Information returns received in 1961 totaled over 330 million.

Processing of returns.—The three service centers processed almost 60.0 million individual income tax returns, about 12.7 million, or 27 percent more than in 1960. In addition, 4.7 million individual estimated tax declarations were processed. Accounts receivable were established for appropriate individual income and estimated tax returns. This was the first year for which service centers performed mailing and delinquency check operations on employers' returns, Form 941, for all quarters and all districts.

In accordance with administration policy, the Service expedited its refunding program to such an extent that the number scheduled through March 1961 was 21 percent above the same period in 1960. In the six-month period ended June 30, 1961, nearly 36.0 million refunds were scheduled on individual income tax returns filed for the 1960 tax year. This was an increase of 1.4 million (4 percent) over the same period last year. The average refund scheduled for the tax year 1960 was $124 compared with $114 for the tax year 1959.

During the period January–June 1961 the northeast service center processed individual income tax returns for the tax year 1960 on new high-speed magnetic tape computers. This advanced electronic system made possible the submission of the refund data to the Chicago regional disbursing office on magnetic tape. Beginning January 1,

1962, the Service plans to utilize this equipment in the midwest and western service centers.

Automatic data processing.—Substantial progress was made in the Service's program to develop automatic data processing during fiscal 1961. This program, which will be installed over a period of several years, is designed to bring major advances to the processing and enforcement activities of the Internal Revenue Service through a network of high-speed electronic computers. Some significant highlights of the past year were: Creation of the new ADP Division; selection and training of systems analysts and programmers; systems design for processing business returns; planning for personnel redeployment; establishment of the pilot service center in Atlanta, Ga.; and initiating the construction of the national computer center at Martinsburg, W. Va.

The new system will be tested in the pilot service center established in Atlanta. The center will service district offices in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. It was staffed with key administrative personnel and began the buildup of its work force to process returns. Starting January 1962 business-type returns will be processed, and in January 1963 this service center will begin processing individual income tax returns.

Enforcement activities

The enforcement activities of the Service play an important role in sustaining public confidence in our self-assessment tax system and in encouraging voluntary compliance. These activities include correcting errors on returns voluntarily filed; identifying and collecting taxes, interest, and penalties from taxpayers; and, where warranted, prosecuting those who deliberately falsify or seek to evade their just tax responsibilities.

Examination of returns.—District audit divisions examined 3.5 million returns during fiscal 1961 compared with 3.0 million in 1960. This sharp increase in examinations is attributed primarily to the use of improved office audit techniques. A comparison of the number of returns examined during the last two years follows.

Type of return	Fiscal year 1960	Fiscal year 1961
	In thousands of returns	
Income tax:		
Corporation	165	163
Individual and fiduciary	2,571	3,079
Total income tax	2,736	3,242
Estate and gift taxes	27	32
Excise and employment taxes [1]	236	212
Grand total	3,000	3,486

[1] Excludes examinations resulting in no tax change where such examination was made from the taxpayer's copies of returns in the course of an audit covering both income and excise and/or employment taxes.

Additional tax, penalties, and interest assessed on examined returns amounted to nearly $1.8 billion in 1961, an increase of $972,000 over that in 1960. A decrease of $85.3 million in additional assessments of corporation income taxes was more than offset by increases of $81.5

million on individual and fiduciary income taxes, $2.5 million on estate and gift taxes, and $2.4 million on employment taxes. The amount saved through the examination and disallowance of improper refund claims increased from $635 million in 1960 to $649 million in 1961. Not all examinations resulted in an increase in tax, however. For instance, recommendations of $116.0 million in overassessments were made in 1961, an amount only slightly less than the $116.5 million recommended in 1960.

Mathematical verification.—Tax computations on more than 59.5 million individual income tax returns were mathematically verified during the year, an increase of 9.3 million, or 19 percent over those in 1960. The number of error cases increased from 2.0 million in 1960 to 2.5 million in 1961. The verification process yielded tax increases aggregating $132 million, compared with $112 million in 1960, while tax decreases totaled $66 million, compared with $49 million last year.

Delinquent returns secured.—The number of investigations conducted as a result of preliminary evidences of failure to file returns rose from 1.0 million in fiscal 1960 to 1.3 million in 1961. This investigative increase was responsible for a rise in delinquent returns secured by district collection divisions from 897,000 during fiscal 1960 to 969,000 in 1961. The amount of tax, penalties, and interest on these returns was $159.2 million, a gain of 38 percent over 1960. In addition, district audit divisions secured 95,000 delinquent returns in connection with tax examinations. Although this was 5,000 fewer than last year, additional tax, penalties, and interest on these returns rose from $37.9 million in 1960 to $50.7 million, an increase of 34 percent.

Summary of additional tax from enforcement.—Additional tax, penalties, and interest assessed in 1961 as a result of enforcement activities amounted to $2,130 million as compared with $2,052 million assessed in 1960. This was a 4 percent increase and is the highest annual total in the history of the Service. A comparison of additional tax from enforcement during the last two years is shown in the following table.

Sources	1960	1961
	In thousands of dollars	
Additional tax, interest, and penalties resulting from examination	1,786,915	1,787,887
Increase in individual income tax resulting from mathematical verification	112,066	131,981
Tax, interest, and penalties on delinquent returns	153,511	209,873
Total additional tax, interest, and penalties	2,052,493	2,129,741
Claims disallowed	634,758	649,471

Fraud investigations, indictments, and convictions.—The number of preliminary investigations totaled 12,866 in 1961 compared with 11,480 in 1960, and full-scale investigations totaled 3,677 in 1961 and 3,561 in 1960. Prosecution was recommended in 2,096 cases, an increase of 279 over last year. Indictments were returned against 1,709 defendants in 1961 compared with 1,260 in 1960. In the cases reaching the courtroom, 1,129 pleaded guilty or *nolo contendere*, 102 were convicted, 49 acquitted, and 194 were dismissed.

These compare with 950 pleas of guilty or *nolo contendere,* 136 convictions, 69 acquittals, and 204 dismissals in 1960.

Nationwide coordinated raids against wagering tax violators took place in 160 cities and resulted in 421 arrests and the seizure of 36 automobiles, $270,000 in currency, and miscellaneous gambling equipment. Prosecution was recommended in 781 wagering cases compared with 524 in 1960.

Investigation of the tax affairs of major racketeers was emphasized in line with the Service's participation in the Department of Justice drive on organized crime. To assure maximum effort in this program as well as in the usual enforcement activities, the authorized special agent strength was increased by 161.

The number of convictions in the past nine fiscal years are shown in the following table.

Fiscal year	Number of individuals convicted
1953	929
1954	1,291
1955	1,339
1956	1,572
1957	1,256
1958	1,096
1959	909
1960	1,086
1961	1,231

Alcohol and tobacco tax administration.—During 1961 the three enforcement programs adopted in 1957 against illicit distilleries have continued to be highly successful. The program which concentrates on criminal cases against major violators in critical enforcement areas was responsible for the arrest, conviction, and imprisonment of many syndicate members as well as unaffiliated major violators. Under the known defendant seizure program, the number and percentage of distilleries seized involving the arrest of one or more violators increased over 1960. The program to prevent the acquisition of raw materials used in illicit alcohol products continued to curtail supplies.

Seizures for violations of alcohol tax laws are shown in the following table.

Fiscal year	Number of stills seized	Gallons of mash seized	Number of arrests made [1]
1940	10,663	6,480,200	25,638
1945	8,344	2,945,000	11,104
1950	10,030	4,892,600	10,236
1955	12,509	7,375,300	10,545
1956	14,499	8,643,200	11,380
1957	11,820	6,756,600	11,513
1958	9,272	5,140,800	11,631
1959	9,225	4,655,600	10,912
1960	8,290	4,274,400	10,376
1961	6,826	3,669,500	9,503

[1] Includes arrests for firearms violations and, beginning with 1955, tobacco tax violations. Arrests involving these two classes of violations during 1961 numbered 514 and 6, respectively.

With the implementation of the Excise Technical Changes Act of 1958 by regulations effective July 1, 1960, an opportunity was provided to accelerate a change in the concept of on-premises supervision which has been in progress for the past several years. This change involves two principal elements: Transferring to proprietors the responsibility for the performance of various manual and clerical tasks; and the use of selective sampling methods in lieu of full-time personal supervision.

After the new regulations had been in effect for several months, a nationwide survey of inspector (on-premises) manpower requirements was conducted. By using the uniform guides for the assignment of Government officers to particular plant duties, it was determined that a saving could be made. Accordingly, the inspector (on-premises) staff has been reduced through attrition, transfers to other assignments within the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, and transfers to other Service activities.

Inspections for the fiscal year aggregated 36,044, of which 26,256 related to plants and permittees other than dealers. The reduction in the number of inspections (from 38,561 and 28,066, respectively), resulted primarily from the substitution of an "inspection by selection" program for the previous "scheduled inspection" program.

Collections of past-due accounts.—On June 30, 1961, past-due accounts on hand totaled 960,053 representing $1.0 billion in unpaid taxes. This was 2 percent higher than a year ago in number of accounts and 3 percent more in dollars. The increase was due primarily to the large number of accounts which became past due during the year and which totaled 2.9 million and involved taxes of $1.5 billion. This volume was the second highest on record, exceeded only in fiscal 1958.

Some increase in the number of past-due accounts had been expected in view of anticipated normal growth factors and expanded coverage in both the audit and delinquent returns activities. The extent of the increase, however, exceeded estimates, primarily because of the unforeseen degree of the economic recession. Unemployment among wage earners made both collections and case disposals difficult. This factor, in addition to the earlier programmed increase in canvassing activity, precluded the possibility of bringing about a reduction in inventories.

Accounts closed in 1961 totaled 2.9 million in the amount of $1.5 billion, of which $1.1 billion was collected. Closing of accounts by the office collection force was responsible for 65 percent of all accounts closed compared with 62 percent in 1960. The importance of office collection cannot be overemphasized, for the extent of its success frees revenue officer time to handle the more difficult and older cases and to secure delinquent returns. Accounts with balances two years old and over were reduced to 91,924 as of June 30, 1961, compared with 134,049 on hand a year earlier.

Appeals and civil litigation.—The 14,871 protested income, profits, estate, and gift tax cases referred by district audit divisions to regional appellate divisions at the request of taxpayers was 7 percent less than the 16,001 received in 1960. This was the lowest volume of cases referred since 1956. The principal reason for the decline was the

increased emphasis on informal conference in the district audit divisions.

Disposals, though below 1960, exceeded receipts for the second consecutive year, resulting in the lowest combined pre-90-day and 90-day case inventory in four years. On June 30, 1961, such cases on hand totaled 10,922 compared with 11,832 on hand at the beginning of the year.

The number of petitions filed with the Tax Court of the United States was less than in 1960. This, coupled with more docketed case disposals than in any previous year, caused the inventory of docketed cases to decline to its lowest point since 1958.

The Supreme Court decided 10 tax cases, sustaining the Government's position in 8 cases. The circuit courts of appeals decided 261 tax cases (exclusive of bankruptcy, receivership, insolvency, compromise, and liquor cases). Of these, the Government's position was supported in 193 cases.

Taxpayers who have paid a disputed tax may sue for refund in the Court of Claims or in a U.S. district court. The district courts decided 166 cases for the Government, 192 for the taxpayer, and 39 cases partly for the Government and partly for the taxpayer. The Court of Claims decided 17 cases for the Government, 24 cases for the taxpayer, and 5 partly for each.

Major administrative improvements and changes

Savings from improvements.—The management improvement program once again made a major contribution to the efficiency and effectiveness of the Service. Through the efforts of employees at all levels in studying the Service's operations and policies tangible recurring savings of $3.7 million were realized. The incentive awards program added $755,245 which brought the grand total to $4.5 million. In addition to these recurring savings there were improvements resulting in one-time savings of $2.1 million and many other improvements of direct benefit to the Service in its operations and to the taxpayer by way of better service which, though not susceptible to measurement, were nonetheless significant.

District offices.—Anchorage, Alaska, became the first new internal revenue district office in 40 years on January 6, 1961. It is the 11th district office in the San Francisco region and raises the total in the Service to 62.

Organizational changes in the national office.—The following changes in organization were made to improve operations and provide better management control.

Administration activities were regrouped in September 1960 and placed under a newly created office of Assistant Commissioner for Administration. The new Assistant Commissioner (Administration) assumed jurisdiction over the formerly independent Reports and Public Information Divisions, as well as the Facilities Management, Personnel, and Training Divisions.

On January 1, 1961, the former Collection Division was converted into two new divisions, the Collection Division and the ADP Division. The ADP Division was given responsibility for putting in operation the ADP system and the closely related returns processing, revenue accounting, and service center operations. The new Collection Division retained responsibility for collection enforcement activities.

The International Operations Division was reorganized as the Office of International Operations in August 1960. The primary objectives were to organize district-type operations along district organization lines and to establish a planning unit (Operational Research Staff).

The two divisions under the Assistant Commissioner (Inspection) were reorganized in fiscal 1961 to provide better management and supervision and to meet growing responsibilities arising from the Service's long-range expansion programs.

Effective April 3, 1961, the Operating Facilities Division was reorganized and became the Facilities Management Division. The major purpose was to place all facilities management activities relating to field operating programs in one branch and to place in a separate branch all administrative services performed for the national office.

Personnel

The Service concentrated its personnel administration resources during the past year on four major areas: A greatly expanded college recruitment program; development of plans and procedures for redeploying employees affected by the conversion to automatic data processing; strengthening employee-management relations, including an employee opinion survey; and issuance of guides and standards for extending the "Blue Ribbon" career service program.

Employees on the rolls at the close of 1961 numbered 53,680, compared with 50,199 a year earlier. There were 3,031 employees in the national office and 50,649 in regional and district offices, and the Office of International Operations. The field service with 3,152 was the principal beneficiary of the increase of 3,481 over June 30, 1960.

An analysis of the personnel structure by type of position for fiscal 1960 and 1961 is shown in the following table.

Location and type	Number on rolls at close of fiscal year	
	1960	1961
By Location		
National office	2,702	3,031
Regional and district offices [1]	47,497	50,649
By Type		
Permanent personnel:		
Supervisory personnel	541	553
Enforcement personnel:		
Revenue officers	5,476	5,769
Office auditors	2,343	2,657
Tax examiners	4,123	4,502
Revenue agents	10,583	11,289
Special agents	1,418	1,558
Alcohol tax inspectors	392	425
Alcohol tax investigators	901	915
Storekeeper-gaugers	719	611
Total enforcement personnel	25,955	27,726
Legal personnel	533	599
Other technical personnel	4,668	5,101
Clerical personnel, messengers, and laborers [2]	16,743	17,492
Total permanent personnel	48,440	51,471
Temporary personnel	1,759	2,209
Grand total	50,199	53,680

[1] Includes Office of International Operations personnel (headquarters and field offices) numbering 307 for 1960 and 391 for 1961.

[2] Includes 4 overseas employees hired locally.

Training

With pilot automatic data processing scheduled in the Atlanta region in fiscal 1962, and necessary preparation for soon-to-follow ADP operations in other regions, the appropriate training received a high degree of emphasis. As an initial step to orient the Service's top management in the role and capabilities of ADP, an executive seminar was held in October 1960 with twenty-three top Service officials attending. Another seminar was later held in Atlanta for high officials of that region in anticipation of its ADP operation.

In view of the growth of the training program in recent years and the important role it plays in the Service's activities, a task force was appointed in April to study the entire training function and to recommend improvements.

Space and equipment

The Service reexamined its traditional office layouts to find ways of housing more employees in the space available. As a result new concepts were applied to office-furniture arrangements, and new equipment standards emerged, based on the functions performed by Service employees and the kinds of equipment actually needed for these functions. New furniture and equipment in keeping with the new standards have been satisfactorily tested and the groundwork has been laid for a revised long-range equipment program.

Cost of administration

The cost of operating the Service in 1961 was $413.3 million, including $357,000 from reimbursements, or 99.8 percent of the funds available, compared with total obligations of $363.7 million in 1960. Of the 53,345 man-years planned, 53,206 man-years, or 99.7 percent were actually realized. This is an increase of 2,159 over the 51,047 man-years realized in 1960.

The increase of $49.6 million over fiscal 1960 costs was used to finance a salary increase effective July 10, costing nearly $26 million; the Service's contribution of approximately $3 million for employees health benefit plans which also became effective July 10; an increase in automobile reimbursement allowance from 8 cents to 10 cents a mile costing about $1 million; approximately $13 million for the first step of a long-range program to strengthen enforcement and modernize returns processing through conversion to automatic data processing, including the pilot center in Atlanta; personnel promotions; and increased requirements for and costs of supplies, equipment, communications, and space.

Long-range planning

The Service's long-range plan was updated during 1961 to take account of revised workload projections, current work performance rates, and new research results. The plan provides for a Federal tax administration equipped to deal with internal revenue requirements of a growing population and a growing economy.

Long-range objectives include the modernization of returns processing through use of high-speed electronic equipment; expansion of the capacity to examine tax returns commensurate with requirements to

maintain an adequate level of voluntary compliance; increased investigative efforts aimed at tax evaders, especially racketeers; and improvement of the system to detect and secure delinquent returns. The plan also provides for prompt collection of past-due accounts arising from higher levels of tax enforcement; strengthening of enforcement-related activities such as the Appellate Division and the Office of the Chief Counsel; and the upgrading and improvement of space and equipment throughout the Service. These broad programs are scheduled over a number of years.

Advisory group

The advisory group was established in 1959 to effect better cooperation and understanding between taxpayers, tax practitioners, and the Revenue Service. Four meetings were held with officials of the Service in 1961, and discussions touched on all facets of operations. From suggestions by members numerous improvements have been made in both administration and procedures.

In keeping with the Service's commitment to the members, the terms of the first group expired in June 1961. During that month a new panel of twelve high-ranking lawyers, accountants, educators, and businessmen was appointed. Like their predecessors, they were chosen from all sections of the country and serve without compensation. The new advisory group, at their first meeting in June 1961, suggested comprehensive agenda for discussions throughout the coming year.

Internal controls

Internal audit.—In the interest of efficient administration, the Service performs an independent review and appraisal of its accounting, financial, and other operating activities. Coverage of all major field activities is required at least once each year. This includes the various segments of the 9 regional offices, 62 district directors' offices, 3 service centers, and the Office of International Operations, aggregating 252 separate units subject to audit. For the second consecutive year an internal audit was made of each of the field activities except those in Anchorage and the Atlanta service center which were created late in the year.

Internal security.—To strengthen and sustain public confidence in the voluntary self-assessment system, special emphasis is being paid to the conduct of personnel in their official relations with taxpayers and tax practitioners. Thorough, expeditious, and impartial investigations are made where there is evidence or allegation of wrongdoing on the part of employees. Applicants for employment are subjected to thorough character investigations. Involved in this area also are the investigations of enrollees and applicants for enrollment.

Over 6,000 investigations of employees and applicants for employment were completed in 1961, compared with nearly 5,000 in 1960. An expanded recruitment program was responsible for much of the increase.

Enrollment of practitioners

Lack of integrity on the part of persons enrolled to practice before the Internal Revenue Service could have a disastrous effect on revenue

614359—62——14

collections by undermining public confidence in the tax system. The Service is determined to investigate fully every incident of corrupt practice and to take swift action to discourage and eliminate further occurrences. The Director of Practice has intensified the surveillance of improper activities by enrolled practitioners. Tax practitioners have been put on notice of the Service's great concern with proper conduct in all tax matters and they and the public have been asked to assist the Service in this effort.

Office of International Finance

The Office of International Finance assists the officers of the Department in the formulation and execution of policies and programs in international financial and monetary matters.

By direction of the Secretary, the responsibilities of the Office of International Finance include the Treasury's activities in relation to international financial and monetary problems, covering such matters as the U.S. balance of payments, the convertibility of currencies, exchange rates and restrictions, and the extension of stabilization credits; gold and silver policy; the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, and the operations of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the International Development Association; foreign lending and assistance; the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; the Anglo-American Financial Agreement; the United States Exchange Stabilization Fund; and the Foreign Assets Control.

The responsibilities of the Office of International Finance also include activities of the Treasury in relation to the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems. The Secretary of the Treasury is Chairman of the Council, which was established in 1945 by the Bretton Woods Agreements Act (22 U.S.C. 286b) in order to coordinate the policies and operations of the U.S. representatives on the International Monetary Fund, and the International Bank, and of all the agencies of the Government which make or participate in making foreign loans or which engage in foreign financial, exchange, or monetary transactions. The acts authorizing U.S. membership in the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the International Development Association also provide for the coordination by the National Advisory Council of the U.S. representatives to these institutions.

The Office also acts for the Treasury on the financial aspects of international treaties, agreements, and organizations in which the United States participates, and it takes part in negotiations with foreign governments with regard to matters included within its responsibilities. It assists the Secretary on international financial aspects of problems arising in connection with his responsibilities under the Tariff Act.

The Office of International Finance advises Treasury officials and other departments and agencies of the Government concerning exchange rates and other financial problems encountered in operations involving foreign currencies. In particular, it advises the Department of State and the Department of Defense on financial matters related to their normal operations in foreign countries and on the special financial problems arising from defense preparation and military operations. In conjunction with its other activities the Office studies the financial policies of foreign countries, exchange rates, balances of payments, the flow of capital, and other related problems.

The Division of Foreign Assets Control administers certain regulations and orders issued under section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act. The Foreign Assets Control Regulations block all property in the United States in which any Communist Chinese or North Korean interest exists and prohibit all trade or other financial transactions with those areas or their nationals. The Control carries on licensing activities in connection with transactions otherwise prohibited and takes action to enforce the regulations.

The Control also administers regulations which prohibit persons in the United States from purchasing, selling, or arranging the purchase or sale of strategic commodities outside the United States for ultimate shipment to the Soviet bloc. The latter regulations supplement the export control laws administered by the Department of Commerce.

Bureau of the Mint [1]

The principal functions of the Bureau of the Mint include the manufacture of coin, both domestic and foreign; the distribution of domestic coin between the mints, the Federal Reserve Banks and branches, and the Treasurer of the United States in Washington, D.C.; the custody, processing, and movement of gold and silver bullion; the administration of the regulations issued under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, as amended (31 U.S.C. 440–446), and section 5b of the act of October 6, 1917, as amended (12 U.S.C. 95a), including the issuance and denial of licenses, the purchase of gold, and the sale of gold bullion for industrial use; the administration of silver regulations issued under the acts of July 6, 1939 (31 U.S.C. 316c), and July 31, 1946 (31 U.S.C. 316d); the manufacture of historic and special Government medals; and other technical services.

In addition to the Office of the Director of the Mint in Washington, D.C., six field institutions were in operation during the fiscal year 1961, consisting of the Philadelphia and Denver mints where coins are manufactured; the San Francisco Mint, operating as an assay office and bullion depository; the Fort Knox Gold Bullion Depository; the New York Assay Office; and the West Point Silver Bullion Depository which operates as an adjunct of the New York Assay Office.

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[1] Additional information concerning the Bureau of the Mint is contained in the separate annual report of the Director of the Mint.

Coinage

The mints manufactured 3.1 billion domestic coins during the fiscal year 1961, an increase of 19 percent over the previous year's output of 2.6 billion coins. The following table shows production of the five denominations coined during the year.

Denomination [1]	Metallic composition	Production [2]		
		Number of coins	Face value	Standard gross weight
		In millions		Short tons
1-cent pieces	Bronze (95% copper, 5% zinc and tin)	2,461.9	$24.6	8,440
5-cent pieces	Cupronickel (75% copper, 25% nickel)	210.4	10.5	1,159
Dimes	900 parts silver, 100 parts copper	305.7	30.6	842
Quarter dollars	do	74.6	18.6	514
Half dollars	do	18.5	9.2	255
Total		3,071.1	93.6	[3] 11,210

[1] No silver dollars were coined during the year; the last dollar coinage was in September 1935.
[2] Includes 2,451,800 sets of proof coins.
[3] Consists of 1,450 tons of silver, 9,048 tons of copper, 290 tons of nickel, and 422 tons of zinc and tin.

In addition to domestic coinage, the Philadelphia Mint manufactured 110.4 million coins for four foreign governments, as follows:

Government	Denomination	Metallic composition	Number of coins produced (in millions)
Dominican Republic	50 centavos	900 parts silver, 100 parts copper	0.1
	25 centavos	do	.6
Total			.7
El Salvador	5 centavos	75% copper, 25% nickel	6.0
Liberia	50 cents	900 parts silver, 100 parts copper	.7
	25 cents	do	.4
	10 cents	do	.2
	5 cents	75% copper, 25% nickel	.2
	1 cent	95% copper, 5% zinc	2.0
Total			3.5
Philippines	1 peso	900 parts silver, 100 parts copper	.1
	½ peso	do	.1
	10 centavos	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel	40.0
	5 centavos	80% copper, 20% zinc	40.0
	1 centavo	95% copper, 5% zinc	20.0
Total			100.2
Grand total			110.4

During the fiscal year 1961 the mints issued 3.1 billion domestic coins for circulation, compared with 2.7 billion coins in 1960. The six denominations issued are shown in the following table.

Denomination	Number of coins issued [1]	Face value	Gross weight
	In millions		Short tons
1-cent pieces	2,454.8	$24.5	8,416
5-cent pieces	225.5	11.3	1,243
Dimes	303.7	30.4	837
Quarter dollars	80.2	20.0	552
Half dollars	20.2	10.1	278
Silver dollars	23.7	23.7	697
Total	3,108.1	120.0	12,023

[1] Includes 2,451,619 sets of proof coins sold by the Philadelphia Mint. A set consists of five coins (1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, and 50¢ denominations).

The total stock of domestic coins, comprising the amount held in the mints and other Treasury offices, in Federal Reserve Banks, commercial banks, and in the hands of the public, is compared at the close of the past two fiscal years as follows:

Stock of U.S. coins	Face value (in millions)		
	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961	Increase, or decrease (−)
Minor coins	$559.1	$594.1	$34.9
Subsidiary silver coins	1,552.1	1,608.7	56.6
Silver dollars	487.8	487.6	[1] −.2
Total	2,599.0	2,690.3	91.3

[1] Decrease represents the amount of uncurrent (worn) silver dollars withdrawn from circulation and returned to the mints during fiscal 1961.

Gold

The three mints and the New York Assay Office received 6.0 million fine ounces of gold valued at $211.3 million during fiscal 1961. Issues of gold totaled 63.2 million ounces valued at $2,211.9 million, including sales of 2.0 million ounces valued at $69.0 million for domestic industrial, professional, and artistic use. Gold in the Fort Knox Depository amounted to 356.7 million ounces valued at $12,483.4 million throughout the year. Total holdings and transactions are shown in the following table.

Gold holdings and transactions (excluding intermint transfers [1])	Fine ounces	Value
	In millions	
Holdings on June 30, 1960	552.1	$19,322.2
Receipts	6.0	211.3
Issues	63.2	2,211.9
Holdings on June 30, 1961	494.9	17,321.5
Net decrease	57.2	2,000.7

[1] Intermint transfers amounted to 67.2 million ounces valued at $2,353.5 million during fiscal 1961.

Silver

Silver bullion transactions made at the mints, the New York Assay Office, and the West Point Depository, and beginning and end-of-year holdings of the five institutions are summarized in the following statement.

Silver bullion holdings and transactions (excluding intermint transfers [1])	Fine ounces (in millions)
Holdings on June 30, 1960	[2] 1,834.1
Receipts:	
Newly mined domestic silver, act of July 31, 1946 (31 U.S.C. 316d)	.3
Lend-lease silver from foreign governments:	
India	1.1
Pakistan	.8
Saudi Arabia	1.4
Total lend-lease silver	3.3
Recoinage bullion from uncurrent U.S. silver coins	1.1
Other miscellaneous receipts	.3
Total receipts	5.0
Issues:	
Manufactured into U.S. subsidiary silver coins	42.3
Sold under act of July 31, 1946 (31 U.S.C. 316d)	40.5
Other miscellaneous issues	(*)
Total issues	82.8
Holdings on June 30, 1961	[3] 1,756.2
Net decrease in silver bullion	77.9

*Less than 500,000.
[1] Intermint transfers, including physical and book transfers, amounted to 175.4 million ounces during fiscal 1961.
[2] Includes 1,677.1 million ounces held as security for silver certificates.
[3] Includes 1,677.3 million ounces held as security for silver certificates.

Revenue and monetary assets

Revenue deposited by the Bureau of the Mint into the general fund of the Treasury totaled $62.4 million during the fiscal year. Seigniorage on the 398.8 million subsidiary silver coins manufactured amounted to $26.9 million and on the 2,672.3 million minor coins manufactured, $28.4 million. Seigniorage on the 0.2 million ounces of silver bullion revalued from cost to monetary value as security for silver certificates amounted to $0.1 million. In addition to the $55.4 million in seigniorage, other miscellaneous deposits amounted to $7.0 million.

Monetary assets of gold and silver bullion, silver and minor coins, and other values in the six mint institutions totaled $21.7 billion at the beginning of the fiscal year and $19.6 billion at the close of the year.

United States gold and silver production and consumption

The estimates of United States gold and silver production and issues of gold and silver for domestic industrial, professional, and artistic use, made annually by the Office of the Director of the Mint, are on a calendar year basis.

Domestic gold production totaled 1,679,800 fine ounces during the calendar year 1960, compared with 1,635,000 ounces in 1959. Silver production in 1960 totaled 36,800,000 fine ounces, compared with 23,000,000 ounces in 1959.

Gold and silver issued in 1960 for domestic industrial, professional, and artistic use amounted to 3,000,000 ounces and 102,000,000 ounces, respectively, compared with 2,521,800 ounces and 101,000,000 ounces in 1959.

Management improvement

In the fiscal year 1961 the Mint's management improvement program achieved total annual recurring savings of $56,200. At the Philadelphia Mint the installation of automatic data processing equipment for the processing of proof coin orders resulted in savings of $40,000 which related to reimbursable operations. Savings of $16,200 relating to appropriation items were effected by improved coinage operations at Philadelphia and Denver, and improved refinery operations at the New York Assay Office. Appropriation savings were applied to offset partially wage increases granted to per diem employees, and increased costs of supplies and materials.

Continuing attention was given throughout the year to the incentive awards program, records management, safety, control of communication costs, and forms and reports control. Cash awards amounting to $580 were granted to employees for suggestions resulting in savings of $9,382 per year and intangible benefits.

Bureau of Narcotics [1]

The Bureau of Narcotics is responsible for the prevention, investigation, and detection of violations of the Federal narcotic and marihuana laws.

The principal objectives of the Bureau are: To suppress the illicit traffic in such drugs and thus avoid the spread of addiction; to control the legitimate manufacture and distribution of narcotic medicines and prevent their diversion for addiction purposes; to cooperate, through the State Department, with other governments in control of the international drug traffic and the discharge of the obligations of the United States under the several narcotics conventions and protocols; and to cooperate with the several States in narcotic drug legislation and local law enforcement.

Law enforcement

To suppress the illicit traffic the Bureau concentrates its efforts as far as possible on: Eliminating foreign sources of supply of clandestine drugs and preventing their smuggling into the United States; detecting and preventing illicit interstate traffic; detecting and eliminating wholesale traffic within the States; and cooperating with State and local officials to eliminate retail peddling and promote the treatment and cure of addicts.

In foreign countries investigation, surveillance, and negotiation are undertaken to detect and locate narcotic drugs intended for illicit traffic and prevent their entrance into this country. During the fiscal year 1961 through cooperation with the Canadian, French, Greek, Italian, Lebanese, Mexican, Swiss, Syrian, and Turkish Governments large quantities of crude, semiprocessed, and finished products destined for the United States were seized, leading in some instances to the closing of large clandestine laboratories. The lines of supply of heroin

[1] Further information is available in the separate report of the Bureau of Narcotics entitled, *Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs for the Year Ended December 31, 1960.*

originating in Communist China were further disrupted, and the Bureau continued its guard against the huge supplies of opium and heroin which are available in that area.

The Narcotic Control Act of 1956 (21 U.S.C. 174) continues to be an important and effective aid in discouraging the illicit traffic in the United States, as reflected in the longer sentences imposed. For unregistered narcotic violators the average sentence per conviction was 6 years 6 months in 1961 as compared with 3 years 7 months in fiscal 1956, the last year preceding enactment of this law; and for marihuana violators the average was 5 years 2 months as compared with 3 years 4 months in 1956. In jurisdictions where the policy of heavier sentences applies, continued stiffening of penalties is acting as a steadily increasing deterrent to illicit traffic.

In its enforcement activities during the year the Bureau seized a total of 157,358 grams of narcotics as compared with 74,444 grams in 1960. Seizures of marihuana amounted to 620,437 grams bulk and 776 cigarettes as compared with 1,529,722 grams bulk and 731 cigarettes in 1960.

Number of violations of the narcotic and marihuana laws reported during the fiscal year 1961 with their dispositions and penalties

	Narcotic laws				Marihuana laws	
	Registered persons		Nonregistered persons		Nonregistered persons	
	Federal Court	State Court	Federal Court	State Court	Federal Court	State Court
Pending July 1, 1960	11		935		100	
Reported during 1961 [1]	5		1,481		163	
Total to be disposed of [1]	16		2,416		263	
Convicted	5	1	880	330	83	55
Acquitted	—	—	29	10	2	1
Dropped	5	1	205	57	23	15
Total disposed of [1]	12		1,511		179	
Pending June 30, 1961 [1]	4		905		84	
Sentences imposed	*Yrs.* 20; *Mos.* ------	*Yrs.* 5; *Mos.* ------	*Yrs.* 5,731; *Mos.* 1	*Yrs.* 1,254; *Mos.* 6	*Yrs.* 429; *Mos.* ------	*Yrs.* 217; *Mos.* 8
Fines imposed	$8,000	$3,020	$112,181	$7,105	$503	$3,550
Average sentence per conviction:	*Yrs.* / *Mos.*	*Yrs.* / *Mos.*	*Yrs.* / *Mos.*	*Yrs.* / *Mos.*	*Yrs.* / *Mos.*	*Yrs.* / *Mos.*
1961	4 / ------	5 / ------	6 / 6	3 / 10	5 / 2	3 / 11
1960	2 / 10	4 / ------	6 / 8	3 / 11	5 / 4	4 / 8
Average fine per conviction:						
1961	$1,600	$3,020	$127	$21	$6	$64
1960	1,000	------------	166	30	85	36

[1] All violations reported and disposed of during 1961 were Federal cases, that is, those made by Federal officers working independently. There were no joint cases (those made by Federal and State officers working in cooperation).

The number of violations of the narcotic laws reported by Federal narcotic enforcement officers is shown in the preceding table. Violations by persons registered to engage in legitimate narcotic and marihuana activities are shown separately from those by persons who were not qualified by registration to possess or handle the drugs.

Control of manufacture and medical distribution

In its control of the legitimate trade the Bureau issues permits for imports of the crude materials, for exports of finished drugs, and for the intransit movement of narcotic drugs and preparations passing through the United States from one foreign country to another. It supervises the manufacture and distribution of narcotic medicines within the country and has authority to license the growing of opium poppies to meet the medicinal needs of the country if and when their production should become in the public interest.

Under the Narcotics Manufacturing Act of 1960 (21 U.S.C. 501–517, 26 U.S.C. 4702, 4731) the Bureau determines, in the interest of public health and safety, what narcotic drugs shall be manufactured and used by establishing "basic classes" for those which are authorized. It licenses the manufacture of such drugs and fixes annual manufacturing quotas for each producer, thus keeping total production within predetermined medical and scientific requirements. Under that act the Bureau, with the assistance of an Advisory Committee, also classifies narcotic drugs and their pharmaceutical preparations into various control categories, applying to each category that degree of control which is found to be warranted by its risk of addiction or abuse.

The importation, manufacture, and distribution of opium and coca leaves and their derivatives are subjected to a system of quotas and allocations designed to insure their proper distribution for medical needs. During the year, 100,354 kilograms of raw opium were imported fiom Burma, Turkey, and India, and 132,340 kilograms of coca leaves were imported from Peru to meet medical requirements for opium derivatives and cocaine and to supply nonnarcotic coca flavoring extracts. The latter were obtained as a byproduct from the same leaves from which the cocaine was simultaneously extracted.

The quantity of narcotic drugs exported during 1961 was more than twice that exported during 1960. The export total, however, has never been significant in comparison with the quantity used within the United States. Principally because of the large medical consumption of pethidine, codeine, and papaverine, the manufacture of narcotics continued extensive.

There were 1,671 thefts of narcotics, amounting to 65,406 grams, reported during 1961 from persons authorized to handle the drugs as compared with 1,446 thefts amounting to 52,500 grams in 1960.

Almost all of the approximately 337,910 persons registered to engage in lawful narcotic and marihuana activities were employed in the manufacture, wholesale or retail distribution, or dispensing or prescribing of narcotic drugs for legitimate medical uses. As industrial and scientific users of narcotic substances are few in number, the quantities used for these purposes are insignificant.

International cooperation

For each calendar year the Bureau submits to appropriate agencies of the United Nations advance estimates of requirements for each basic drug covered by the several international conventions, and after the year has ended, full and complete statistics of their manufacture, distribution, imports, exports, and stocks. It applies a system of import, export, and intransit permits which conforms to the requirements of these conventions as well as to our own Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act. It exchanges, direct with the narcotics control authorities of other governments, information relating to movements of drugs under such permits, as well as information relating to illicit traffickers and illicit movements of narcotics between countries. Through the State Department the Bureau cooperates in matters of narcotic policy with other governments and with the United Nations. The Commissioner of Narcotics is the United States Representative on the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which meets annually to review the work of the various international agencies concerned with narcotics and to make recommendations on narcotic matters to the Economic and Social Council.

An agreement to limit the production of opium to world medical and scientific needs was signed at the United Nations on June 23, 1953, and approved by the United States Senate August 20, 1954. The approval was followed by Senate Resolution 290 of June 14, 1956, urging other governments also to ratify. This Protocol requires the ratifications of 25 states including any three of seven named producing countries and any three of nine named manufacturing countries. As of June 30, 1961, 39 ratifications had been deposited including six from manufacturing countries and two from producing countries. When one additional producing state has deposited its ratification the Protocol will become effective and should then accomplish a much further reduction in the amount of opium available to the illicit traffic.

Cooperation with States and municipalities

Excellent cooperation continues among Federal, State, and municipal narcotic law enforcement agencies in the exchange of law enforcement information and in local law enforcement activities. Many types of minor violations and routine inspections formerly handled by the Bureau are now referred to local or State authorities for investigation and prosecution, or are investigated jointly with them.

The names of 46,936 active addicts, many of which were reported by State and municipal agencies, were recorded in the Bureau's central index as of June 30, 1961.

Scope of activities

The scope of the Bureau's operations continues to enlarge as additional drugs are made subject to the narcotic laws. Opium and coca leaves and their derivatives have been under national control since 1915. Marihuana has been under control since 1937. Isonipecaine, a synthetic known more generally as meperidine and internationally as pethidine, was brought under control in 1944; and under the act of March 8, 1946 (26 U.S.C. 4731(g)), 42 other synthetic narcotics have been brought under control through administrative procedures provided by the act.

Internationally, opium, coca leaves, marihuana, and their more important derivatives have been under control by the terms of the Opium Conventions of 1912, 1925, and 1931. In addition, under Article II of the 1931 Convention and the international Protocol of November 19, 1948, nine secondary derivatives of opium and 45 synthetic drugs have been found by the World Health Organization to have addicting qualities similar to morphine or cocaine and have been brought under the controls provided by the treaties.

Training schools

The Bureau's narcotics training school, staffed by 20 experts in narcotic law enforcement, has now graduated 707 State and municipal law enforcement officers representing 322 separate agencies from 45 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Seventy-two foreign law enforcement officers, representing 32 separate agencies, from Afghanistan, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Ceylon, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Lebanon, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, and Venezuela also have attended. Twenty-one narcotic agents attended the Treasury Law Enforcement School during the year and three attended its Technical Equipment Operators' School. Thirty-eight employees were paid cash awards totaling $11,450 under the incentive awards program for adopted suggestions or special acts and services.

Management improvement

During the fiscal year the Bureau completed the changeover from the complicated avoirdupois system of pounds, ounces, and grains to the simpler metric system of kilograms, grams, and milligrams for manufacturers' reporting and accounting for narcotic drugs. The reporting of wholesalers' monthly returns and annual inventories was also simplified in a manner that saves these registrants thousands of man-hours annually in their preparation. Improvements have been made in methods of accumulating data for export statistics and their more prompt reporting to international authorities. Automatic accounting equipment has been installed to increase the efficiency of payroll operations.

United States Coast Guard

The United States Coast Guard is responsible for enforcing Federal laws on navigable waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. These laws govern navigation, shipping, and other maritime operations, and the related protection of life and property. The Service also promotes the safety of merchant vessels, and designs, installs, maintains, and operates aids to maritime navigation for commerce and the Armed Forces. By training and maintaining an adequate Reserve force, the Coast Guard fulfills a further responsibility which consists of maintaining a state of readiness to operate as a specialized service of the Navy in time of war or national emergency. The primary duties of the Service are defined in Title 14 of the United States Code.

Search and rescue operations

The responsibility for coordinating search and rescue operations in the Western Atlantic and most of the Pacific Ocean is vested in the Coast Guard. Some typical examples of assistance rendered during the fiscal year follow.

Aircraft ditching.—On July 14, 1960, a Northwest Airlines DC–7C aircraft carrying 58 persons reported that it would be forced to ditch in Philippine waters because of fuselage damage and an engine fire resulting from the loss of a propeller. An air search, coordinated by the Coast Guard, was made in the vicinity of the Polillo Islands. After sighting four life rafts, a Coast Guard UF aircraft landed and rescued 23 survivors. Thirty-four others were rescued by a Navy P5M plane, which also recovered from the water the body of the only fatality.

Ship collision.—Early in the morning of October 22, 1960, the S.S. *Alcoa Corsair* was beached after being severely damaged in a collision with the S.S. *Lorenzo Marcello* near the mouth of the Mississippi River. Although the *Lorenzo Marcello* had no casualties and could proceed to New Orleans, the *Alcoa Corsair* had eight fatalities, nine injured, and one missing. Four of the critically injured were removed by a Coast Guard helicopter. The remaining injured crewmen were ferried ashore to waiting ambulances by Coast Guard boats and other craft.

Midair collision.—In the New York City area on December 16, 1960, a United Airlines DC–8 with 83 passengers aboard collided with a TWA Super Constellation carrying 42. Coast Guard helicopters working with Army, Navy, and New York Police Force aircraft transported injured passengers from the Constellation, which crashed on Staten Island, to a nearby hospital. Coast Guard vessels also searched the New York harbor area and recovered debris for the Civil Aeronautics Board to assist in determining the cause of the mishap.

Tanker broken in two.—On December 21, 1960, the Coast Guard received a report that the tanker *Pine Ridge* with 37 crewmen aboard was breaking in two about 120 miles off Cape Hatteras. Coast Guard aircraft and vessels were dispatched to the scene together with nearby merchant vessels. Naval vessels, including the aircraft carrier *Valley Forge*, were made available when needed. A Coast Guard UF–2G plane on the scene observed that the bow section of the *Pine Ridge* had capsized throwing crewmen overboard, while the stern section remained afloat and upright. The tanker *Artemis*, on-scene, attempted to rescue the seamen who were thrown in the water, but was rebuffed by mountainous seas. Liferafts and emergency equipment were air-dropped, and helicopters from the *Valley Forge* removed 28 survivors from the stern section. A widespread air and surface search was made for nine missing crewmen and the bow section, but only debris and lifejackets were found.

A statistical summary of search and rescue assistance for the fiscal year 1961 follows.

Rescue operations	By aviation units	By vessels	By other equipment	Total
Vessels assisted:				
Refloated (number)	83	202	1,625	1,910
Towed (number)	379	2,219	8,666	11,264
Otherwise aided (number)	1,004	1,063	3,454	5,521
Property involved (value including cargo)				$627,394,900
Miles towed				119,696
Aircraft assisted:				
Escorted (number)	383	2	5	390
Otherwise aided (number)	168	44	179	391
Property involved (value including cargo)				$1,090,937,500
Miles escorted				61,883
Persons assisted	668	403	1,705	2,776
Miscellaneous assisted (floods, forest fires, etc.)	87	159	1,015	1,261
Attempts to assist (no physical assistance rendered)	1,874	1,535	5,413	8,822
Persons involved (number):				
Rescued				2,806
Medical assistance furnished				2,392
Other assistance				79,199
Miscellaneous property involved (value)				$16,991,000

Marine inspection and allied safety measures

Through December 30, 1960, 2,218,487 boats had been numbered by 40 States administering motorboat numbering systems approved by the Coast Guard. An additional 231,997 were numbered by the Coast Guard itself for those States not having approved systems.

During the calendar year 1960, reportable accidents involving 3,785 pleasure craft resulted in 819 fatalities, 929 injuries, and property damage estimated at $3,192,100. Details on the Coast Guard program to promote marine safety for pleasure boating were published in a statistical report entitled *Recreational Boating in the United States*, released on May 1, 1961.

Since June 1, 1958, some 4,350 small passenger vessels have been covered by the inspection and certification provisions of the act of May 10, 1956 (46 U.S.C. 390 a–g).

There were 3,700 marine casualties reported and investigated, 7 of which were considered major and were investigated by marine boards of investigation. The inquiries of these boards disclosed that there were 156 fatalities from vessel casualties, 167 from personal accidents, and 229 from miscellaneous causes. The two most serious vessel mishaps are described in an earlier part of the report as search and rescue operations.

A digest of certain marine inspection activities for the fiscal year follows.

Inspection activities	Number of vessels or actions	Gross tonnage
Inspections for certification, U.S. and foreign	[1] 5,433	11,301,814
Drydockings	5,810	13,654,872
Reinspections	6,204	8,201,551
Miscellaneous inspections	22,801	
Factory inspections	607,245	
Merchant vessel plans reviewed	32,300	
Violations of navigation and vessel inspection laws	[2] 11,412	

[1] Includes 591 initial inspections to obtain first certificates.
[2] As of April 30, 1961.

The Merchant Marine Council held seven regular meetings and one public hearing during the year. As a result of their deliberations, numerous amendments to merchant marine safety regulations were promulgated.

In the interest of promoting marine safety the Coast Guard participated in numerous meetings and conferences throughout the year, one of which was the National Safety Council's Exposition in Chicago, Ill. The Coast Guard also established a coordinating panel to assist and advise the Commandant concerning rules of the road. A conference of marine inspection officers assigned to Coast Guard district offices was held to promote greater uniformity in the administration of merchant marine safety functions. One million copies of the pamphlet *Pleasure Craft,* containing useful information for motorboat owners, were distributed to the public during the year. The *Recreational Boating Guide,* a publication written to assist the novice boatman, has also had wide distribution. For the fourth consecutive year the Coast Guard received the National Safety Council's Award of Merit for the monthly magazine *Proceedings of the Merchant Marine Council,* a publication intended to increase interest in marine safety.

The Coast Guard recently established a special staff to devote full time to activities involving international maritime safety. A principal function of this staff will be to work closely with the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

Merchant marine personnel.—During the fiscal year, 63,522 documents were issued to merchant marine personnel, and Coast Guard shipping commissioners supervised the execution of 7,997 sets of shipping articles involving 522,429 individual transactions relating to the shipment and discharge of seamen.

Merchant marine investigating sections in major U.S. ports and merchant marine details in foreign ports investigated 13,183 cases involving negligence, incompetence, and misconduct. Charges were preferred and hearings conducted before civilian examiners in 1,053 of these cases. Security checks were made of 16,540 persons desiring employment on merchant vessels.

Law enforcement

To provide law enforcement and educational facilities for remote areas, 20 mobile boarding units were established in fiscal 1961. The units travel from one water area to another in order to examine boats for compliance with Federal boating laws and to conduct courses for the public.

The following statistics reflect the volume of enforcement work by the Coast Guard during the fiscal year.

Vessels boarded	152, 441
Waterfront facilities inspected	24, 254
Reported violations of:	
Motorboat Act	25, 125
Port security regulations	714
Oil Pollution Act	462
Other laws	498

Explosives:	
Loading permits issued	801
Loadings supervised	701
Tons covered by issued permits	116, 601
Other hazardous cargoes inspected	7, 465
Anchorage violations	23

Cooperation with other Federal agencies

The Coast Guard performed services for other Federal agencies as follows:

Alcohol Tax Unit, Treasury (aircraft days)	27
Coast and Geodetic Survey (aerial surveys days)	138
Fish and Wildlife (censuses taken)	220
Weather Bureau:	
Reports furnished	84, 490
Warnings disseminated	19, 299

Aids to navigation

On June 30, 1961, there were 40,833 aids to navigation maintained in the navigable waters of the United States, its Territories and possessions, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and at overseas bases. A summary of those maintained at the close of each of the last two fiscal years follows.

Navigation aids	1960	1961
	Number	
Loran transmitters	[1] 62	[2] 68
Radiobeacons	196	194
Fog signals (except sound buoys)	571	575
Lights (including lightships)	10, 468	10, 513
Daybeacons	5, 787	6, 023
Buoys:		
Lighted (including sound)	3, 493	3, 478
Unlighted sound	362	362
Unlighted metal	13, 753	14, 169
River type	4, 580	5, 333
Spar	474	118
Total	39, 746	40, 833

[1] Includes three experimental loran-B stations and three experimental loran-C stations.
[2] Includes three experimental loran-C stations.

Ocean stations

The Coast Guard continued to maintain four ocean stations in the North Atlantic and two in the North Pacific during the fiscal year. These ships, during their cruises of approximately 494,431 miles, provided meteorological, navigational, and communication services for air and marine commerce, and collected various scientific data.

International ice patrol

The international ice patrol, operating between February 20 and June 27, 1961, employed reconnaissance aircraft, radio station facilities, and an oceanographic vessel. The iceberg distribution was found to be relatively light.

Bering Sea patrol

Between May 22 and September 30, 1960, the U.S.C.G.C. *Storis* and U.S.C.G.C. *Northwind* traveled 17,464 miles in conducting the Bering Sea patrol. This patrol is concerned principally with law enforcement, search and rescue, aids to navigation, logistics, and the furnishing of medical and dental treatment to Alaskan natives.

Coast Guard intelligence

During the year, 2,765 full or limited investigations were made, involving security, criminal law enforcement, and complaints. In addition the following investigations were made for security and screening purposes: 11,553 military national agency checks, 19,668 merchant marine documents and licenses, and 14,738 port security cards.

Facilities, equipment, construction, and development

Floating units.—At the close of fiscal 1961, the Coast Guard had in active commission 179 cutters, 75 patrol boats, 28 lightships, 38 harbor tugs, and 12 buoy boats. The patrol boat fleet included 17 newly constructed 82-foot steel vessels. Two pusher-barge (combination type) buoy tenders were also built as replacements for overage and obsolete ships. Fixed structures are being built to replace two lightships that have had over 50 years of active service. Coast Guard floating units cruised a total of 2,925,443 miles during fiscal 1961.

Shore establishments.—A modernization of the standard 30-foot utility boat has resulted in a 30 percent increase in speed, and construction of a prototype 44-foot motor lifeboat was begun. On a trial basis a houseboat is being used as a seasonal search and rescue facility on the Great Lakes. Six light stations were converted from manned to automatic, unmanned operation and four small light attendant stations were consolidated. Seven port security units were disestablished during the year as the result of a change in emphasis.

Aviation and aircraft.—The Coast Guard operated a total of 133 aircraft, including 37 helicopters, during the fiscal year. In exchange for an equal number of type SA–16A aircraft 11 P5M seaplanes were transferred to the Department of Defense, and two SC–130B planes were acquired as replacements for R5D aircraft. Additionally, arrangements were made with the Navy to borrow six HO4S helicopters to relieve a Coast Guard shortage pending new procurement. Coast Guard aircraft flew 27,376 sorties during the fiscal year, accumulating a total of 104,607 operating hours.

Communications.—To provide for more effective coordination of distress cases, particularly those involving aircraft, private line telephone systems have been leased in two additional districts to connect major Coast Guard, Air Force, and Navy commands having important search and rescue capabilities.

Engineering developments

Aeronautical engineering.—Procurement of type HUS–1G helicopters has been terminated because of various deficiencies. Two of these models were lost in crashes caused by unexplained power failures.

Further helicopter procurement will await careful evaluation of models now available. Eleven SA–16 twin engine amphibious aircraft obtained from the Air Force will be converted to type UF–2G, the standard Coast Guard search and rescue plane, which can be operated much more economically than the P5M aircraft which it will replace.

Civil engineering.—Major projects started in the fiscal year included the construction of two offshore light stations to replace lightships at Buzzards Bay, Mass., and Brenton Reef, R.I., and the erection of a modern lighthouse as a replacement for the one located at Charleston, S.C.

Two new chains of overseas loran stations, consisting of six transmitters and two monitors, were completed and additions were made to existing chains.

Electronics engineering.—A new device which converts radar picture coordinates to television picture coordinates has undergone a successful engineering feasibility test. An operational evaluation of this device as an aid to navigation is scheduled for fiscal year 1962.

Naval engineering.—Sixteen obsolescent, wooden hulled 83-foot patrol boats were replaced with diesel-powered, steel-hulled 82-foot boats. A 210-foot cutter has been designed to replace aging 125-foot and 165-foot vessels. The cutters of the new class, the construction of which will start in the next fiscal year, will be powered by diesel-gas turbine plants and will have helicopter carrying capability. Laminated fiberglass is being used in the construction of thirty new 30-foot and seven 40-foot utility boats. The construction of six additional pusher-barge combinations has been authorized for aids to navigation work, and six 65-foot steel harbor tugs are to be built to replace obsolescent, wooden hulled tugs now in use.

Testing and development.—An evaluation is being made of a method for purifying sea water. Propane-fueled, thermoelectric power sources for buoys are under study, and two isotopic-fueled thermoelectric power sources are being manufactured for the Coast Guard by the Atomic Energy Commission. During the fiscal year progress was also made in the study of corrosion protection systems for the hulls of vessels.

International Lighthouse Conference.—The Coast Guard was host to the Sixth International Technical Conference on Lighthouses and Other Aids to Navigation, held in Washington, D.C., in September 1960. Two hundred representatives from 36 countries attended.

Coast Guard Reserve

An extensive training program of two-weeks active duty was carried out during the fiscal year for some 11,680 reservists, and an estimated 60 officers and 2,540 enlisted men entered active duty for six-months' training.

Eight new organized Reserve units were commissioned, which brought the total units to 228. Some 14,200 officers and enlisted men are attached to these units and participate in the annual 48-drill schedule.

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Personnel

The following table enumerates the Coast Guard personnel as of June 30, 1960 and 1961.

Personnel	1960	1961
	Number	
Military personnel:		
Commissioned officers	3,011	3,061
Chief warrant officers	676	812
Warrant officers	333	205
Cadets	405	385
Enlisted men	26,191	27,100
Total	30,616	31,563
Civilian personnel:		
Salaried (General Service)	2,379	2,477
Wageboard	2,187	2,219
Lamplighters	224	220
Total (exclusive of vacancies)	4,790	4,916
Ready reservists:		
Officers	3,577	3,650
Enlisted men	27,907	27,399
Total	31,484	31,049

The following table shows the changes in the numbers of officers on active duty as of June 30, 1960 and 1961. The net gain of 47 was sufficient to meet the increased commitments at the beginning of fiscal 1962.

Officers	1960	1961
	Number	
Additions of commissioned officers:		
Coast Guard Academy graduates	137	119
Officer Candidate School graduates	172	204
Reserve officers called to active duty	12	17
Former merchant marine officers appointed	10	5
Total	331	345
Losses of commissioned officers:		
Regular [1]	121	88
Reserve (on completion of obligated service)	112	210
Total	233	298
Net gain	98	47

[1] Through retirements, resignations, revocations, and deaths.

Recruiting and training.—Fifty-five main recruiting stations and approximately 47 substations were manned by 249 recruiters. Of the 19,885 applicants for enlistment in the regular Coast Guard, 6,102 were enlisted. The Reserve received 6,204 applications and enlisted 3,351. The Receiving Center, Cape May, N.J., trained 4,554 recruits and the Receiving Center, Alameda, Calif., an additional 1,685.

Training for foreign visitors.—Approximately 179 visitors from 33 foreign countries, under the sponsorship of other Government agencies, were extended the use of Coast Guard facilities for training in aids to navigation, loran, search and rescue procedures, merchant

marine safety, vessel inspection, port security, law enforcement, and aircraft, etc.

Coast Guard education program.—The education and training programs participated in and sponsored by the Service are summarized for 1960 and 1961 as follows:

Education and training programs	1960	1961
	Number	
Coast Guard Academy:		
Applications	4,393	5,128
Applications approved	4,345	5,101
Appointments	223	224
Cadets	400	385
Graduates (bachelor of science degrees)	137	119
Officer Candidate School graduates	172	262
Enlisted men graduated from basic petty officer schools:		
Coast Guard	1,549	1,487
Navy and other	294	394
Total graduates of basic petty officer schools	1,843	1,881
Advanced schools (Navy and other)	626	1,023
Specialized courses (Service and civilian schools)	234	382
Coast Guard Institute courses completed	6,178	6,107
United States Armed Forces Institute courses completed	294	253
Naval correspondence schools courses completed	4,302	2,641
Other training:		
Postgraduate (officers)	77	52
Entered flight (officers)	34	47
Helicopter pilot, 8-week (aviators)	25	25
Training (C-130B aircraft)	22	20
Short term specialized courses	209	289
Off duty courses at civilian schools (officers)	178	230

Public Health Service support.—On June 30, 1961, there were 92 Public Health Service personnel on duty with the Coast Guard serving at 22 shore stations and aboard ships assigned to ocean stations, the Bering Sea patrol, and arctic and antarctic operations.

Personnel safety program.—The injury-producing accident rate increased during 1960 for both military and civilian Coast Guard personnel. In spite of this increase the accident ratio over the past several years has had a downward trend.

Fiscal and supply management

Uniform supply procedures and organization have been adopted throughout the Service during the fiscal year. This uniformity has not only resulted in savings, but also has simplified the task of training supply personnel. Through arrangements with the General Services Administration and the Department of Defense, the Coast Guard now has direct access to the excess and long supply stocks of the military services. This is expected to result in more effective use of surplus material, since the Coast Guard will be able to obtain excess stocks several months earlier than in previous years. The Coast Guard has also arranged to dispose of its excess materials through Department of Defense consolidated sales activities, thus enabling faster and more economical disposal through established military sales outlets.

Coast Guard Auxiliary

The primary purpose of this voluntary, nonmilitary organization is the promotion of boating safety. Functioning in some 573 communities, the Auxiliary conducts public instruction courses in basic

seamanship and safe boat handling, which had an enrollment of 108,041 during the fiscal year. The Auxiliary also made 113,962 courtesy examinations of motorboats, assisted the Coast Guard in patrolling 842 regattas, and cooperated in answering 3,150 calls for assistance. On June 30, 1961, the organization had 20,747 members and 13,391 facilities consisting of boats, aircraft, and radio stations in 713 flotillas.

Funds available, obligations, and balances

The following table shows the amount of funds available for the Coast Guard during the fiscal year 1961, and the amounts of obligations and unobligated balances.

	Funds available [1]	Net total obligations	Unobligated balances [2]
Appropriated funds:			
Operating expenses	$205,000,000	$204,454,768	$545,232
Reserve training	16,000,000	15,919,547	80,453
Retired pay	30,000,000	29,980,505	19,495
Acquisition, construction, and improvements	34,661,002	23,886,565	10,774,437
Total appropriated funds	285,661,002	274,241,385	11,419,617
Reimbursements:			
Operating expenses	30,973,244	30,973,244	
Acquisition, construction, and improvements	33,753,434	18,666,335	15,087,099
Total reimbursements	64,726,678	49,639,579	15,087,099
Trust fund, U.S. Coast Guard gift fund	17,840	6,602	11,238
Grand total	350,405,520	323,887,566	26,517,954

[1] Funds available include unobligated balances brought forward from prior year appropriations as follows:

Acquisition, construction, and improvements:	
Appropriated funds	$4,661,002
Reimbursements	12,290,349
U.S. Coast Guard gift fund	7,683

[2] Unobligated balance of $25,861,536 under the acquisition, construction, and improvement appropriation remains available for obligation in the fiscal year 1962. These funds are programmed for obligation in fiscal 1962 for the following general purposes:

	Coast Guard projects	*Department of Defense projects*
For projects deferred in fiscal 1961 to be subsequently accomplished	$4,661,100	$9,805,500
For completion of projects started in fiscal 1961	6,113,337	5,281,599
Total	10,774,437	15,087,099

Management improvement

Management improvement in fiscal 1961 again proved its worth as a means of reducing costs and furthering efficiency in the Coast Guard. From this program total savings for the year were estimated at $3,234,000, an increase of 60 percent over the previous 12-month period. Of this total, some $2,200,000 is credited to the military and civilian incentive awards programs, which are closely linked to the management improvement effort.

Numerous management reviews were undertaken during fiscal 1961, including studies of various functions in the Office of Personnel. A major management survey is scheduled to get underway shortly after the start of fiscal 1962. This will involve an extensive study of the Coast Guard's systems of information on financial management.

The benefits realized from management improvement have enabled the Service to make more effective use of its manpower, facilities, and equipment.

United States Savings Bonds Division

Fiscal 1961 marked the twenty-sixth year of continuous sale of U.S. savings bonds, a nonmarketable security sold in denominations as low as $25. Series E and Series H are the only savings bonds currently being sold. Series E bonds, which marked their twentieth anniversary during the fiscal year, have been on sale since May 1941, while the sale of Series H bonds began in June 1952.

The primary responsibility of the U.S. Savings Bonds Division is to promote the sale and retention of U.S. savings bonds and the sale of savings stamps. Comparatively small in staff, the Division concentrates its activities on planning and directing the sales promotional efforts of a large corps of volunteers. These volunteers comprise thousands of public-spirited men and women who serve as a sales promotional force and as issuing agents. Over the years they have been primarily responsible for the success of the savings bond program.

Thousands of banks and other financial institutions sell savings bonds without compensation. As a public service, private industry finances advertising time and space costs of the program, which amount to an annual cost of more than $50 million. The promotional costs of payroll savings campaigns in various businesses and industries, as well as the operational costs of the plans, are likewise borne by the businessmen of the Nation. Thanks to this nationwide volunteer support the promotional cost of the savings bond program to the Government is only slightly over one dollar for every one thousand dollars of E and H bonds sold.

For the average investor who desires a riskless investment, savings bonds have an advantage over marketable securities, since they are free from market fluctuations in price. After short initial holding periods, an investor may redeem his bonds at prescribed redemption values. This contract permitting him to obtain in cash the amount of his original investment and any interest that might have accrued, not only at maturity date but also throughout the life of the security, is an important and valuable feature for many individual savers. In this respect the savings bond is similar to a private savings account. The purchaser of a savings bond, however, has the assurance that the investment return is guaranteed for the full term of the bond, whereas the savings account interest or dividend rate may be revised at the option of the savings institution. The graduated interest return on savings bonds, depending upon length of retention, was designed to encourage longer-term holdings. All E and H bonds dated June 1, 1959, and thereafter pay 3¾ percent per annum compounded semiannually if held to maturity. The initial maturity term for the E bond is 7 years, 9 months, for the H bond, 10 years.

Series E bonds also are attractive to many investors in that payment of income tax on interest accruals may be postponed until the bonds are redeemed or reach final maturity, whichever is earlier. With the 10-year maturity extension which has been granted to all E bonds, and a second 10-year extension given to bonds bought between May 1941 and May 1949, many holders can postpone redemptions until a time of life when they may be in a lower tax bracket, or not subject to any tax.

In addition, since January 1, 1960, holders of all outstanding Series E and J bonds and certain Series F bonds have been permitted to exchange them for current income Series H bonds. Payment of taxes on the interest increments on the old bonds may be deferred until the H bonds issued in exchange are finally redeemed, or until the taxable year of final maturity, whichever is earlier.

Another protective feature of savings bonds is that they are issued in registered form only and are replaced by the Treasury in the event of destruction or loss.

Since its inception the savings bond program has proved to be a vital instrument in promoting nationwide thrift and regular saving on the part of millions of Americans. The payroll savings plan has been particularly effective in developing the thrift habit among the Nation's wage earners and in channeling systematic savings into Series E bonds, the most popular Government security. More than eight million Americans at work in industry and Government participate in payroll savings programs. They account for more than 40 percent of current E and H bond purchases.

The best assurance of sound Government finance is widespread ownership of the public debt by genuine savers, outside the commercial banking system. The sale of E and H bonds to persons who buy them with money saved from earnings is the most successful way the Treasury has found during the postwar period to increase the amount of the debt in the hands of long-term savers. Such sales contribute to the maintenance of price stability and a sound dollar.

At the close of fiscal 1961, Series E and H bonds outstanding reached more than $43.8 billion, a $13.5 billion increase in this program over the amount of E bonds outstanding at the end of calendar 1946. They now represent 15 percent of the total public debt outstanding as compared with 12 percent in December 1946. Of the $43.8 billion outstanding on June 30, 1961, $17.8 billion, or more than 40 percent, are E bonds which have gone beyond their first maturity of ten years from issue date.

The E and H bond sales and redemption picture showed significant improvement in fiscal 1961. The cash value of E and H bonds outstanding, including the automatic accrual of interest on Series E bonds, gained $1.1 billion during the year, the largest growth in any one-year period since 1956. Total cash sales amounted to $4.5 billion and were 4 percent above those in fiscal 1960. Cash sales were 2 percent higher in the first half of fiscal 1961 (July–December 1960) and 5 percent more in the second half than sales in the corresponding periods a year earlier. Moreover, from January–June 1961 the volume of E and H bonds outstanding increased $668 million, which was more than four times the increase during the same period in fiscal 1960. Gross redemptions of the two series of $4.6 billion during fiscal 1961 represented the lowest amount in six years and were 16 percent below redemptions in fiscal 1960.

The sale of savings stamps also continues to be an important part of the Treasury's efforts to promote thrift and channel individuals' savings into Government bonds. Through their purchase students and other savers are able to buy savings bonds on the installment plan. The sale of savings stamps in fiscal 1961 amounted to $18.4

million, 5 percent below the preceding year. The sales volume represented purchases of 107 million stamps.

Management improvement

Headed by a National Director and an Assistant National Director, the U.S. Savings Bonds Division is composed of three principal branches: Sales, Planning, and Advertising and Promotion. The chiefs of these three branches, together with the National Director and Assistant National Director, comprise the Division's management committee whose main purpose is the improvement of services by the Division.

Constant attention is given to improvement in operations, organization, and the use and distribution of manpower. During the year 5 positions were abolished with savings of $33,200 annually.

Stricter controls over the distribution of electrotype plates, which commenced during 1960, have been expanded through a survey of industrial publications to determine whether some could use proofs instead of electrotype plates to reproduce savings bonds advertisements in their publications. This resulted in a further saving of about $3,500 a year.

The Division was able to expand its promotional exhibits without cost through the cooperation of private industry and of three other Government agencies. Of particular note was the acquisition of two exhibits illustrating the Government's satellite program, presented by a private corporation for use in savings bonds promotion.

Consolidation and relocation of field offices in the State of New York and the District of Columbia, instigated by the Division, resulted in a reduction of 2,259 square feet of rented space, with consequent savings to the Government.

The Sales Branch developed and adopted a uniform training program for newly appointed field personnel and an intensive refresher course in the promotion of the payroll savings plan for selected personnel already on the rolls. In addition the new semiannual reports required of all field representatives have resulted in a marked improvement in the number and quality of sales calls made by the field force.

United States Secret Service

The major functions of the United States Secret Service are the protection of the President of the United States and members of his immediate family, the President-elect, and the Vice President at his request; the detection and arrest of persons committing any offenses against the laws of the United States relating to obligations and securities of the United States and of foreign governments; and the detection and arrest of persons violating certain laws relating to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks, and national farm loan associations. These and other duties of the Secret Service are defined in section 3056 of Title 18, United States Code.

Management improvement

A system of classification and coding of handwriting was developed and placed in use in the Forgery Section of the Secret Service headquarters as an aid in associating forgeries of common authorship and

identifying multiple and interstate forgers. With the cooperation of the Treasury Department's Office of Management and Organization a study is underway to determine the feasibility of adapting the system to automatic data processing, and trial runs have been made on equipment made available by other Treasury activities. These tests give promise of successful adaptation of the system to electronic equipment. The result expected from this program is faster identification of professional interstate forgers and saving in time in field investigations.

Conferences were held by representatives of the Secret Service and of the Post Office Department with the objective of identifying measures which could be taken to reduce the number of Treasury checks stolen from the mail and then forged and cashed. As a result of these conferences, the Post Office Department has inaugurated procedures designed to reduce the incidence of check thefts from the mails.

Several steps were taken with a view to eliminating nonessential paperwork. Multiple copy statistical control forms relating to certain types of investigations were reduced to an original copy only and a procedure was adopted which saves time in the compilation of statistics. In addition, a statistical report for each field district, previously prepared and distributed monthly, is now prepared quarterly. The time saved allows the Statistical Section to absorb, without additional personnel, the increased workload caused by the rise in the number of investigations being handled by the Secret Service.

A revision was completed of the manual, *"Production of Currency and Other Obligations of the United States."* This manual is used to familiarize investigative personnel with the various processes involved in the manufacture of currency and coins. Such information is vital for the effective performance of duties relating to suppression of counterfeiting. The revised manual gives a thorough and up-to-date account of methods used.

Presidential protection

During the year the Secret Service was heavily engaged in activities relating to Presidential protection. A special detail of special agents was assigned to guard President-elect Kennedy immediately following his election to the Presidency. Following the inauguration, the responsibility for protecting President Kennedy and his family then was shifted to the regular White House Detail of the Secret Service and a detail of agents was assigned to Vice President Johnson when requested.

In addition to protection provided the President while in residence and during trips within the United States, special agents made advance security arrangements and protected the President and Vice President on trips abroad. These included trips of the President to Canada, Paris, Vienna, and London, and trips of the Vice President to Africa, Europe, and the Far East.

Investigations concerning the protection of the President increased from 573 in 1960 to 870 in 1961, a rise of 51.8 percent. There were 65 such cases pending at the close of the year, which was 36 more than at the end of fiscal 1960. Arrests resulting from investigation of these cases increased from 65 to 86, or by 32.3 percent.

One of these investigations was the so-called "human bomb" case. On December 15, 1960, Richard Paul Pavlick was arrested in West Palm Beach, Fla., for threatening the life of President-elect Kennedy. Pavlick planned to make himself a "human bomb," get as close to the President-elect as he could, detonate the explosive, and destroy himself along with any others who might be in the vicinity. When arrested, seven sticks of dynamite, detonators, wires, and related items were found in his car. In a search of his living quarters, three additional sticks of dynamite were found. The intended scene of this carefully planned assassination attempt was the church in West Palm Beach attended by the President-elect. Pavlick was held in $100,000 bond. On January 27, 1961, he was ordered committed to the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners.

Enforcement activities

Counterfeiting investigations increased 58.9 percent and Secret Service special agents seized a total of $2,179,146 in counterfeit notes, an increase of 400.8 percent compared with seizures in 1960. Of the amount seized in 1961, $1,632,070 was captured before it could be placed in circulation and $547,076 was passed on merchants and cashiers. Representative value of counterfeit coins seized was $22,297, an increase of 112.6 percent over 1960. Of this amount, $16,502 was passed.

In 1961 there was a 39.3 percent rise in new issues of counterfeit notes, continuing the trend in 1960, in which year there was an increase of 25.6 percent over 1959. Arrests for violating the counterfeiting laws totaled 595, an increase of 44.4 percent over 1960.

The following are representative of some of the counterfeiting investigations this year:

On July 19, 1960, the manufacturer of counterfeit $20 notes was arrested in Youngstown, Ohio. His arrest followed extensive undercover work and he was taken into custody while in the act of making plates for additional counterfeit notes. The first of the counterfeit notes appeared June 11, 1960, in West Virginia and circulation of the notes spread quickly to other areas. There were 32 additional arrests made for dealing in these counterfeits. On September 15, 1960, the manufacturer was sentenced to 10 years.

On May 16, 1961, nine men were sentenced in Springfield, Mo., for the manufacture and distribution of counterfeit $20 and $100 notes. The leader of the ring, Loren Baxter Hamby, was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment and the others received sentences ranging from five to fifteen years. The convictions climaxed months of investigation and undercover work by Secret Service agents and stamped out a counterfeiting operation with the capacity to print one million dollars in currency a week. The members of this gang had expressed fear of infiltration by an undercover agent and after their arrests were stunned by the disclosure that one young man, accepted as a trusted accomplice, turned out to be a Secret Service agent. In addressing the jury at the end of the trial, the Federal District Judge commented that the agent was "a brave man, exceedingly brave, a dedicated public servant. He has demonstrated more courage than I ever had."

In New York City on April 13, 1961, two men were arrested for negotiation of $194,000 in counterfeit U.S. Treasury note coupons at a Long Island bank. A third man, an employee of the bank, was arrested on April 19, in Tampa, Fla. He had conspired with the other two to negotiate the counterfeit coupons and arranged to facilitate the transaction. The defendants in this case were convicted on June 30, 1961. The principal has been sentenced to 10 years and his two codefendants to 3 years and 15 months, respectively. One of them was also identified with the extensive passing of counterfeit notes in the East.

On December 3, 1960, three men were arrested in Union City, N. J., for making and distributing counterfeit $20 notes. They are awaiting trial. These notes first appeared in circulation in New York City on October 1, 1960. By tracing purchases of the type of paper on which the notes were printed, the site of the plant was located, and after a period of surveillance, a raid was made and the three men arrested. Paraphernalia used in printing these notes were seized. In addition to the three principals, about 100 others have been arrested for distributing and passing these $20 notes, which have circulated heavily along the East Coast from Massachusetts to Florida.

The following table summarizes seizures of counterfeit money during the fiscal years 1960 and 1961.

Counterfeit money seized, fiscal years 1960 and 1961

Notes and coins	1960	1961	Percentage increase
Counterfeit and altered notes:			
After circulation	$245,048.10	$547,076.50	123.3
Before circulation	190,106.00	1,632,070.00	758.5
Total	435,154.10	2,179,146.50	400.8
Counterfeit coins seized:			
After circulation	9,588.73	16,501.94	72.1
Before circulation	896.96	5,795.20	546.1
Total	10,485.69	22,297.14	112.6
Grand total	445,639.79	2,201,443.64	394.0

During the fiscal year 1961, the Secret Service received 36,221 cases involving the forgery of Government checks, a decline of 8 percent compared with 1960. In the final quarter of the year, forgeries of Government checks began to rise sharply, with 10,115 received compared with 8,565 received in the quarter preceding. Agents completed investigation of 34,846 check forgery cases. There had been 22,815 forged check cases on hand at the beginning of the year, and at its close there was a backlog of 24,190, an increase of 6 percent. Forged checks investigated had a representative value of $3,333,307. There were 2,967 arrests for forging Government checks, a decrease of 8.7 percent compared with 1960.

An interstate multiple check forger was arrested in Chicago on August 5, 1960. He was identified as the forger of 70 Treasury checks and, when arrested, had more than $16,000 in cash in his possession. He had been released from prison approximately a year before, after serving five years on forgery charges. He was sentenced on October 3, 1960, to twelve years.

On October 5, 1960, a serviceman stationed at Fort Bragg, N.C., stole 105 blank Treasury checks from the Finance Office. He fraudulently issued and cashed 22 of the checks and was arrested while attempting to cash another check. Seventy-six of the blank checks were recovered. He was sentenced on May 26, 1961, to five years.

Between August 1960 and January 1961, eleven persons were arrested for conspiracy to steal, forge, and cash U.S. Treasurer's checks. They were responsible for over 125 forged checks negotiated in Ohio, Kentucky, California, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Florida. All were convicted and received sentences ranging up to six years imprisonment.

Investigations concerning the forgery of U.S. savings bonds increased nearly 100 percent, cases received in fiscal 1961 totaling 10,402 compared with 5,218 for the previous year. At the close of 1961, there were 7,908 such cases pending, an increase of 55 percent over the number pending a year earlier. There were 75 offenders arrested for bond forgeries compared with 58 arrests the year before.

Investigations by the Secret Service reveal that thousands of dollars in U.S. savings bonds are being stolen in burglaries and disposed of through fences to the negotiators of the bonds. In most cases the forgers have used counterfeit or fraudulently obtained automobile drivers' licenses as identification, and, as a further subterfuge to establish a rating at the bank, have opened small savings accounts. Through the cooperation of the American Bankers Association and State bank associations, banks throughout the country have been alerted and cautioned to observe requirements for identification before negotiating bonds.

In Newark, N.J., on November 18, 1960, thirteen persons responsible for the forgery of about $250,000 in savings bonds were sentenced to terms in prison ranging up to 15 years.

On November 10, 1960, also in Newark, N.J., an individual was arrested and charged with conspiracy to forge and negotiate U.S. savings bonds. When arrested at the airport, he had 46 bonds in his possession, with face value of $15,000, together with counterfeited drivers' licenses made out in the names of the owners of the registered bonds.

In Buffalo, N.Y., on January 9, 1961, three men and a woman were arrested after the woman had attempted to negotiate nineteen $100 savings bonds at two different banks. All banks in the area were alerted and when the woman made another attempt to negotiate the bonds, she was arrested by Secret Service agents. Later her three accomplices were identified and arrested.

On January 25, 1961, a notorious bond forger was arrested at Laredo, Tex., when an agent who had been searching for him, recognized him in a hotel coffee shop. He had cashed $67,000 in stolen bonds and had seven $1,000 bonds in his possession. He has been sentenced to 10 years in prison.

On June 28, 1961, two men were arrested at Niagara Falls, N.Y., after they had negotiated $4,000 in stolen and forged savings bonds. One was arrested while attempting to negotiate $2,400 in additional bonds. The other attempted to escape and was arrested as a result of a road block. These men used the typical procedure for negotiating bonds. They opened a small savings account and rented a safety

deposit box and for identification presented a counterfeit automobile operator's license in the name of the registered owner of the stolen bonds. They allegedly obtained the bonds through underworld sources acting as brokers for bonds stolen in various parts of the country.

Cases of all types received for investigation aggregated 61,538, an increase of 13.5 percent over the previous year. At the beginning of fiscal 1961 there were 28,921 cases pending and although 56,902 cases were closed, there were 33,557 cases pending at the end of the year.

Secret Service agents arrested a total of 3,806 offenders in 1961 compared with 3,869 for the previous year. There were 3,444 convictions, representing 99 percent of all cases prosecuted, some of which had been pending from 1960.

The following tables show comparative case and arrest statistics for the fiscal years 1960 and 1961.

Criminal and noncriminal cases received, closed, and pending, fiscal years 1960 and 1961

Cases	1960	1961	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Received:			
Protective research	573	870	51.8
Counterfeiting	7,118	11,308	58.9
Forged Government checks	39,358	36,221	−8.0
Forged U.S. savings bonds	5,218	10,402	99.3
Miscellaneous criminal	383	367	−4.2
Miscellaneous noncriminal	1,575	2,370	50.5
Total	54,225	61,538	13.5
Closed:			
Protective research	580	834	43.8
Counterfeiting	7,130	11,004	54.3
Forged Government checks	41,202	34,846	−15.4
Forged U.S. savings bonds	3,750	7,603	102.7
Miscellaneous criminal	390	392	.5
Miscellaneous noncriminal	1,767	2,223	25.8
Total	54,819	56,902	3.8
Pending end of fiscal year:			
Protective research	29	65	124.1
Counterfeiting	651	955	46.7
Forged Government checks	22,815	24,190	6.0
Forged U.S. saving bonds	5,109	7,908	54.8
Miscellaneous criminal	126	101	−19.8
Miscellaneous noncriminal	191	338	77.0
Total	28,921	33,557	16.0

Number of arrests fiscal years 1960 and 1961

Offenses	1960	1961	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Counterfeiting	412	595	44.4
Forged Government checks	3,250	2,967	−8.7
Stolen or forged U.S. savings bonds	58	75	29.3
Protective research	65	86	32.3
Miscellaneous	84	83	−1.2
Total	3,869	3,806	−1.6

EXHIBITS

Public Debt Operations, Calls of Guaranteed Obligations, Regulations, and Legislation

Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, Treasury Notes, and Treasury Bonds Offered and Allotted

EXHIBIT 1.—Treasury certificates of indebtedness

A Treasury circular containing a representative certificate offering during the fiscal year 1961 is reproduced in this exhibit. The circular pertaining to the other cash offering is similar in form and therefore is not reproduced in this report. However, the essential details for the two issues are summarized in the first table following the circular and the final allotments of new certificates issued for cash are shown in the second table.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 1048. PUBLIC DEBT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 1, 1960.

I. OFFERING OF CERTIFICATES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, subject to allotment, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for certificates of indebtedness of the United States, designated 3⅛ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series C–1961. The amount of the offering under this circular is $7,750,000,000, or thereabouts. Treasury notes of Series C–1960, maturing August 15, 1960, will be accepted at par in payment or exchange, in whole or in part, for the new certificates subscribed for, to the extent such subscriptions are allotted by the Treasury. The books will be open *only on August 1 and August 2, 1960,* for the receipt of subscription for this issue.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the Federal National Mortgage Association, offers to purchase on August 15, 1960, at par and accrued interest, Federal National Mortgage Association 3⅝ percent notes of Series ML–1960–A, dated January 20, 1958, due August 23, 1960, to the extent to which subscriptions from the holders thereof to Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series C–1961 hereunder are alloted by the Treasury, and the proceeds from the par amount of such notes are applied to the payment, in whole or in part, of the certificates in accordance with paragraph 2 of section IV of this circular. Tenders of the Federal National Mortgage Association 3⅝ percent notes of Series ML–1960–A for that purpose are invited.

II. DESCRIPTION OF CERTIFICATES

1. The certificates will be dated August 15, 1960, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 3⅛ percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on February 1 and August 1, 1961. They will mature August 1, 1961, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The income derived from the certificates is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The certificates are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

3. The certificates will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys. They will not be acceptable in payment of taxes.

4. Bearer certificates with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $1,000,000, $100,000,000, and $500,000,000. The certificates will not be issued in registered form.

5. The certificates will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States certificates.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington. Only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Commercial banks, which for this purpose are defined as banks accepting demand deposits, may submit subscriptions for account of customers. Others than commercial banks will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Subscriptions from commercial banks for their own account will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding 50 percent of the combined capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the subscribing bank. Subscriptions from commercial and other banks for their own account, federally insured savings and loan associations, States, political subdivisions or instrumentalities thereof, public pension and retirement and other public funds, international organizations in which the United States holds membership, foreign central banks and foreign states, dealers who make primary markets in Government securities and report daily to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York their positions with respect to Government securities and borrowings thereon, Government investment accounts, and the Federal Reserve Banks will be received without deposit. Subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment (in cash or in Treasury notes of Series C–1960, maturing August 15, 1960, at par, or Federal National Mortgage Association notes of Series ML–1960–A tendered for purchase under paragraph 2 of section I, hereof, at par) of 2 percent of the amount of certificates applied for, not subject to withdrawal until after allotment. Following allotment, any portion of the 2 percent payment in excess of 2 percent of the amount of certificates allotted may be released upon the request of the subscribers.

2. All subscribers are required to agree not to purchase or to sell, or to make any agreements with respect to the purchase or sale or other disposition of any certificates of this issue, until after midnight August 2, 1960.

3. Commercial banks in submitting subscriptions will be required to certify that they have no beneficial interest in any of the subscriptions they enter for the account of their customers, and that their customers have no beneficial interest in the banks' subscriptions for their own account.

4. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for, and to make different percentage allotments to various classes of subscribers; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, all subscriptions from States, political subdivisions or instrumentalities thereof, public pension and retirement and other public funds, international organizations in which the United States holds membership, foreign central banks and foreign states, Government investment accounts, and the Federal Reserve Banks, will be allotted in full. The basis of the allotment will be publicly announced, and allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for certificates allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before August 15, 1960, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 2 percent of the amount of certificates allotted shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Payment may be made for any certificates allotted hereunder in cash or by exchange of Treasury notes of Series C–1960, maturing August 15, 1960, which will be accepted at par. Where payment is made with Treasury notes of Series C–1960, coupons dated August 15, 1960, should be detached from such notes by holders and cashed when due.

2. In addition, payment may be made for any certificates allotted hereunder with the proceeds of the par amount of Federal National Mortgage Association notes of Series ML–1960–A tendered for purchase in accordance with paragraph 2 of section I of this circular. Federal National Mortgage Association notes

of Series ML–1960–A tendered for purchase must have coupons dated August 23, 1960, attached, and payment will be made at par and accrued interest to August 15, 1960. Accrued interest from February 23, 1960, to August 15, 1960, on the Series ML–1960–A notes ($17.31944 per $1,000) will be paid following acceptance of the notes.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for certificates allotted, to make delivery of certificates on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, precribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

Robert B. Anderson,
Secretary of the Treasury

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Summary of information pertaining to Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued during the fiscal year 1961

Date of preliminary announcement	Department circular		Concurrent offering, circular number	Certificates of indebtedness offered for cash	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Date subscription books closed	Allotment payment date on or before (or on later allotment)
	Number	Date						
1960 July 28	1048	*1960* Aug. 1	1049	3⅛ percent Series C-1961 [1]	*1960* Aug. 15	*1961* Aug. 1	*1960* Aug. 2	*1960* Aug. 15
1961 Apr. 27	1060	*1961* May 1	1061	3 percent Series A-1962 [2]	*1961* May 15	*1962* May 15	*1961* May 1	*1961* May 15

[1] See Department Circular No. 1048, secs. III and IV, in this exhibit for provisions for subscription and payment. Holders of 4¾ percent Treasury notes of Series C-1960, which matured August 15, 1960, were not offered preemptive rights to exchange their holdings for the new certificates. Payment for cash subscriptions allotted could be made in whole or in part in cash or by exchange at par of the notes of Series C-1960; or with the proceeds of the par amount of 3⅝ percent Federal National Mortgage Association notes of Series ML-1960-A which matured August 23, 1960. Payment by credit on Treasury tax and loan accounts was not permitted.

[2] Holders of 4⅜ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series B-1961, and 3⅝ percent Treasury notes of Series B-1961, both of which matured May 15, 1961, were not offered preemptive rights to exchange their holdings for the new certificates. Payment for cash subscriptions allotted could be made in whole or in part in cash or by exchange at par of the certificates of Series B-1961 or the notes of Series B-1961. Coupons dated May 15, 1961, were detached from the maturing securities by holders for payment when due. Payment by credit in Treasury tax and loan accounts was not permitted.

Allotments of Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued during the fiscal year 1961, by Federal Reserve districts

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	$3\frac{1}{8}$ percent Series C-1961 certificates [1] [2]	3 percent Series A-1962 certificates [1] [3]
Boston	$55,596	$130,589
New York	6,539,954	3,416,205
Philadelphia	44,307	105,189
Cleveland	205,999	194,922
Richmond	77,749	120,480
Atlanta	80,483	127,309
Chicago	296,176	505,935
St. Louis	71,875	83,556
Minneapolis	34,673	56,051
Kansas City	80,937	114,520
Dallas	44,713	119,028
San Francisco	286,815	501,479
Treasury	9,498	33,955
Total certificate allotments	[4] 7,828,775	[5] 5,509,218

[1] Subscriptions from States, political subdivisions or instrumentalities thereof, public pension and retirement and other public funds, international organizations in which the United States holds membership, foreign central banks and foreign states, Government investment accounts, and the Federal Reserve Banks were allotted in full.
[2] Subscriptions from subscribers other than those shown in footnote 1 were allotted 13 percent.
[3] Subscriptions from subscribers other than those shown in footnote 1 were allotted 27 percent with subscriptions for $25,000 or less allotted in full and those for more than $25,000 allotted not less than $25,000.
[4] Includes $2,078 million for cash (including proceeds from the par amount of Federal National Mortgage Association $3\frac{5}{8}$ percent notes of Series ML-1960-A) and $5,751 million for Treasury notes of Series C-1960.
[5] Includes $3,728 million for cash, $54 million for Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series B-1961, and $1,727 million for Treasury notes of Series B-1961.

Exhibit 2.—Treasury notes

Two Treasury circulars, one containing an exchange and the other a cash note offering during the fiscal year 1961, are reproduced in this exhibit. The circular pertaining to the other note offering during 1961 is similar in form and therefore is not reproduced in this report. However, the essential details for each issue are summarized in the first table following the circulars and the final allotments of the new notes issued for cash or in exchange for maturing securities are shown in the second table.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 1053. PUBLIC DEBT

Treasury Department,
Washington, October 31, 1960.

I. OFFERING OF NOTES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par, from the people of the United States for notes of the United States, designated $3\frac{1}{4}$ percent Treasury notes of Series F-1962 in exchange for which any of the following securities, singly or in combinations aggregating $1,000 or multiples thereof, may be tendered:

$4\frac{3}{4}$ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series C-1960, maturing November 15, 1960

$2\frac{1}{8}$ percent Treasury bonds of 1960, maturing November 15, 1960

The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of maturing certificates and bonds tendered in exchange and accepted. The books will be open only on October 31 through November 2, 1960, for the receipt of subscriptions for this issue.

2. In addition to the offering under this circular, holders of the maturing securities are offered the privilege of exchanging all or any part of such securities for $3\frac{3}{4}$ percent Treasury bonds of 1966, which offering is set forth in Department Circular No. 1054, issued simultaneously with this circular.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

1. The notes will be dated November 15, 1960, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 3¼ percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on February 15 and August 15, 1961, and on February 15, 1962. They will mature February 15, 1962, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The income derived from the notes is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The notes are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

3. The notes will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys. They will not be acceptable in payment of taxes.

4. Bearer notes with interest coupons attached, and notes registered as to principal and interest, will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $1,000,000, $100,000,000, and $500,000,000. Provision will be made for the interchange of notes of different denominations and of coupon and registered notes, and for the transfer of registered notes, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

5. The notes will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States notes.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D.C. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, and to allot less than the amount of notes applied for; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, all subscriptions will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par for notes allotted hereunder must be made on or before November 15, 1960, or on later allotment, and may be made only in the securities of the two issues enumerated in section I hereof, which will be accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription. Coupons dated November 15, 1960, should be detached from the maturing securities in coupon form by holders and cashed when due. In the case of registered bonds, final interest due on November 15, 1960, will be paid by check drawn in accordance with the assignments on the bonds surrendered, or by credit in any account maintained by a banking institution with the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

V. ASSIGNMENT OF REGISTERED BONDS

1. Treasury bonds of 1960 in registered form tendered in payment for notes offered hereunder should be assigned by the registered payees or assignees thereof, in accordance with the general regulations of the Treasury Department governing assignments for transfer or exchange, in one of the forms hereafter set forth, and thereafter should be surrendered with the subscription to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D.C. The bonds must be delivered at the expense and risk of the holder. If the notes are desired registered in the same name as the bonds surrendered, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for 3¼ percent Treasury notes of Series F–1962"; if the notes are desired registered in another name, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for 3¼ percent Treasury notes of Series F–1962 in the name of ----------"; if notes in coupon form are desired, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for 3¼ percent Treasury notes of Series F–1962 in coupon form to be delivered to ----------".

VI. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for notes allotted, to make delivery of notes on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive notes.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 1057. PUBLIC DEBT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 6, 1961.

I. OFFERING OF NOTES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, subject to allotment, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for notes of the United States, designated 3¼ percent Treasury notes of Series G–1962. The amount of the offering under this circular is $6,900,000,000, or thereabouts. Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series A–1961, maturing February 15, 1961, will be accepted at par in payment or exchange, in whole or in part, for the notes subscribed for, to the extent such subscriptions are allotted by the Treasury. The books will be open only on February 6, 1961, for the receipt of subscriptions for this issue.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

1. The notes will be dated February 15, 1961, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 3¼ percent per annum, payable semiannually on August 15, 1961, and February 15 and August 15, 1962. They will mature August 15, 1962, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The income derived from the notes is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The notes are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

3. The notes will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys. They will not be acceptable in payment of taxes.

4. Bearer notes with interest coupons attached, and notes registered as to principal and interest, will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $1,000,000, $100,000,000, and $500,000,000. Provision will be made for the interchange of notes of different denominations and of coupon and registered notes, and for the transfer of registered notes, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

5. The notes will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States notes.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington. Only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Commercial banks, which for this purpose are defined as banks accepting demand deposits, may submit subscriptions for account of customers provided the names of the customers are set forth in such subscriptions. Others than commercial banks will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Subscriptions from commercial banks for their own account will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding 50 percent of the combined capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the subscribing bank. Subscriptions will be received without deposit from commercial and other banks for

their own account, federally insured savings and loan associations, States, political subdivisions or instrumentalities thereof, public pension and retirement and other public funds, international organizations in which the United States holds membership, foreign central banks and foreign states, dealers who make primary markets in Government securities and report daily to the Federal Reserve Banks of New York their positions with respect to Government securities and borrowings thereon, Government investment accounts, and the Federal Reserve Banks. Subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment (in cash or in Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series A–1961, maturing February 15, 1961, at par) of 2 percent of the amount of notes applied for, not subject to withdrawal until after allotment. Following allotment, any portion of the 2 percent payment in excess of 2 percent of the amount of notes allotted may be released upon the request of the subscribers.

2. All subscribers are required to agree not to purchase or to sell, or to make any agreements with respect to the purchase or sale or other disposition of any notes of this issue, until after midnight February 6, 1961.

3. Commercial banks in submitting subscriptions will be required to certify that they have no beneficial interest in any of the subscriptions they enter for the account of their customers, and that their customers have no beneficial interest in the banks' subscriptions for their own account.

4. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, to allot less than the amount of notes applied for, and to make different percentage allotments to various classes of subscribers; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, all subscriptions from States, political subdivisions or instrumentalities thereof, public pension and retirement and other public funds, international organizations in which the United States holds membership, foreign central banks and foreign states, Government investment accounts, and the Federal Reserve Banks will be allotted in full. The basis of the allotment will be publicly announced, and allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for notes allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before February 15, 1961, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 2 percent of the amount of notes allotted shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Payment may be made for any notes allotted hereunder in cash or by exchange of Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series A–1961, maturing February 15, 1961, which will be accepted at par. Where payment is made with Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series A–1961, coupons dated February 15, 1961, should be detached from such certificates by holders and cashed when due.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for notes allotted, to make delivery of notes on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive notes.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

Douglas Dillon,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Summary of information pertaining to Treasury notes issued during the fiscal year 1961

Date of preliminary announcement	Department circular		Concurrent offering, circular number	Treasury notes offered for exchange or for cash	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Date subscription books closed	Allotment payment date on or before (or on later allotment)
	Number	Date						
1960 Oct. 27	1053	*1960* Oct. 31	1054	3¼ percent Series F-1962 issued in exchange for— 4¾ percent Series C-1960 certificates maturing Nov. 15, 1960, 2⅛ percent Treasury bonds of 1960 maturing Nov. 15, 1960.[1]	*1960* Nov. 15	*1962* Feb. 15	*1960* Nov. 2	*1960* Nov. 15
1961 Feb. 2	1057	*1961* Feb. 6	----------	3¼ percent Series G-1962 [2]	*1961* Feb. 15	Aug. 15	*1961* Feb. 6	*1961* Feb. 15
Apr. 27	1061	May 1	1060	3¼ percent Series D-1963 [3]	May 15	*1963* May 15	May 1	May 15

[1] See Department Circular No. 1053, secs. III and IV, in this exhibit, for provisions for subscription and payment.

[2] See Department Circular No. 1057, secs. III and IV, in this exhibit, for provisions for subscription and payment. Holders of 4⅞ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series A-1961, which matured February 15, 1961, were not offered preemptive rights to exchange their holdings for the new notes. Payment for cash subscriptions allotted could be made in whole or in part in cash or by exchange at par of the certificates of Series A-1961. Payment by credit in Treasury tax and loan accounts was not permitted.

[3] Holders of 4⅜ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series B-1961 and 3⅝ percent Treasury notes of Series B-1961, both of which matured May 15, 1961, were not offered preemptive rights to exchange their holdings for the new notes. Payment for cash subscriptions allotted could be made in whole or in part in cash or by exchange at par of the certificates of Series B-1961 or the notes of Series B-1961. Coupons dated May 15, 1961, were detached from the maturing securities by holders for payment when due. Payment by credit in Treasury tax and loan accounts was not permitted.

Allotments of Treasury notes issued during the fiscal year 1961, by Federal Reserve districts

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	3¼ percent Series F-1962 Treasury notes issued in exchange for—			3¼ percent Series G-1962 Treasury notes [2] [3]	3¼ percent Series D-1963 Treasury notes [2] [4]
	4¾ percent Series C-1960 certificates maturing Nov. 15, 1960 [1]	2⅛ percent Treasury bonds of 1960 maturing Nov. 15, 1960 [1]	Total issued		
Boston	$68, 474	$42, 842	$111, 316	$127, 426	$77, 230
New York	5, 686, 170	1, 657, 082	7, 343, 252	5, 290, 367	1, 426, 529
Philadelphia	23, 533	42, 041	65, 574	88, 019	44, 192
Cleveland	59, 657	93, 595	153, 252	233, 314	139, 435
Richmond	30, 411	67, 462	97, 873	124, 425	92, 938
Atlanta	45, 062	79, 996	125, 058	126, 402	70, 728
Chicago	157, 161	263, 297	420, 458	475, 089	302, 478
St. Louis	70, 892	116, 864	187, 756	98, 188	47, 373
Minneapolis	31, 947	63, 358	95, 305	72, 770	38, 829
Kansas City	41, 814	74, 764	116, 578	169, 910	124, 763
Dallas	22, 060	40, 101	62, 161	120, 661	65, 647
San Francisco	185, 998	120, 023	306, 021	390, 172	183, 635
Treasury	8, 243	5, 196	13, 439	8, 119	139, 031
Total note allotments	6, 431, 422	2, 666, 621	9, 098, 043	[5] 7, 324, 862	[6] 2, 752, 808
Maturing or redeemable securities:					
Exchanged in concurrent offerings	335, 250	877, 860	1, 213, 110		
Total exchanged	6, 766, 672	3, 544, 481	10, 311, 153		
Redeemed for cash or carried to matured debt	270, 534	262, 002	532, 536		
Total maturing securities	7, 037, 206	3, 806, 483	10, 843, 689		

[1] 3¾ percent Treasury bonds of 1966 also offered in exchange for this security; see exhibit 3.

[2] Subscriptions from States, political subdivisions or instrumentalities thereof, public pension and retirement and other public funds, international organizations in which the United States holds membership, foreign central banks and foreign states, Government investment accounts, and the Federal Reserve Banks were allotted in full.

[3] Subscriptions from subscribers other than those shown in footnote 2 were allotted 20 percent with subscriptions for $10,000 or less being allotted in full and those for more than $10,000 being allotted not less than $10,000.

[4] Subscriptions from subscribers other than those shown in footnote 2 were allotted 12 percent with subscriptions for $25,000 or less being allotted in full and those for more than $25,000 being allotted not less than $25,000.

[5] Includes $3,655 million for cash and $3,670 million for Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series A-1961.

[6] Includes $1,903 million for cash, $21 million for Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series B-1961, and $829 million for Treasury notes of Series B-1961.

Exhibit 3.—Treasury bonds

Five Treasury circulars for five of the nine bond offerings during the fiscal year 1961 are reproduced in this exhibit: a Rural Electrification Administration Series, a cash offering (additional issue); an advance refunding exchange offering (additional issue); an exchange offering for maturing issues; and an exchange offering (additional issue) for U.S. savings bonds of Series F and G maturing during the calendar year 1961. Circulars pertaining to the other bond offerings are similar in form and therefore are not reproduced in this report. However, the essential details for each issue are summarized in the first table following the circulars and the final allotments of the new bonds issued for cash and in exchange for maturing or outstanding securities are shown in the second table.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 1046. PUBLIC DEBT

Treasury Department,
Washington, June 27, 1960.

I. OFFERING OF BONDS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, gives notice of an issue of bonds of the United States, designated 2 percent Treasury bonds—R.E.A. Series. These bonds may be subscribed for, at par, effective July 1, 1960, by borrowers from the Rural Electrification Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture. The bonds will be sold to such borrowers with the specific approval of the Rural Electrification Administration for each transaction. Subscriptions for the bonds shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury through the Rural Electrification Administration.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 2 percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on January 1 and July 1 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable, and will be issued in amounts in multiples of $1,000. Each bond will be issued as of, and will bear interest from, the date payment therefor is received, and will mature twelve years from such date, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States or the Rural Electrification Administration borrowers, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, at any time, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice in writing given by either party to the other. From the date of redemption designated in any such notice, interest on the bond or bonds or any part thereof to be redeemed shall cease, and the unredeemed portion, if any, shall be reissued bearing the same issue date as the bond surrendered. Any such notice of redemption given by a Rural Electrification Administration borrower shall be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. The income derived from the bonds is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The bonds are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

3. The bonds will not be acceptable to secure deposits of public monies. They will not be entitled to any privilege of conversion. They will not be transferable. Accordingly, they may not be sold, discounted, hypothecated as collateral for a loan, or pledged as security for the performance of an obligation or for any other purpose. The bonds will be issued in registered form only in the name of the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the Rural Electrification Administration borrowers to which they are allotted. They will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States bonds, so far as applicable.

III. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations with respect to this issue of bonds, and he may terminate the issue at any time without notice.

Robert B. Anderson,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 1049. PUBLIC DEBT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 1, 1960.

I. OFFERING OF BONDS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, subject to allotment, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for bonds of the United States, designated 3⅞ percent Treasury bonds of 1968. The amount of the offering under this circular is $1,000,000,000, or thereabouts. Treasury notes of Series C–1960, maturing August 15, 1960, will be accepted at par in payment or exchange, in whole or in part, for the new bonds subscribed for, to the extent such subscriptions are allotted by the Treasury. The books will be open only on August 1 and August 2, 1960, for the receipt of subscriptions for this issue.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the Federal National Mortgage Association, offers to purchase on August 15, 1960, at par and accrued interest, Federal National Mortgage Association 3⅝ percent notes of Series ML–1960–A, dated January 20, 1958, due August 23, 1960, to the extent to which subscriptions from the holders thereof to Treasury bonds of 1968 hereunder are allotted by the Treasury, and the proceeds from the par amount of such notes are applied to the payment, in whole or in part, of the bonds in accordance with paragraph 2 of section IV of this circular. Tenders of the Federal National Mortgage Association 3⅝ percent notes of Series ML–1960–A for that purpose are invited.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds now offered will be an addition to and will form a part of the series of 3⅞ percent Treasury bonds of 1968 issued pursuant to Department Circular No. 1044, dated June 8, 1960, will be freely interchangeable therewith, and are identical in all respects therewith except that interest on the bonds to be issued under this circular will accrue from August 15, 1960. Subject to the provision for the accrual of interest from August 15, 1960, on the bonds now offered, the bonds are described in the following quotation from Department Circular No. 1044:

"1. The bonds will be dated June 23, 1960, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 3⅞ percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on November 15, 1960, and thereafter on May 15 and November 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature May 15, 1968, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

"2. The income derived from the bonds is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The bonds are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

"3. The bonds will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys. They will not be acceptable in payment of taxes.

"4. Bearer bonds with interest coupons attached, and bonds registered as to principal and interest, will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, and $1,000,000. Provision will be made for the interchange of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds, and for the transfer of registered bonds, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"5. The bonds will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States bonds."

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington. Only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Commercial banks, which for this purpose are defined as banks accepting demand deposits, may submit subscriptions for account of customers. Others than commercial banks will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Subscriptions from commercial banks for their own account will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding 25 percent of the com-

bined capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the subscribing bank. Subscriptions from commercial and other banks for their own account, federally insured savings and loan associations, States, political subdivisions or instrumentalities thereof, public pension and retirement and other public funds, international organizations in which the United States holds membership, foreign central banks and foreign states, dealers who make primary markets in Government securities and report daily to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York their positions with respect to Government securities and borrowings thereon, Government investment accounts, and the Federal Reserve Banks will be received without deposit. Subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment (in cash or in Treasury notes of Series C–1960, maturing August 15, 1960, at par, or Federal National Mortgage Association notes of Series ML–1960–A tendered for purchase under paragraph 2 of section I, hereof, at par) of 20 percent of the amount of bonds applied for, not subject to withdrawal until after allotment. Following allotment, any portion of the 20 percent payment in excess of 20 percent of the amount of bonds allotted may be released upon the request of the subscribers.

2. Commercial banks in submitting subscriptions will be required to certify that they have no beneficial interest in any of the subscriptions they enter for the account of their customers, and that their customers have no beneficial interest in the banks' subscriptions for their own account.

3. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for, and to make different percentage allotments to various classes of subscribers; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. The basis of the allotment will be publicly announced, and allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest from June 23, 1960, to August 15, 1960 ($5.58084 per $1,000), for bonds allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before August 15, 1960, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 20 percent of the amount of bonds allotted shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Payment may be made for any bonds allotted hereunder in cash or by exchange of Treasury notes of Series C–1960, maturing August 15, 1960, which will be accepted at par. Where payment is made with Treasury notes of Series C–1960, coupons dated August 15, 1960, should be detached from such notes by holders and cashed when due.

2. In addition, payment may be made for any bonds allotted hereunder with the proceeds of the par amount of Federal National Mortgage Association notes of Series ML–1960–A tendered for purchase in accordance with paragraph 2 of section I of this circular. Federal National Mortgage Association notes of Series ML–1960–A tendered for purchase must have coupons dated August 23, 1960, attached, and payment will be made at par and accrued interest to August 15, 1960. Accrued interest from February 23, 1960, to August 15, 1960, on the Series ML–1960–A notes ($17.31944 per $1,000) will be credited, and accrued interest from June 23, 1960, to August 15, 1960 ($5.58084 per $1,000), will be charged and the difference $11.7386 per $1,000 will be paid subscribers following acceptance of the notes.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for bonds allotted, to make delivery of bonds on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive bonds.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 1051. PUBLIC DEBT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 12, 1960.

I. OFFERING OF BONDS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for bonds of the United States, designated 3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1990, in exchange for 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1963-68, dated December 1, 1942, due December 15, 1968. Exchanges will be made at par with adjustment of interest as provided in section IV hereof. Subscriptions to the offering under this circular and the offering of 3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1998 under Department Circular No. 1052, issued simultaneously with this circular are invited up to a combined amount not to exceed $4,500,000,000, or thereabouts. If subscriptions exceed this amount they will be subject to allotment on the same basis for each of the two issues. In addition to the amount offered for public subscription, the Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to issue in exchange to Government investment accounts an aggregate amount not to exceed $550,000,000 of the bonds offered hereunder and the bonds offered simultaneously under Department Circular No. 1052. The books will be open only on September 12 through September 20, 1960, for the receipt of subscriptions for this issue.

2. *Nonrecognition of gain or loss for Federal income tax purposes.*—Pursuant to the provisions of section 1037(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as added by Public Law 86-346 (approved September 22, 1959), the Secretary of the Treasury hereby declares that no gain or loss shall be recognized for Federal income tax purposes upon the exchange with the United States of the 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1963-68, due December 15, 1968, solely for the 3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1990. Gain or loss, if any, upon the obligations surrendered in exchange will be taken into account upon the disposition or redemption of the new obligations.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds now offered will be an addition to and will form a part of the series of 3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1990 issued pursuant to Department Circular No. 1005, dated February 3, 1958, will be freely interchangeable therewith, and are identical in all respects therewith except that interest on the bonds to be issued under this circular will accrue from October 3, 1960. Subject to the provision for the accrual of interest from October 3, 1960, on the bonds now offered, the bonds are described in the following quotation from Department Circular No. 1005:

"1. The bonds will be dated February 14, 1958, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 3½ percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on August 15, 1958, and thereafter on February 15 and August 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature February 15, 1990, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

"2. The income derived from the bonds is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The bonds are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

"3. The bonds will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys.

"4. Bearer bonds with interest coupons attached, and bonds registered as to principal and interest, will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, and $1,000,000. Provision will be made for the interchange of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds, and for the transfer of registered bonds, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"5. Any bonds issued hereunder which upon the death of the owner constitute part of his estate, will be redeemed at the option of the duly constituted repre-

sentatives of the deceased owner's estate, at par and accrued interest to date of payment,[1] *provided:*

(a) that the bonds were actually owned by the decedent at the time of his death; and

(b) that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to apply the entire proceeds of redemption to the payment of Federal estate taxes.

Registered bonds submitted for redemption hereunder must be duly assigned to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption, the proceeds to be paid to the District Director of Internal Revenue at ---------- for credit on Federal estate taxes due from estate of ----------." Owing to the periodic closing of the transfer books and the impossibility of stopping payment of interest to the registered owner during the closed period, registered bonds received after the closing of the books for payment during such closed period will be paid only at par with a deduction of interest from the date of payment to the next interest payment date;[2] bonds received during the closed period for payment at a date after the books reopen will be paid at par plus accrued interest from the reopening of the books to the date of payment. In either case checks for the full six months' interest due on the last day of the closed period will be forwarded to the owner in due course. All bonds submitted must be accompanied by Form PD 1782,[3] properly completed, signed, and certified, and by proof of the representatives' authority in the form of a court certificate or a certified copy of the representatives' letters of appointment issued by the court. The certificate, or the certification to the letters, must be under the seal of the court, and except in the case of a corporate representative, must contain a statement that the appointment is in full force and be dated within six months prior to the submission of the bonds, unless the certificate or letters show that the appointment was made within one year immediately prior to such submission. Upon payment of the bonds appropriate memorandum receipt will be forwarded to the representatives, which will be followed in due course by formal receipt from the District Director of Internal Revenue.

"6. The bonds will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States bonds."

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D.C. Only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers. Subscriptions from banking institutions for their own account, federally insured savings and loan associations, States, political subdivisions or instrumentalities thereof, public pension and retirement and other public funds, international organizations in which the United States holds membership, foreign central banks and foreign states, Federal Reserve Banks, and Government investment accounts will be received without deposit. Subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by the deposit of 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1963–68, due December 15, 1968, in the face amount of not less than 10 percent of the amount of bonds applied for, not subject to withdrawal until after allotment. Registered bonds submitted as deposits should not be assigned. After allotment detached assignment forms may be used as provided in section V hereof.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for, and to make different percentage allotments to various classes of subscribers; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. The basis of the allotment will be publicly announced, and allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par for bonds allotted hereunder must be made on or before October 3, 1960, or on later allotment, and may be made only in 2½ percent Treas-

[1] An exact half-year's interest is computed for each full half-year period irrespective of the actual number of days in the half year. For a fractional part of any half year, computation is on the basis of the actual number of days in such half year.

[2] The transfer books are closed from January 16 to February 15, and from July 16 to August 15 (both dates inclusive) in each year.

[3] Copies of Form PD 1782 may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or from the Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.

ury bonds of 1963–68, due December 15, 1968, which will be accepted at par. Coupons dated December 15, 1960, and all subsequent coupons, must be attached to the bonds in coupon form when surrendered. Accrued interest from June 15, 1960, to October 3, 1960 ($7.51366 per $1,000), on the bonds surrendered will be credited, and accrued interest from August 15, 1960, to October 3, 1960 ($4.66033 per $1,000), on the bonds to be issued will be charged, and the difference ($2.85333 per $1,000) will be paid subscribers, in the case of bearer bonds following their acceptance, and in the case of registered bonds following discharge of registration. In the case of registered bonds, the payment will be made by check drawn in accordance with the assignments on the bonds surrendered, or by credit in any account maintained by a banking institution with the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

V. ASSIGNMENT OF REGISTERED BONDS

1. After allotment the 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1963–68 in registered form tendered in payment for bonds offered hereunder should be assigned by the registered payees or assignees thereof, in accordance with the general regulations of the Treasury Department governing assignments for transfer or exchange, in one of the forms hereafter set forth, and thereafter should be surrendered to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D.C. If the new bonds are desired registered in the same name as the bonds surrendered in exchange, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for 3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1990"; if the new bonds are desired registered in another name, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for 3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1990 in the name of ----------"; if new bonds in coupon form are desired, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for 3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1990 in coupon form to be delivered to----------". Detached assignment forms may be used for the convenience of subscribers.

VI. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for bonds allotted, to make delivery of bonds on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive bonds.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

JULIAN B. BAIRD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 1054. PUBLIC DEBT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 31, 1960.

I. OFFERING OF BONDS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par, from the people of the United States for bonds of the United States designated 3¾ percent Treasury bonds of 1966, in exchange for which any of the following securities may be tendered:

4¾ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series C–1960, maturing November 15, 1960

2⅛ percent Treasury bonds of 1960, maturing November 15, 1960

The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of maturing certificates and bonds tendered in exchange and accepted. The books will be open only on October 31 through November 2, 1960, for the receipt of subscriptions for this issue.

2. In addition to the offering under this circular, holders of the maturing securities are also offered the privilege of exchanging all or any part of such securities for 3¼ percent Treasury notes of Series F–1962, which offering is set forth in Department Circular No. 1053, issued simultaneously with this circular.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds will be dated November 15, 1960, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 3¾ percent per annum, payable semiannually on May 15 and November 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature May 15, 1966, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The income derived from the bonds is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The bonds are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

3. The bonds will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys. They will not be acceptable in payment of taxes.

4. Bearer bonds with interest coupons attached, and bonds registered as to principal and interest, will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, and $1,000,000. Provision will be made for the interchange of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds, and for the transfer of registered bonds, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

5. The bonds will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States bonds.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D.C. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, and to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, all subscriptions will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par for bonds allotted hereunder must be made on or before November 15, 1960, or on later allotment, and may be made only in the securities of the two issues enumerated in section I hereof, which will be accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription. Coupons dated November 15, 1960, should be detached from the maturing securities in coupon form by holders and cashed when due. In the case of registered bonds, final interest due on November 15, 1960, will be paid by check drawn in accordance with the assignments on the bonds surrendered, or by credit in any account maintained by a banking institution with the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

V. ASSIGNMENT OF REGISTERED BONDS

1. Treasury bonds of 1960 in registered form tendered in payment for bonds offered hereunder should be assigned by the registered payees or assignees thereof, in accordance with the general regulations of the Treasury Department governing assignments for transfer or exchange, in one of the forms hereafter set forth, and thereafter should be surrendered with the subscription to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D.C. The bonds must be delivered at the expense and risk of the holder. If the new bonds are desired registered in the same name as the bonds surrendered, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for 3¾ percent Treasury bonds of 1966"; if the new bonds are desired registered in another name, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for 3¾ percent Treasury bonds of 1966 in the name of __________";

if new bonds in coupon form are desired, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for 3¾ percent Treasury bonds of 1966 in coupon form to be delivered to __________".

VI. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for bonds allotted, to make delivery of bonds on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive bonds.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 1056. PUBLIC DEBT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 18, 1960.

I. OFFERING OF BONDS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at 100½ percent of their face value and accrued interest, for bonds of the United States, designated 4 percent Treasury bonds of 1969, in exchange for a like face amount of United States savings bonds of Series F and G maturing in the calendar year 1961, which will be accepted at exchange values set forth in section IV hereof. Holders of Series F and G bonds aggregating less than an even multiple of $500 maturity value (the lowest denomination of new bonds available) may exchange such bonds with payment of the difference in cash to make up the next higher $500 multiple. Interest on the bonds will be adjusted as of December 15, 1960, as set forth in section IV hereof. The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of securities, together with cash adjustments, tendered in exchange and accepted. The books will be open only on November 21 through November 29 for the receipt of subscriptions for this issue.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds now offered will be an addition to and will form a part of the 4 percent Treasury bonds of 1969 issued pursuant to Department Circular No. 996, dated September 16, 1957, will be freely interchangeable therewith, and are identical in all respects therewith except that interest on the bonds to be issued under this circular will accrue from December 15, 1960. Subject to the provision for the accrual of interest from December 15, 1960, on the bonds now offered, the bonds are described in the following quotation from Department Circular No. 996:

"1. The bonds will be dated October 1, 1957, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 4 percent per annum, payable semiannually on April 1 and October 1 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature October 1, 1969, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

"2. The income derived from the bonds is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The bonds are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

"3. The bonds will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys.

"4. Bearer bonds with interest coupons attached, and bonds registered as to principal and interest, will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, and $1,000,000. Provision will be made for the interchange

of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds, and for the transfer of registered bonds, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"5. Any bonds issued hereunder which upon the death of the owner constitute part of his estate, will be redeemed at the option of the duly constituted representatives of the deceased owner's estate, at par and accrued interest to date of payment,[1] *provided:*

(*a*) that the bonds were actually owned by the decedent at the time of his death; and

(*b*) that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to apply the entire proceeds of redemption to the payment of Federal estate taxes.

Registered bonds submitted for redemption hereunder must be duly assigned to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption, the proceeds to be paid to the District Director of Internal Revenue at ---------- for credit on Federal estate taxes due from estate of ----------." Owing to the periodic closing of the transfer books and the impossibility of stopping payment of interest to the registered owner during the closed period, registered bonds received after the closing of the books for payment during such closed period will be paid only at par with a deduction of interest from the date of payment to the next interest payment date;[2] bonds received during the closed period for payment at a date after the books reopen will be paid at par plus accrued interest from the reopening of the books to the date of payment. In either case checks for the full six months' interest due on the last day of the closed period will be forwarded to the owner in due course. All bonds submitted must be accompanied by Form PD 1782,[3] properly completed, signed, and sworn to, and by proof of the representatives' authority in the form of a court certificate or a certified copy of the representatives' letters of appointment issued by the court. The certificate, or the certification to the letters, must be under the seal of the court, and except in the case of a corporate representative, must contain a statement that the appointment is in full force and be dated within six months prior to the submission of the bonds, unless the certificate or letters show that the appointment was made within one year immediately prior to such submission. Upon payment of the bonds appropriate memorandum receipt will be forwarded to the representatives, which will be followed in due course by formal receipt from the District Director of Internal Revenue.

"6. The bonds will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States bonds."

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D.C. Banking institutions generally, and paying agents eligible to process bonds under Treasury Department Circular No. 888, Revised, may submit exchange subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, and to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, all subscriptions will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment for the face amount of bonds allotted hereunder must be made on or before December 15, 1960, or on later allotment, and may be made only in a like face amount of United States savings bonds of Series F and Series G maturing from January 1 to December 1, 1961, inclusive, and any cash difference necessary to make up an even $500 multiple, which bonds and cash should accompany the subscription, together with the net amount to be collected from the subscriber

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[1] An exact half-year's interest is computed for each full half-year period irrespective of the actual number of days in the half year. For a fractional part of any half year, computation is on the basis of the actual number of days in such half year.

[2] The transfer books are closed from March 2 to April 1, and from September 2 to October 1 (both dates inclusive) in each year.

[3] Copies of Form PD 1782 may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or from the Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.

as set forth in tables I and II hereof. The Series F and G bonds will be accepted in the exchange at amounts set forth hereunder for their respective months of maturity. These exchange values are higher than present redemption values. They have been set so that holders of Series F and G bonds who elect to accept this exchange offer will receive, in effect, an investment yield approximately 1 percent per annum more than would otherwise accrue from December 15, 1960, to the maturity dates of their bonds, and will receive an investment yield of approximately 3.93 percent on the 4 percent marketable bonds received in exchange for the period from the maturity dates of their Series F and G bonds to October 1, 1969. All subscribers will be charged the interest from October 1, 1960, to December 15, 1960 ($0.82 per $100), on the bonds allotted. Other adjustments with respect to bonds accepted in exchange will be made as set forth in tables I and II hereof, which also show the net amounts to be collected from subscribers for each $100 (face amount) of bonds accepted in exchange.

(a) *Series F bonds.*—The exchange values of Series F bonds, the differences between such values and the offering price of the 4 percent bonds, the interest which will accrue on the new bonds and the total amounts to be collected from holders of Series F bonds per $100 (face amount) are as follows:

TABLE I.—*For Series F bonds*

F bonds maturing in 1961 on the first day of –	Exchange values of F bonds per $100 (face amt.) Col. 1	Charge for differences between $100.50 (offering price per $100 of new bonds) and exchange values of F bonds Col. 2	Interest Oct. 1 to Dec. 15, 1960, to be charged on new bonds per $100 (face amt.) of F bonds Col. 3	Total amounts TO BE COLLECTED FROM SUBSCRIBERS per $100 (face amt.) of F bonds accepted (Cols. 2 plus 3) [1] Col. 4
January	$99.88	$0.62	$0.82	$1.44
February	99.64	0.86	0.82	1.68
March	99.40	1.10	0.82	1.92
April	99.16	1.34	0.82	2.16
May	98.92	1.58	0.82	2.40
June	98.68	1.82	0.82	2.64
July	98.44	2.06	0.82	2.88
August	98.20	2.30	0.82	3.12
September	97.96	2.54	0.82	3.36
October	97.72	2.78	0.82	3.60
November	97.48	3.02	0.82	3.84
December	97.24	3.26	0.82	4.08

[1] In addition, for each $100, or multiple or fraction thereof, between the face amount of Series F bonds submitted and the face amount of bonds subscribed (to next higher multiple of $500) the subscriber must pay $101.32 ($100.50 issue price plus $0.82 accrued interest).

(b) *Series G bonds.*—The exchange values of Series G bonds, the differences between such values and the offering price of the 4 percent bonds, the accrued interest to be credited on the Series G bonds, the interest which will accrue on the new bonds and the total amounts to be collected from holders of Series G bonds per $100 (face amount); see table II.

2. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit in its Treasury tax and loan account for any cash payments authorized or required to be made under this circular for bonds allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

3. Series F and G bonds tendered in exchange must bear appropriate requests for payment in accordance with the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 530, Eighth Revision, as amended, or the special endorsements provided for in Treasury Department Circular No. 888, Revised. In any case in which bonds in bearer form, or registered bonds in another name, are desired, requests for payment must be supplemented by specific instructions signed by the owner who signed the request for payment. An owner's instructions for bearer or registered bonds may be recorded on the surrendered bonds by typing or otherwise recording on the back thereof, or by changing the existing request for payment form to conform to one of the two following forms:

(a) I am the owner of this bond and hereby request exchange for 4% Treasury bonds of 1969 in bearer form to be delivered to (insert name and address of person to whom delivery is to be made).

(b) I am the owner of this bond and hereby request exchange for 4% Treasury bonds of 1969 registered in the name of (insert exact registration desired—see section V hereof).

TABLE II.—*For Series G bonds*

G bonds maturing in 1961 on the first day of—	Exchange values of G bonds per $100 (face amt.) Col. 1	Charge for differences between $100.50 (offering price per $100 of new bonds) and exchange values of G bonds Col. 2	Interest to be credited on G bonds per $100 (face amt.) Col. 3	Interest Oct. 1 to Dec. 15, 1960, to be charged on new bonds per $100 (face amt.) of G bonds Col. 4	Total amounts TO BE COLLECTED FROM SUBSCRIBERS per $100 (face amt.) of G bonds accepted[1] (Cols. 2 and 4 minus 3) Col. 5
January	$99.98	$0.52	$1.15	$0.82	$0.19
February	99.94	0.56	0.94	0.82	0.44
March	99.91	0.59	0.73	0.82	0.68
April	99.87	0.63	0.52	0.82	0.93
May	99.83	0.67	0.31	0.82	1.18
June	99.80	0.70	0.10	0.82	1.42
July	99.77	0.73	(2)	0.82	1.65
August	99.73	0.77	0.94	0.82	0.65
September	99.70	0.80	0.73	0.82	0.89
October	99.66	0.84	0.52	0.82	1.14
November	99.63	0.87	0.31	0.82	1.38
December	99.59	0.91	0.10	0.82	1.63

[1] In addition, for each $100, or multiple thereof, between the face amount of Series G bonds submitted and the face amount of bonds subscribed (to next higher multiple of $500) the subscriber must pay $101.32 ($100.50 issue price plus $0.82 accrued interest).

[2] Interest will be paid to January 1, 1961, on bonds maturing July 1, 1961, in regular course on January 1, 1961, by checks mailed by the Treasury Department. As these checks will include unearned interest for the period from December 15, 1960, to January 1, 1961, each subscriber who tenders these bonds will be required to make an interest refund of $0.10 per $100 (face amount). The above amount of $1.65 in col. 5 includes such refund.

V. REGISTRATION OF BONDS

1. Treasury bonds may be registered only as authorized in Treasury Department Circular No. 300, Revised, as supplemented. Registration in the name of one person payable on death to another is not authorized. Registered Treasury bonds may be transferred to a purchaser only upon proper assignment. Treasury bonds registered in the form "A or B" may be transferred only upon assignment by or on behalf of both, except that if one of them is deceased, an assignment by or on behalf of the survivor will be accepted. Since Treasury bonds are not redeemable before maturity at the option of the owners, the effects of registering them in the names of two or more persons are important. Information concerning the effects of various forms of registration may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or branch, the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D.C., or from banking institutions generally.

VI. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for bonds allotted, to make delivery of bonds on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive bonds.
2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

JULIAN B. BAIRD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Summary of information pertaining to Treasury bonds issued during the fiscal year 1961 [1]

Date of preliminary announcement	Department circular		Concurrent offering, circular number	Treasury bonds issued for cash or in exchange for outstanding securities [1]	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Date subscription books closed	Allotment payment date on or before (or on later allotment)
	Number	Date						
1960 July 28	1049	*1960* Aug. 1	1048	3⅞ percent of 1968 (additional issue)[2]	*1960* [3] June 23	*1968* May 15	*1960* Aug. 2	*1960* Aug. 15
Sept. 9	1050	Sept. 12	1051, 1052	3½ percent of 1980 issued in exchange for— 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1962–67 maturing June 15, 1967.	Oct. 3	*1980* Nov. 15	Sept. 20	[4] Oct. 3
Sept. 9	1051	Sept. 12	1050, 1052	3½ percent of 1990 (additional issue) issued in exchange for— 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1963–68 maturing Dec. 15, 1968.	*1958* [5] Feb. 14	*1990* Feb. 15	Sept. 20	[6] Oct. 3
Sept. 9	1052	Sept. 12	1050, 1051	3½ percent of 1998 issued in exchange for— 2½ percent Treasury bonds on 1964–69 maturing June 15, 1969, 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1964–69 maturing Dec. 15, 1969.	*1960* Oct. 3	*1998* Nov. 15	Sept. 20	[7] Oct. 3
Oct. 27	1054	Oct. 31	1053	3¾ percent of 1966 issued in exchange for— 4¾ percent Series C–1960 certificates maturing Nov. 15, 1960, 2⅛ percent Treasury bonds of 1960 maturing Nov. 15, 1960.	Nov. 15	*1966* May 15	Nov. 2	[8] Nov. 15
Nov. 18	1056	Nov. 18	----------	4 percent of 1969 (additional issue) issued in exchange for— U.S. savings bonds of Series F and G maturing in the calendar year 1961.	*1957* [9] Oct. 1	*1969* Oct. 1	Nov. 29	[10] Dec. 15
1961 Mar. 15	1058	*1961* Mar. 20	1059	3⅜ percent of 1966 issued in exchange for— 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1963 maturing Aug. 15, 1963.	*1961* Mar. 15	*1966* Nov. 15	*1961* Mar. 22	*1961* [11] Mar. 30
Mar. 15	1059	Mar. 20	1058	3⅝ percent of 1967 issued in exchange for— 2⅝ percent Series A–1963 notes maturing Feb. 15, 1963, 2¼ percent Treasury bonds of 1959–62 maturing June 15, 1962, 2¼ percent Treasury bonds of 1959–62 maturing Dec. 15, 1962.	Mar. 15	*1967* Nov. 15	Mar. 22	[12] Mar. 30

[1] See also Department Circular No. 1046 in this exhibit.

[2] See Department Circular No. 1049, secs. III and IV, in this exhibit, for provisions for subscription and payment. Holders of 4¾ percent Treasury notes of Series C–1960, which matured August 15, 1960, were not offered preemptive rights to exchange their holdings for the new certificates. Payment for cash subscriptions allotted could be made in whole or in part in cash or by exchange at par of the notes of Series C–1960; or with the proceeds of the par amount of 3⅝ percent Federal National Mortgage Association notes of Series ML–1960–A which matured August 23, 1960. Payment by credit in Treasury tax and loan accounts was not permitted.

[3] Interest payable from Aug. 15, 1960.

[4] Exchanges were made at par with adjustment of interest as of Oct. 3, 1960, in amounts of $500 or multiples thereof. Coupons dated Dec. 15, 1960, and all subsequent coupons were required to be attached to bonds in coupon form when surrendered. Accrued interest from June 15 to Oct. 3, 1960 ($7.51366 per $1,000), was paid to subscribers in the case of bearer bonds following there acceptance and in the case of registered bonds following discharge of registration.

[5] Interest payable from Oct. 3, 1960.

[6] See Department Circular No. 1051, secs. III and IV, in this exhibit, for provisions for subscription and payment of interest.

[7] Following acceptance of surrendered securities interest adjustment from June 15 to Oct. 3, 1960 ($7.51366 per $1,000), was paid to subscribers in the case of bearer bonds following their acceptance and in the case of registered bonds following discharge of registration. Coupons dated Dec. 15, 1960, and all subsequent coupons were required to be surrendered with the bearer bonds.

[8] See Department Circular No. 1054, secs. III and IV, in this exhibit, for provisions for subscription and payment.

[9] Interest payable from Dec. 15, 1960.

[10] See Department Circular No. 1056, secs. III and IV, in this exhibit, for provisions for subscription and interest adjustments.

[11] Coupons dated Aug. 15, 1961, and all subsequent coupons were required to be attached to the bonds in coupon form when surrendered. Accrued interest from Feb. 15 to Mar. 15, 1961 ($1.93370 per $1,000), on bonds surrendered was paid to subscribers in the case of bearer bonds following their acceptance and in the case of registered bonds following discharge of registration.

[12] Coupons dated Aug. 15, 1961, and all subsequent coupons were required to be attached to the Treasury notes of Series A–1963 when surrendered and accrued interest from Feb. 15 to Mar. 15, 1961 ($2.03039 per $1,000), was paid to subscribers. Coupons dated June 15, 1961, and all subsequent coupons were required to be attached to the 2¼% Treasury bonds of 1959–62 in coupon form when surrendered. Accrued interest from Dec. 15, 1960, to Mar. 15, 1961 ($5.56319 per $1,000), on the bonds due June 15, 1962, was paid to subscribers. Accrued interest from Dec. 15, 1960, to Mar. 15, 1961 ($5.56319 per $1,000), on the bonds due Dec. 15, 1962, was credited, payment ($3.00 per $1,000) due the United States (exchange made at 100.30% of their face value) was charged and the difference ($2.56319 per $1,000) was paid to subscribers in the case of bearer securities following their acceptance and in the case of registered bonds following discharge of registration.

Allotments of Treasury bonds issued during the fiscal year 1961, by Federal Reserve districts

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	3⅞ percent Treasury bonds of 1968 (additional issue) issued for cash [1]	3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1980 issued in exchange for 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1962–67 maturing June 15, 1967 [2]	3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1990 (additional issue) issued in exchange for 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1963–68 maturing Dec. 15, 1968 [2]	3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1998 issued in exchange for—		
				2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1964–69 maturing June 15, 1969 [2]	2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1964–69 maturing Dec. 15, 1969 [2]	Total issued
Boston	$74,995	$53,237	$70,060	$84,430	$98,125	$182,555
New York	467,615	298,799	467,366	637,941	746,046	1,383,987
Philadelphia	23,994	12,364	24,202	29,923	23,798	53,721
Cleveland	45,623	20,993	55,271	71,707	58,799	130,506
Richmond	37,778	12,008	29,802	18,153	23,634	41,787
Atlanta	42,028	2,456	5,270	4,977	6,902	11,879
Chicago	139,609	64,620	78,641	62,538	74,799	137,337
St. Louis	26,524	6,278	6,429	7,543	11,757	19,100
Minneapolis	17,092	4,933	4,817	16,800	8,170	24,970
Kansas City	27,064	10,694	16,005	26,356	21,700	48,056

Allotments of Treasury bonds issued during the fiscal year 1961, by Federal Reserve districts—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	3⅞ percent Treasury bonds of 1968 (additional issue) issued for cash [1]	3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1980 issued in exchange for 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1962-67 maturing June 15, 1967 [2]	3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1990 (additional issue) issued in exchange for 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1963-68 maturing Dec. 15, 1968 [2]	3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1998 issued in exchange for— 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1964-69 maturing June 15, 1969 [2]	3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1998 issued in exchange for— 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1964-69 maturing Dec. 15, 1969 [2]	3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1998 issued in exchange for— Total issued
Dallas	$36,064	$37,841	$33,328	$38,150	$32,289	$70,439
San Francisco	106,276	13,761	27,922	48,406	39,619	88,025
Treasury	26,411	105,422	173,603	48,089	102,084	150,173
Total bond allotments	[3] 1,070,074	643,406	992,716	1,094,813	1,247,722	2,342,535
Securities eligible for exchange: Exchanged in concurrent offerings						
Total exchanged						
Not submitted for exchange		1,465,613	1,822,153	2,642,209	2,563,137	5,205,346
Total securities eligible for exchange		2,109,019	2,814,869	3,737,022	3,810,859	7,547,881

Federal Reserve district	3¾ percent Treasury bonds of 1966 issued in exchange for— 4¾ percent Series C-1960 certificates maturing Nov. 15, 1960 [4]	3¾ percent Treasury bonds of 1966 issued in exchange for— 2⅛ percent Treasury bonds of 1960 maturing Nov. 15, 1960 [4]	3¾ percent Treasury bonds of 1966 issued in exchange for— Total issued	4 percent Treasury bonds of 1969 (additional issue) issued in exchange for Series F and Series G savings bonds maturing in the calendar year 1961: Series F savings bonds exchanged	Series G savings bonds exchanged	Cash differences	Total issued [5]
Boston	$20,802	$21,119	$41,921	$666	$13,874	$21	$14,561
New York	163,506	340,067	503,573	2,565	25,822	69	28,456
Philadelphia	7,944	28,038	35,982	387	8,355	36	8,778
Cleveland	7,803	47,574	55,377	1,166	9,740	31	10,937
Richmond	4,899	20,127	25,026	609	6,192	15	6,816
Atlanta	9,053	29,053	38,106	687	6,472	12	7,171
Chicago	56,017	177,412	233,459	3,243	26,211	87	29,571
St. Louis	11,802	50,260	62,062	96	8,731	24	8,851
Minneapolis	10,569	27,019	37,588	446	4,414	16	4,876
Kansas City	15,430	56,785	72,215	668	9,652	22	10,342
Dallas	6,586	31,330	37,916	463	4,161	9	4,633
San Francisco	20,352	46,094	66,446	842	9,687	19	10,548
Treasury	457	2,982	3,439	46	2,107	4	2,157
Total bond allotments	335,250	877,860	1,213,110	11,884	135,448	365	147,697

Securities eligible for exchange:							
Exchanged in concurrent offerings	6, 431, 422	2, 666, 621	9, 098, 043				
Total exchanged	6, 766, 672	3, 544, 481	10, 311, 153	11, 884	135, 448	365	147, 697
Not submitted for exchange	270, 534	262, 002	532, 536				
Total securities eligible for exchange	7, 037, 206	3, 806, 483	10, 843, 689				

Federal Reserve district	3⅜ percent Treasury bonds of 1966 issued in exchange for 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1963 maturing Aug. 15, 1963 [2]	3⅝ percent Treasury bonds of 1967 issued in exchange for—			
		2⅝ percent Series A–1963 Treasury notes maturing Feb. 15, 1963 [2]	2¼ percent Treasury bonds of 1959–62 maturing June 15, 1962 [2]	2¼ percent Treasury bonds of 1959–62 maturing Dec. 15, 1962 [2]	Total issued
Boston	$69, 184	$42, 465	$50, 101	$36, 316	$128, 882
New York	813, 095	452, 664	510, 791	655, 655	1, 619, 110
Philadelphia	126, 475	37, 245	45, 108	41, 613	123, 966
Cleveland	193, 757	39, 838	77, 700	54, 329	171, 867
Richmond	54, 611	26, 068	39, 817	22, 747	88, 632
Atlanta	79, 436	44, 920	43, 782	24, 139	112, 841
Chicago	487, 337	157, 771	218, 801	170, 300	546, 872
St. Louis	108, 244	44, 264	56, 238	25, 565	126, 067
Minneapolis	76, 422	24, 383	27, 874	24, 003	76, 260
Kansas City	120, 865	44, 893	47, 913	30, 452	123, 258
Dallas	130, 593	42, 076	65, 858	32, 126	140, 060
San Francisco	165, 906	78, 144	57, 641	46, 723	182, 508
Treasury	11, 705	96, 614	53, 919	12, 689	163, 222
Total bond allotments	2, 437, 630	1, 131, 345	1, 295, 543	1, 176, 657	3, 603, 545
Securities eligible for exchange:					
Exchanged in concurrent offerings					
Total exchanged					
Not submitted for enchange	4, 318, 066	2, 839, 353	3, 966, 159	2, 272, 678	9, 078, 190
Total securities eligible for exchange	6, 755, 696	3, 970, 698	5, 261, 702	3, 449, 335	12, 681, 735

[1] Subscriptions from savings-type investors and Government investment accounts were allotted 25%, subscriptions from commercial banks for their own account were allotted 20% and subscriptions from all others were allotted 15%.

[2] These exchanges were advance refundings. All subscriptions were allotted in full.

[3] Includes $1,042 million for cash (including proceeds from the par amount of Federal National Mortgage Association 3⅝ percent notes of Series ML–1960–A) and $28 million for Treasury notes of Series C–1960.

[4] Series F–1962 3¼% Treasury notes also offered in exchange for this security; see exhibit 2.

[5] Exchanges together with cash differences necessary to make up the next higher $500 multiple.

Treasury Bills Offered and Accepted

Exhibit 4.—Treasury bills

During the fiscal year 1961 there were 52 weekly issues each of 13-week and 26-week Treasury bills (the 13-week bills represent additional issues of bills with an original maturity of 26 weeks), 3 issues of tax anticipation series, 4 other issues (one 364-day and three 365-day bills), and one issue of a strip of weekly bills issued June 14, 1961, representing additional amounts of 18 series of outstanding Treasury bills. Four press releases inviting tenders and four releases announcing the acceptance of tenders are reproduced in this exhibit. The press releases of June 7 and June 13, 1961, are in a form representative of a weekly double issue of regular bills (91- and 182-day) in which there is an additional issue of a currently outstanding issue of 182-day bills having 91 days remaining before maturity and a new issue of 182-day bills. The details of the issue of strip bills are explained in the releases of June 2 and June 9, 1961. The tax anticipation series is represented by the releases of March 23 and March 29, 1961, and the other bill issues are represented by the releases of April 6 and April 13, 1961. The essential details regarding each issue of Treasury bills during the fiscal year 1961 are summarized in the table following the releases.

PRESS RELEASE OF JUNE 7, 1961

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of $1,600,000,000, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing June 15, 1961, in the amount of $1,601,254,000, as follows:

91-day bills (to maturity date) to be issued June 15, 1961, in the amount of $1,100,000,000, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated March 16, 1961, and to mature September 14, 1961, originally issued in the amount of $600,004,000 (including $100,000,000 to be issued June 14, 1961), the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

182-day bills, for $500,000,000, or thereabouts, to be dated June 15, 1961, and to mature December 14, 1961.

The bills of both series will be issued on a discount basis under competitive and noncompetitive bidding as hereinafter provided, and at maturity their face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $500,000, and $1,000,000 (maturity value).

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., eastern daylight saving time, Monday, June 12, 1961. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e.g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or branches on application therefor.

Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to submit tenders except for their own account. Tenders will be received without deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by payment of 2 percent of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject

any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $200,000 or less for the additional bills dated March 16, 1961 (91-days remaining until maturity date on September 14, 1961), and noncompetitive tenders for $100,000 or less for the 182-day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on June 15, 1961, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing June 15, 1961. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills does not have any special treatment, as such, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The bills are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States is considered to be interest. Under sections 454(b) and 1221(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 the amount of discount at which bills issued hereunder are sold is not considered to accrue until such bills are sold, redeemed, or otherwise disposed of, and such bills are excluded from consideration as capital assets. Accordingly, the owner of Treasury bills (other than life insurance companies) issued hereunder need include in his income tax return only the difference between the price paid for such bills, whether on original issue or on subsequent purchase, and the amount actually received either upon sale or redemption at maturity during the taxable year for which the return is made, as ordinary gain or loss.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, Revised, and this notice, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or branch.

PRESS RELEASE OF JUNE 13, 1961

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for two series of Treasury bills, one series to be an additional issue of the bills dated March 16, 1961, and the other series to be dated June 15, 1961, which were offered on June 7, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on June 12. Tenders were invited for $1,100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day bills and for $500,000,000, or thereabouts, of 182-day bills. The details of the two series are as follows:

Range of accepted competitive bids	91-day Treasury bills maturing September 14, 1961		182-day Treasury bills maturing December 14, 1961	
	Price	Approximate equivalent annual rate	Price	Approximate equivalent annual rate
High	99.428	2.263%	98.756	2.461%
Low	99.415	2.314%	98.736	2.500%
Average	99.420	[1] 2.295%	98.740	[1] 2.492%

(36 percent of the amount of 91-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted and 71 percent of the amount of 182-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted.)

Total tenders applied for and accepted by Federal Reserve districts

District	Applied for	Accepted	Applied for	Accepted
Boston	$30,462,000	$10,397,000	$3,175,000	$2,325,000
New York	1,458,146,000	689,363,000	934,341,000	360,123,000
Philadelphia	25,593,000	10,168,000	8,997,000	3,952,000
Cleveland	33,945,000	33,401,000	22,181,000	19,156,000
Richmond	9,798,000	9,748,000	1,561,000	1,211,000
Atlanta	23,392,000	18,467,000	3,864,000	3,310,000
Chicago	210,848,000	175,278,000	91,556,000	52,451,000
St. Louis	23,817,000	20,267,000	6,668,000	5,450,000
Minneapolis	20,023,000	19,523,000	6,667,000	4,937,000
Kansas City	35,962,000	32,962,000	12,540,000	7,337,000
Dallas	11,191,000	11,191,000	3,427,000	3,267,000
San Francisco	75,274,000	69,674,000	49,235,000	37,085,000
Total	1,958,451,000	[2] 1,100,439,000	1,144,212,000	[3] 500,604,000

[1] On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide yields of 2.34%, for the 91-day bills, and 2.56%, for the 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.
[2] Includes $205,903,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.420.
[3] Includes $50,752,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.740.

PRESS RELEASE OF JUNE 2, 1961

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for additional amounts of eighteen series of Treasury bills to an aggregate amount of $1,800,000,000, or thereabouts, for cash. The additional bills will be issued June 14, 1961, will be in the amounts, and will be in addition to the bills originally issued and maturing, as follows:

Amount of additional issue	Original issue dates 1961	Maturity dates 1961	Days from June 14, 1961, to maturity	Amount outstanding (in millions) June 2, 1961
$100,000,000	Feb. 2	Aug. 3	50	$1,601
100,000,000	Feb. 9	Aug. 10	57	1,601
100,000,000	Feb. 16	Aug. 17	64	1,600
100,000,000	Feb. 23	Aug. 24	71	1,600
100,000,000	Mar. 2	Aug. 31	78	1,501
100,000,000	Mar. 9	Sept. 7	85	500
100,000,000	Mar. 16	Sept. 14	92	500
100,000,000	Mar. 23	Sept. 21	99	500
100,000,000	Mar. 30	Sept. 28	106	500
100,000,000	Apr. 6	Oct. 5	113	500
100,000,000	Apr. 13	Oct. 13	121	500
100,000,000	Apr. 20	Oct. 19	127	400
100,000,000	Apr. 27	Oct. 26	134	400
100,000,000	May 4	Nov. 2	141	500
100,000,000	May 11	Nov. 9	148	500
100,000,000	May 18	Nov. 16	155	501
100,000,000	May 25	Nov. 24	163	500
100,000,000	June 1	Nov. 30	169	500
1,800,000,000				

The additional and original bills will be freely interchangeable.

Each tender submitted must be in the amount of $18,000 or an even multiple thereof, and the amount tendered will be applied to each of the above series of bills on the basis of the ratio of each series to the total of all series. (For example, an accepted tender for $90,000 will be applied $5,000 to the issue with original date of February 2, 1961, and $5,000 to each of the additional weekly issues through the issue with original date of June 1, 1961.)

The bills offered hereunder will be issued on a discount basis under competitive and noncompetitive bidding as hereinafter provided, and at maturity their face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $500,000, and $1,000,000 (maturity value).

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., eastern daylight saving time, June 8, 1961. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. In the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e.g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. A single price must be submitted for each unit of $18,000, or even multiple thereof. A unit represents $1,000 face amount of each issue of bills offered hereunder, as previously described. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks and branches on application therefor.

Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to submit tenders except for their own account. Tenders will be received without deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by payment of 2 percent of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

Immediately after the closing hours, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Noncompetitive tenders for $180,000 or less (in even multiples of $18,000) without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids, provided, however, that if the total of noncompetitive tenders exceeds $900,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to allot less than the amount applied for on a straight percentage basis with adjustments where necessary to the next higher multiple of $18,000. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank in cash or other immediately available funds on June 14, 1961, provided, however, any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit in its Treasury tax and loan account for Treasury bills allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills does not have any special treatment, as such, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The bills are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States is considered to be interest. Under section 454(b) and 1221(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 the amount of discount at which bills issued hereunder are sold is not considered to accrue until such bills are sold, redeemed, or otherwise disposed of, and such bills are excluded from consideration as capital assets. Accordingly, the owner of Treasury bills (other than life insurance companies) issued hereunder need include in his income tax return only the difference between the price paid for such bills, whether on original issue or on subsequent purchase, and the amount actually received either upon sale or redemption at maturity during the taxable year for which the return is made, as ordinary gain or loss.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, Revised, and this notice, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or branch.

PRESS RELEASE OF JUNE 9, 1961

The Treasury Department announced last evening that tenders for additional amounts of eighteen series of Treasury bills to an aggregate amount of $1,800,000,000, or thereabouts, to be issued June 14, 1961, which were offered on June 2, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on June 8. The amount of accepted tenders will be equally divided among the eighteen regular weekly issues of out-

standing Treasury bills maturing August 3, 1961, to November 30, 1961, inclusive. The details of the offering are as follows:

Total applied for $4, 671, 774, 000
Total accepted (includes $187,842,000 entered on a noncompetitive basis and accepted in full at the average price shown below) 1, 800, 972, 000

Range of accepted competive bids	Price	Approximate equivalent annual rate of discount based on 109.6 days (average number of days to maturity)
High	99. 305	2. 283%
Low	99. 292	2. 326%
Average	99. 297	[1] 2. 308%

(44 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

Total tenders applied for and accepted by Federal Reserve districts

District	Applied for	Accepted
Boston	$176, 148, 000	$83, 628, 000
New York	2, 293, 254, 000	652, 176, 000
Philadelphia	163, 926, 000	65, 844, 000
Cleveland	355, 050, 000	153, 810, 000
Richmond	117, 144, 000	33, 840, 000
Atlanta	128, 322, 000	55, 296, 000
Chicago	482, 526, 000	362, 142, 000
St. Louis	87, 930, 000	31, 374, 000
Minneapolis	121, 194, 000	72, 144, 000
Kansas City	80, 046, 000	40, 212, 000
Dallas	267, 516, 000	157, 176, 000
San Francisco	398, 718, 000	93, 330, 000
Total	4, 671, 774, 000	1, 800, 972, 000

[1] On a coupon issue of the same length as the average for the bills and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide a yield of 2.36%. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

PRESS RELEASE OF MARCH 23, 1961

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for $1,500,000,000, or thereabouts, of 172-day Treasury bills, to be issued on a discount basis under competitive and noncompetitive bidding as hereinafter provided. The bills of this series will be designated tax anticipation series, they will be dated April 3, 1961, and they will mature September 22, 1961. They will be accepted at face value in payment of income and profits taxes due on September 15, 1961, and to the extent they are not presented for this purpose the face amount of these bills will be payable without interest at maturity. Taxpayers desiring to apply these bills in payment of September 15, 1961, income and profits taxes have the privilege of surrendering them to any Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, not more than fifteen days before September 15, 1961, and receiving receipts therefor showing the face amount of the bills so surrendered. These receipts may be submitted in lieu of the bills on or before September 15, 1961, to the District Director of Internal Revenue for the district in which such taxes are payable. The bills will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $500,000, and $1,000,000 (maturity value).

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., eastern standard time, Tuesday, March 28, 1961. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e.g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or branches on application therefor.

Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to submit tenders except for their own account. Tenders will be received without deposit from incorpo-

rated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by payment of 2 percent of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

All bidders are required to agree not to purchase or to sell, or to make any agreements with respect to the purchase or sale or other disposition of any bills of this issue, until after one-thirty o'clock p.m., eastern standard time, Tuesday, March 28, 1961.

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $300,000 or less without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids. Payment of accepted tenders at the prices offered must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank in cash or other immediately available funds on April 3, 1961, provided, however, any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit in its Treasury tax and loan account for not more than 50 percent of the amount of Treasury bills allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills does not have any special treatment, as such, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The bills are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States is considered to be interest. Under sections 454(b) and 1221(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 the amount of discount at which bills issued hereunder are sold is not considered to accrue until such bills are sold, redeemed, or otherwise disposed of, and such bills are excluded from consideration as capital assets. Accordingly, the owner of Treasury bills (other than life insurance companies) issued hereunder need include in his income tax return only the difference between the price paid for such bills, whether on original issue or on subsequent purchase, and the amount actually received either upon sale or redemption at maturity during the taxable year for which the return is made, as ordinary gain or loss.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, Revised, and this notice, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or branch.

PRESS RELEASE OF MARCH 29, 1961

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for $1,500,000,000, or thereabouts, of tax anticipation series 172-day Treasury bills to be dated April 3 and to mature September 22, 1961, which were offered on March 23, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on March 28.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	$3, 894, 635, 000
Total accepted (includes $218,935,000 entered on a noncompetitive basis and accepted in full at the average price shown below)	1, 501, 150, 000
Range of accepted competitive bids (excepting three tenders totaling $1,900,000):	
High, equivalent rate of discount approximately 2.380% per annum	98. 863
Low, equivalent rate of discount approximately 2.491% per annum	98. 810
Average, equivalent rate of discount approximately 2.473% per annum [1]	98. 818
(47 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)	

Footnote on following page.

Federal Reserve district	Total applied for	Total accepted
Boston	$213, 880, 000	$106, 080, 000
New York	1, 689, 980, 000	416, 785, 000
Philadelphia	186, 190, 000	75, 878, 000
Cleveland	379, 695, 000	177, 675, 000
Richmond	69, 930, 000	37, 498, 000
Atlanta	121, 975, 000	70, 103, 000
Chicago	431, 415, 000	215, 984, 000
St. Louis	114, 265, 000	41, 702, 000
Minneapolis	97, 480, 000	58, 055, 000
Kansas City	88, 900, 000	39, 730, 000
Dallas	245, 500, 000	169, 850, 000
San Francisco	255, 425, 000	91, 810, 000
Total	3, 894, 635, 000	1, 501, 150, 000

[1] On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide a yield of 2.54%. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

PRESS RELEASE OF APRIL 6, 1961

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for $2,000,000,000, or thereabouts, of 365-day Treasury bills, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing April 15, 1961, in the amount of $2,000,780,000, to be issued on a discount basis under competitive and noncompetitive bidding as hereinafter provided. The bills of this series will be dated April 15, 1961, and will mature April 15, 1962, when the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $500,000, and $1,000,000 (maturity value).

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., eastern standard time, Wednesday, April 12, 1961. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e.g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. (Notwithstanding the fact that these bills will run for 365 days, the discount rate will be computed on a bank discount basis of 360 days, as is currently the practice on all issues of Treasury bills.) It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or branches on application therefor.

Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to submit tenders except for their own account. Tenders will be received without deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by payment of 2 percent of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

Immediatley after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $400,000 or less without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on April 17, 1961, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing April 15, 1961. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss

from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills does not have any special treatment, as such, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The bills are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States is considered to be interest. Under sections 454(b) and 1221(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 the amount of discount at which bills issued hereunder are sold is not considered to accrue until such bills are sold, redeemed, or otherwise disposed of, and such bills are excluded from consideration as capital assets. Accordingly, the owner of Treasury bills (other than life insurance companies) issued hereunder need include in his income tax return only the difference between the price paid for such bills, whether on original issue or on subsequent purchase, and the amount actually received either upon sale or redemption at maturity during the taxable year for which the return is made, as ordinary gain or loss.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, Revised, and this notice, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or branch.

PRESS RELEASE OF APRIL 13, 1961

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for $2,000,000,000, or thereabouts, of 365-day Treasury bills to be dated April 15, 1961, and to mature April 15, 1962, which were offered on April 6, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on April 12.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	$4, 116, 451, 000
Total accepted (includes $178, 894,000 entered on a noncompetitive basis and accepted in full at the average price shown below)	2, 000, 367, 000
Range of accepted competitive bids (excepting one tender of $1,500,000):	
High, equivalent rate of discount approximately 2.790% per annum	97. 171
Low, equivalent rate of discount approximately 2.844% per annum	97. 117
Average, equivalent rate of discount approximately 2.827% per annum[1]	97. 134

(81 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

Federal Reserve district	Total applied for	Total accepted
Boston	$86, 818, 000	$31, 818, 000
New York	2, 682, 215, 000	1, 344, 345, 000
Philadelphia	57, 591, 000	20, 191, 000
Cleveland	225, 551, 000	72, 491, 000
Richmond	37, 904, 000	17, 804, 000
Atlanta	74, 745, 000	35, 495, 000
Chicago	522, 032, 000	230, 793, 000
St. Louis	24, 797, 000	13, 247, 000
Minneapolis	27, 570, 000	7, 370, 000
Kansas City	52, 284, 000	27, 169, 000
Dallas	39, 021, 000	22, 921, 000
San Francisco	285, 923, 000	176, 723, 000
Total	4, 116, 451, 000	2, 000, 367, 000

[1] On a coupon issue of the same length and for the same amount invested, the return on these bills would provide a yield of 2.93%. Interest rates on bills are quoted in terms of bank discount with the return related to the face amount of the bills payable at maturity rather than the amount invested and their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed in terms of interest on the amount invested, and relate the number of days remaining in an interest payment period to the actual number of days in the period, with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

Summary of information pertaining to Treasury bills issued during the fiscal year 1961

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Date of issue	Date of maturity	Days to maturity	Maturity value: Total applied for	Tenders accepted: Total accepted	Tenders accepted: On competitive basis	Tenders accepted: On noncompetitive basis	Tenders accepted: For cash	Tenders accepted: In exchange	Total bids accepted: Average price per hundred	Total bids accepted: Equivalent average rate (percent)	Competitive bids accepted, High: Price per hundred	High: Equivalent rate (percent)	Low: Price per hundred	Low: Equivalent rate (percent)	Amount maturing on issue date of new offering
Regular Weekly															
1960															
July 7	Oct. 6, 1960	91	$1,687,161	$1,000,429	$835,583	$164,846	$882,063	$118,366	99.417	2.307	[1] 99.424	2.279	99.407	2.346	$1,500,345
7	Jan. 5, 1961	182	878,310	500,050	466,451	33,599	447,682	52,368	98.582	2.805	[1] 98.604	2.761	98.565	2.838	
14	Oct. 13, 1960	91	1,699,656	1,001,296	784,667	216,629	986,093	15,203	99.351	2.567	[1] 99.373	2.480	99.337	2.623	1,500,156
14	Jan. 12, 1961	182	977,215	500,189	450,300	49,889	448,086	52,103	98.395	3.175	[1] 98.418	3.129	98.386	3.193	
21	Oct. 20, 1960	91	1,733,976	1,000,175	770,118	230,057	948,711	51,464	99.417	2.307	99.423	2.283	99.410	2.334	1,400,458
21	Jan. 19, 1961	182	869,442	400,053	347,564	52,489	368,203	31,850	98.673	2.625	98.684	2.603	98.670	2.631	
28	Oct. 27, 1960	91	1,791,018	1,000,171	809,359	190,812	878,361	121,810	99.392	2.404	[1] 99.399	2.378	99.388	2.421	1,401,176
28	Jan. 26, 1961	182	788,395	400,200	360,907	39,293	364,457	35,743	98.635	2.701	[1] 98.644	2.682	98.630	2.710	
Aug. 4	Nov. 3, 1960	91	1,808,924	1,000,135	813,024	187,111	877,371	122,764	99.461	2.132	99.472	2.089	99.455	2.156	1,400,536
4	Feb. 2, 1961	182	890,064	400,019	359,789	40,230	358,799	41,220	98.782	2.409	98.792	2.389	98.778	2.417	
11	Nov. 10, 1960	91	1,826,613	1,100,283	911,744	188,539	964,731	135,552	99.440	2.215	[1] 99.451	2.172	99.434	2.239	1,591,048
11	Feb. 9, 1961	182	756,986	500,026	462,749	37,277	448,414	51,612	98.757	2.458	98.774	2.425	98.742	2.488	
18	Nov. 17, 1960	91	1,851,090	1,100,085	869,366	230,719	990,011	110,074	99.424	2.278	99.445	2.196	99.417	2.306	1,600,257
18	Feb. 16, 1961	182	919,735	500,335	452,909	47,426	447,572	52,763	98.675	2.621	[1] 98.700	2.571	98.663	2.645	
25	Nov. 25, 1960	92	1,826,183	1,100,019	905,369	194,650	1,048,675	51,344	99.356	2.518	[1] 99.370	2.465	99.351	2.540	1,600,116
25	Feb. 23, 1961	182	1,321,909	500,864	459,516	41,348	495,108	5,756	98.582	2.806	[1] 98.590	2.789	98.580	2.809	
Sept. 1	Dec. 1, 1960	91	1,805,946	1,000,438	803,630	196,808	916,642	83,796	99.356	2.549	99.368	2.500	99.352	2.564	1,500,658
1	Mar. 2, 1961	182	1,066,059	505,724	462,848	42,876	454,015	51,709	98.572	2.825	98.588	2.793	98.569	2.831	
8	Dec. 8, 1960	91	2,002,864	1,108,713	928,855	179,858	1,099,368	9,345	99.363	2.520	99.371	2.488	99.358	2.540	1,600,265
8	Mar. 9, 1961	182	1,403,521	500,592	460,831	39,761	499,190	1,402	98.584	2.801	98.590	2.789	98.581	2.807	
15	Dec. 15, 1960	91	1,911,068	1,099,752	852,123	247,629	1,085,198	14,554	99.329	2.654	[1] 99.338	2.619	99.323	2.678	1,600,246
15	Mar. 16, 1961	182	1,080,566	500,129	446,987	53,142	497,593	2,536	98.526	2.916	98.550	2.868	98.520	2.927	
22	Dec. 22, 1960	91	2,040,226	1,101,523	837,243	264,280	1,085,793	15,730	99.385	2.433	99.394	2.397	99.380	2.453	1,600,774
22	Mar. 23, 1961	182	1,018,205	500,264	438,042	62,222	496,520	3,744	98.613	2.743	98.624	2.722	98.604	2.761	
29	Dec. 29, 1960	91	1,968,120	1,001,463	809,223	192,240	894,763	106,700	99.422	2.286	99.433	2.243	99.419	2.298	1,500,292
	1961														
29	Mar. 30	182	848,670	499,960	457,608	42,352	448,306	51,654	98.620	2.729	98.640	2.690	98.610	2.749	
Oct. 6	Jan. 5	91	1,768,895	1,000,145	815,636	181,509	864,270	135,875	99.375	2.473	99.388	2.421	99.367	2.504	1,500,509
6	Apr. 6	182	992,197	500,137	461,157	38,980	446,932	53,205	98.521	2.925	[1] 98.538	2.892	98.510	2.947	
13	Jan. 12	91	1,774,594	1,000,304	765,276	235,028	904,674	95,630	99.318	2.698	[1] 99.337	2.623	99.308	2.738	1,501,320
13	Apr. 13	182	1,095,387	500,480	443,296	57,184	498,300	2,180	98.443	3.079	[1] 98.460	3.046	98.439	3.088	
20	Jan. 19	91	1,811,350	1,001,199	752,365	248,834	988,778	12,421	99.392	2.406	99.401	2.370	99.385	2.433	1,400,323

20	Apr. 20	182	974,990	401,065	338,070	62,995	398,716	2,349	98.582	2.806	98.596	2.777	98.580	2.809	
27	Jan. 26	91	1,814,583	1,000,640	795,612	205,028	864,218	136,422	99.462	2.129	99.470	2.097	99.457	2.148	1,400,396
27	Apr. 27	182	961,320	400,087	348,849	51,238	356,939	43,148	98.701	2.569	98.718	2.536	98.698	2.575	
Nov. 3	Feb. 2	91	1,728,266	1,000,591	799,349	201,242	856,659	143,932	99.462	2.128	99.475	2.077	99.444	2.200	1,400,149
3	May 4	182	938,065	400,140	352,872	47,268	345,444	54,696	98.760	2.453	98.772	2.429	98.751	2.471	
10	Feb. 9	91	1,815,577	1,100,377	892,015	208,362	947,830	152,547	99.396	2.390	[1] 99.413	2.322	99.379	2.457	1,505,272
10	May 11	182	866,741	400,206	355,095	45,111	347,089	53,117	98.700	2.572	[1] 98.722	2.528	98.691	2.589	
17	Feb. 16	91	2,111,006	1,101,304	862,560	238,744	929,946	171,358	99.337	2.624	[1] 99.360	2.532	99.333	2.639	1,600,125
17	May 18	182	898,185	499,975	454,123	45,852	436,798	63,177	98.572	2.825	[1] 98.586	2.797	98.560	2.848	
25	Feb. 23	90	1,780,561	1,102,176	881,933	220,243	1,019,458	82,718	99.401	2.396	99.412	2.352	99.389	2.444	1,600,142
25	May 25	181	1,304,671	501,794	450,248	51,546	494,419	7,375	98.618	2.749	98.626	2.733	98.612	2.761	
Dec. 1	Mar. 2	91	1,810,022	1,000,680	801,590	199,090	987,107	13,573	99.412	2.326	[1] 99.422	2.287	99.396	2.389	1,500,737
1	June 1	182	973,611	500,211	458,322	41,889	498,549	1,662	98.665	2.640	98.684	2.603	98.653	2.664	
8	Mar. 9	91	1,803,830	1,100,132	893,678	206,454	1,000,394	99,738	99.412	2.328	99.427	2.267	99.401	2.370	1,608,780
8	June 8	182	1,038,298	500,235	452,808	47,427	447,755	52,480	98.654	2.663	98.665	2.641	98.648	2.674	
15	Mar. 16	91	2,124,068	1,098,388	868,166	230,222	1,020,239	78,149	99.410	2.334	99.421	2.291	99.403	2.362	1,599,788
15	June 15	182	1,405,543	501,318	449,721	51,597	484,063	17,255	98.675	2.621	98.696	2.579	98.671	2.629	
22	Mar. 23	91	1,999,650	1,101,397	867,176	234,221	939,970	161,427	99.438	2.222	99.449	2.180	99.433	2.243	1,601,680
22	June 23	183	1,083,984	500,151	446,916	53,235	447,069	53,082	98.784	2.392	98.800	2.361	98.780	2.400	
29	Mar. 30	91	2,012,429	1,000,899	834,481	166,418	866,017	134,882	99.457	2.148	99.464	2.120	99.449	2.180	1,501,766
29	June 29	182	1,030,977	500,633	467,457	33,176	447,058	53,575	98.820	2.333	98.838	2.298	98.814	2.346	
1961	*1961*														
Jan. 5	Apr. 6	91	$1,756,976	$1,000,876	$823,754	$177,122	$836,700	$164,176	99.435	2.235	[1] 99.449	2.180	99.430	2.255	$1,500,195
5	July 6	182	926,797	500,236	469,204	31,032	447,650	52,586	98.772	2.429	[1] 98.786	2.401	98.760	2.453	----------
12	Apr. 13	91	1,909,573	1,000,441	741,533	258,908	898,553	101,888	99.397	2.385	[1] 99.408	2.342	99.393	2.401	1,500,493
12	July 13	182	988,686	500,112	447,929	52,183	447,924	52,188	98.684	2.602	[1] 98.710	2.552	98.676	2.619	----------
19	Apr. 20	91	1,888,783	1,100,543	830,910	269,633	1,016,444	84,099	99.404	2.358	[1] 99.413	2.322	99.400	2.374	1,401,252
19	July 20	182	994,525	400,172	343,701	56,471	366,258	33,914	98.721	2.530	[1] 98.730	2.512	98.717	2.538	----------
26	Apr. 27	91	1,985,886	1,100,478	893,258	207,220	920,593	179,885	99.436	2.230	99.445	2.196	99.431	2.251	1,400,840
26	July 27	182	1,081,602	500,051	456,746	43,305	448,130	51,921	98.776	2.422	98.790	2.393	98.770	2.433	----------
Feb. 2	May 4	91	2,056,805	1,100,873	892,733	208,140	974,591	126,282	99.419	2.299	99.428	2.263	99.414	2.318	1,400,610
2	Aug. 3	182	1,082,345	500,388	458,550	41,838	447,440	52,948	98.738	2.497	[1] 98.748	2.476	98.730	2.512	----------
9	May 11	91	1,945,170	1,100,173	899,663	200,510	920,036	180,137	99.400	2.374	[1] 99.413	2.322	99.394	2.397	1,600,403
9	Aug. 10	182	1,061,296	500,174	461,038	39,136	447,685	52,489	98.703	2.566	[1] 98.721	2.530	98.698	2.575	----------
16	May 18	91	2,036,167	1,101,239	891,194	210,045	940,458	160,781	99.378	2.462	[1] 99.384	2.437	99.374	2.476	1,601,639
16	Aug. 17	182	1,286,687	500,436	458,438	41,998	448,469	51,967	98.659	2.652	98.666	2.639	98.656	2.658	----------
23	May 25	91	2,005,126	1,100,802	860,744	240,058	1,039,375	61,427	99.369	2.496	[1] 99.383	2.441	99.364	2.516	1,603,040
23	Aug. 24	182	1,180,907	500,145	448,485	51,660	457,578	42,567	98.641	2.688	98.657	2.656	98.637	2.696	----------
Mar. 2	June 1	91	2,083,220	1,000,979	799,035	201,944	930,562	70,417	99.344	2.594	[1] 99.352	2.564	99.342	2.603	1,506,404
2	Aug. 31	182	1,053,349	500,141	456,417	43,724	458,164	41,977	98.595	2.779	[1] 98.612	2.745	98.590	2.789	----------
9	June 8	91	1,994,401	1,092,420	871,966	220,454	1,006,554	85,866	99.372	2.485	99.376	2.469	99.367	2.504	1,600,724
9	Sept. 7	182	1,201,564	500,282	450,542	49,740	458,295	41,987	98.648	2.674	98.652	2.666	98.646	2.678	----------
16	June 15	91	1,930,640	1,099,936	859,882	240,054	1,004,461	95,475	99.405	2.352	99.411	2.330	99.398	2.382	1,598,517
16	Sept. 14	182	812,738	500,004	448,997	51,007	482,534	17,470	98.759	2.455	[1] 98.768	2.437	98.738	2.496	----------
23	June 23	92	1,952,735	1,094,929	839,615	255,314	953,836	141,093	99.418	2.278	99.426	2.246	99.412	2.301	1,601,661
23	Sept. 21	182	1,033,831	500,077	440,580	59,497	447,143	52,934	98.751	2.471	98.768	2.437	98.748	2.476	----------
30	June 29	91	1,923,924	1,099,921	923,113	176,808	981,072	118,849	99.395	2.392	99.405	2.354	99.390	2.413	1,500,859
30	Sept. 28	182	1,046,395	500,085	464,126	35,959	458,459	41,626	98.698	2.576	98.716	2.540	98.694	2.583	----------
Apr. 6	July 6	91	1,915,842	1,100,096	923,265	176,831	991,235	108,861	99.376	2.470	99.384	2.437	99.371	2.488	1,501,013
6	Oct. 5	182	1,048,146	500,135	462,984	37,151	456,870	43,265	98.656	2.658	[1] 98.666	2.639	98.650	2.670	----------
13	July 13	91	2,000,116	1,100,815	868,274	232,541	1,017,812	83,003	99.403	2.361	99.410	2.334	99.399	2.378	1,500,921
13	Oct. 13	183	1,118,342	500,375	450,885	49,490	457,439	42,936	98.701	2.556	98.708	2.542	98.698	2.561	----------
20	July 20	91	1,934,089	1,100,341	856,133	244,208	1,032,025	68,316	99.421	2.292	99.427	2.267	99.417	2.306	1,501,608
20	Oct. 19	182	1,142,138	400,290	348,465	51,825	378,330	21,960	98.758	2.457	98.762	2.449	98.756	2.461	----------
27	July 27	91	2,080,779	1,100,767	908,964	191,803	991,561	109,206	99.448	2.185	[1] 99.451	2.172	99.444	2.200	1,500,565
27	Oct. 26	182	1,027,853	400,115	355,284	44,831	367,882	32,233	98.837	2.300	98.842	2.291	98.832	2.310	----------

Footnotes at end of table.

Summary of information pertaining to Treasury bills issued during the fiscal year 1961—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Date of issue	Date of maturity	Days to maturity	Maturity value						Prices and rates						Amount maturing on issue date of new offering
			Total applied for	Tenders accepted					Total bids accepted		Competitive bids accepted				
											High		Low		
				Total accepted	On competitive basis	On noncompetitive basis	For cash	In exchange	Average price per hundred	Equivalent average rate (percent)	Price per hundred	Equivalent rate (percent)	Price per hundred	Equivalent rate (percent)	
Regular Weekly															
1961															
May 4	Aug. 3	91	2,086,986	1,100,652	920,615	180,037	946,820	153,832	99.419	2.299	99.428	2.263	99.416	2.310	1,501,013
4	Nov. 2	182	949,636	500,252	463,266	36,986	444,792	55,460	98.778	2.417	98.800	2.374	98.770	2.433	----------
11	Aug. 10	91	1,876,879	1,100,589	903,233	197,356	919,831	180,758	99.436	2.232	99.444	2.200	99.432	2.247	1,500,379
11	Nov. 9	182	1,115,254	500,372	463,143	37,229	448,466	51,906	98.775	2.423	[1] 98.786	2.401	98.773	2.427	----------
18	Aug. 17	91	2,012,064	1,100,018	871,973	228,045	929,536	170,482	99.428	2.264	99.440	2.215	99.425	2.275	1,601,214
18	Nov. 16	182	1,201,416	500,728	448,702	52,026	448,702	52,026	98.769	2.435	[1] 98.775	2.423	98.766	2.441	----------
25	Aug. 24	91	2,047,664	1,100,352	890,329	210,023	1,034,247	66,105	99.405	2.354	[1] 99.411	2.330	99.401	2.370	1,602,596
25	Nov. 24	183	966,031	500,151	450,293	49,858	467,641	32,510	98.744	2.470	[1] 98.756	2.447	98.735	2.489	----------
June 1	Aug. 31	91	2,288,064	1,000,929	838,127	162,802	922,238	78,691	99.384	2.437	[1] 99.386	2.429	99.383	2.441	1,501,190
1	Nov. 30	182	949,918	500,268	461,313	38,955	458,592	41,676	98.689	2.593	[1] 98.703	2.565	98.685	2.601	----------
8	Sept. 7	91	2,137,631	1,100,635	900,422	200,213	982,259	118,376	99.364	2.516	[1] 99.369	2.496	99.361	2.528	1,592,655
8	Dec. 7	182	998,304	500,354	456,338	44,016	448,290	52,064	98.621	2.727	[1] 98.636	2.698	98.616	2.738	----------
	Aug. 3	50													
	Aug. 10	57													
	Aug. 17	64													
	Aug. 24	71													
	Aug. 31	78													
	Sept. 7	85													
	Sept. 14	92													
	Sept. 21	99													
	Sept. 28	106													
14 [2]	Oct. 5	113	4,672,620	1,801,872	1,613,178	188,694	1,801,872	----------	99.297	2.308	99.305	2.283	99.292	.32	----------
	Oct. 13	121													
	Oct. 19	127													
	Oct. 26	134													
	Nov. 2	141													
	Nov. 9	148													
	Nov. 16	155													
	Nov. 24	163													
	Nov. 30	169													
15	Sept. 14	91	1,958,566	1,100,604	894,536	206,068	1,050,019	50,585	99.420	2.295	99.428	2.263	99.415	2.314	1,601,254

15	Dec. 14	182	1, 143, 767	500, 368	449, 711	50, 657	497, 962	2, 406	98. 740	2. 492	98. 756	2. 461	98. 736	2. 500	----------
23	Sept. 21	90	2, 055, 682	1, 101, 056	867, 952	233, 104	1, 001, 619	99, 437	99. 419	2. 325	99. 425	2. 300	99. 415	2. 340	1, 595, 080
23	Dec. 21	181	1, 027, 132	500, 767	439, 086	61, 681	448, 272	52, 495	98. 733	2. 519	98. 744	2. 498	98. 730	2. 526	----------
29	Sept. 28	91	1, 807, 273	1, 100, 048	922, 420	177, 628	1, 024, 665	75, 383	99. 439	2. 219	99. 447	2. 188	99. 427	2. 267	1, 600, 554
29	Dec. 28	182	972, 660	500, 230	459, 812	40, 418	468, 009	32, 221	98. 787	2. 399	98. 796	2. 382	98. 774	2. 425	----------
Tax Anticipation															
1960	*1961*														
July 13	Mar. 22	252	4, 403, 843	3, 511, 749	3, 060, 110	451, 639	3, 511, 749	----------	98. 024	2. 823	[1] 98. 138	2. 660	97. 972	2. 897	----------
Oct. 21	June 22	244	5, 442, 706	3, 503, 766	2, 889, 040	614, 726	3, 503, 766	----------	98. 110	2. 788	[1] 98. 205	2. 648	98. 082	2. 830	----------
1961															
Apr. 3	Sept. 22	172	3, 896, 385	1, 502, 900	1, 282, 215	220, 685	1, 502, 900	----------	98. 818	2. 473	[1] 98. 863	2. 380	98. 810	2. 491	----------
Other															
1960	*1961*														
July 15	July 15	365	3, 035, 638	1, 500, 509	1, 321, 019	179, 490	1, 379, 977	120, 532	96. 690	3. 265	[1] 96. 740	3. 215	96. 665	3. 289	2, 000, 876
Oct. 17	Oct. 16	364	3, 301, 897	1, 502, 165	1, 311, 675	190, 490	1, 486, 443	15, 722	96. 834	3. 131	96. 891	3. 075	96. 815	3. 150	2, 006, 582
1961	*1962*														
Jan. 15	Jan. 15	365	3, 078, 008	1, 501, 672	1, 353, 414	148, 258	1, 409, 557	92, 115	97. 284	2. 679	[1] 97. 318	2. 645	97. 262	2. 700	1, 503, 740
Apr. 15	Apr. 15	365	4, 116, 546	2, 000, 462	1, 821, 573	178, 889	1, 814, 471	185, 991	97. 134	2. 827	[1] 97. 171	2. 790	97. 117	2. 844	2, 000, 780

[1] Relatively small amounts of bids were accepted at a price somewhat above the high shown. However, the higher price is not shown in order to prevent an appreciable discontinuity in the range (covered by the high to low prices shown) which would make it misrepresentative.

[2] An additional $100 million each of 18 series of weekly bills issued in a "strip" for cash (see press releases dated June 2 and June 9, 1961, in this exhibit).

NOTE.—The usual timing with respect to issues of Treasury bills is: Press release inviting tenders, 8 days before date of issue; closing date on which tenders are accepted, 3 days before date of issue; and press release announcing acceptence of tenders, 2 days before date of issue. Figures are final and may differ from those shown in press release announcing preliminary results of an offering.

The 13-week bills represent additional issues of bills with an original maturity of 26 weeks.

Noncompetitive tenders (without stated price) from any one bidder for $200,000 or less in the case of the 13-week bills, and for $100,000 or less in the case of the 26-week bills, were accepted in full at the average price for accepted competitive bids. For the tax anticipation series dated July 13 and Oct. 21, 1960, the amount was $500,000 and for the issue dated Apr. 3, 1961, the amount was $300,000. For the other bills the limitation was $400,000. In the case of the strip of bills, noncompetitive tenders for $180,000 or less (in even multiples of $18,000) were accepted in full at the average price of accepted competitive bids.

All equivalent rates of discount shown are on a bank-discount basis.

Qualified depositaries were permitted to make payment by credit in Treasury tax and loan accounts for the strip of bills issued June 14, 1961, and for Treasury bills of the tax anticipation series dated July 13 and Oct. 21, 1960, allotted to them for themselves and their customers up to any amount for which they were qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of their districts. In the case of the tax bills dated Apr. 3, 1961, credit for not more than 50 percent of the amount of bills allotted was allowed.

Guaranteed Obligations Called

EXHIBIT 5.—Calls for partial redemption, before maturity, of insurance fund debentures

During the fiscal year 1961, there were fifteen calls for partial redemption, before maturity, of insurance fund debentures, seven dated September 23, 1960, and the others dated March 16, 1961. The notices of call were published in the Federal Register of September 30, 1960, and March 30, 1961. The notice covering the ninth call of the 2½, 2⅝, 2¾, 2⅞, 3, 3⅛, 3¼, 3⅜, 3½, 3¾, and 4⅛ percent Series AA mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures is shown in this exhibit. Since the other notices of call are similar to this exhibit, they have been omitted but the essential details are summarized in the table following the notice of call.

NOTICE OF CALL. FEDERAL REGISTER OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1960

To Holders of 2½; 2⅝; 2¾; 2⅞; 3; 3⅛; 3¼; 3⅜; 3½; 3¾; and 4⅛ Percent Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund Debentures, Series AA:

NOTICE OF CALL FOR PARTIAL REDEMPTION, BEFORE MATURITY, OF 2½; 2⅝; 2¾; 2⅞; 3; 3⅛; 3¼; 3⅜; 3½; 3¾; AND 4⅛ PERCENT MUTUAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE FUND DEBENTURES, SERIES AA

Pursuant to the authority conferred by the National Housing Act (48 Stat. 1246; U.S.C., Title 12, Sec. 1701 et seq.) as amended, public notice is hereby given that 2½, 2⅝, 2¾, 2⅞, 3, 3⅛, 3¼, 3⅜, 3½, 3¾, and 4⅛ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series AA, of the denominations and serial numbers designated below, are hereby called for redemption, at par and accrued interest, on January 1, 1961, on which date interest on such debentures shall cease:

2½, 2⅝, 2¾, 2⅞, 3, 3⅛, 3¼, 3⅜, 3½, 3¾, and 4⅛ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series AA

Denomination	*Serial numbers (all numbers inclusive)*
$50	3,884 to 6,110
100	11,369 to 18,042
500	3,034 to 4,341
1,000	7,845 to 11,989
5,000	3,063 to 4,114
10,000	2,274 to 2,856

The debentures first issued as determined by the issue dates thereof were selected for redemption by the Commissioner, Federal Housing Administration, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

No transfers or denominational exchanges in debentures covered by the foregoing call will be made on the books maintained by the Treasury Department on or after October 1, 1960. This does not affect the right of the holder of a debenture to sell and assign the debenture on or after October 1, 1960, and provision will be made for the payment of final interest due on January 1, 1961, with the principal thereof to the actual owner, as shown by the assignments thereon.

The Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration hereby offers to purchase any debentures included in this call at any time from October 1, 1960, to December 31, 1960, inclusive, at par and accrued interest, to date of purchase.

Instructions for the presentation and surrender of debentures for redemption on or after January 1, 1961, or for purchase prior to that date will be given by the Secretary of the Treasury.

APPROVED: *September 26, 1960*

A. GILMORE FLUES, *Acting Secretary of the Treasury.*

JULIAN H. ZIMMERMAN, *Commissioner.*

Debentures redeemed on or after January 1, 1961, will have interest paid with principal for each $1,000 for each percent as follows: $12.50 for the 2½%; $13.125 for the 2⅝%; $13.75 for the 2¾%; $14.375 for the 2⅞%; $15.00 for the 3%; $15.625 for the 3⅛%; $16.25 for the 3¼%; $16.875 for the 3⅜%; $17.50 for the 3½%; $18.75 for the 3¾%; and $20.625 for the 4⅛%.

Debentures purchased between October 1 and December 31, 1960, will have interest paid with principal from July 1, 1960, to date of purchase, at the following rates per day for each $1,000 for each percent: $0.067935 for the 2½%; $0.071332 for the 2⅝%; $0.074728 for the 2¾%; $0.078125 for the 2⅞%; $0.081522 for the 3%; $0.084918 for the 3⅛%; $0.088315 for the 3¼%; $0.091712 for the 3⅜%; $0.095109 for the 3½%; $0.101902 for the 3¾%; and $0.112092 for the 4⅛%.

Summary of information contained in the notices of call for partial redemption of insurance fund debentures during the fiscal year 1961

	2½, 2⅝, 2¾, 2⅞, 3, 3⅛, 3¼, 3⅜, 3½, 3¾, and 4⅛ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series AA, ninth call	2½, 2⅝, 2¾, 2⅞, 3, 3⅛, 3¼, 3⅜, 3½, 3¾, and 4⅛ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series AA, tenth call	2½, 2⅝, 2¾, 3, and 3⅜ percent housing insurance fund debentures, Series BB, fifth call	2½, 2¾, 2⅞, 3, 3¼, 3⅜ and 3½ percent housing insurance fund debentures, Series BB, sixth call	3¾ percent section 220, housing insurance fund debentures, Series CC, first call
Notice of call	Sept. 23, 1960	Mar. 16, 1961	Sept. 23, 1960	Mar. 16, 1961	Mar. 16, 1961.
Redemption date	Jan. 1, 1961	July 1, 1961	Jan. 1, 1961	July 1, 1961	July 1, 1961.
Serial numbers called by denominations:					
$50	3884–6110	6111–8697	105–116	117–139	1–4.
$100	11369–18042	18043–24860	453–598	599–875	
$500	3034–4341	4342–6325	166–208	209–346	1–3.
$1,000	7845–11989	11990–17493	432–550	551–847	1–9.
$5,000	3063–4114	4115–5404	189–252	253–308	1–2.
$10,000	2274–2856	2857–3889	1586–1883	1884–2248	
Final date for transfers or denominational exchanges (but not for sale or assignment).	Sept. 30, 1960	Mar. 31, 1961	Sept. 30, 1960	Mar. 31, 1961	Mar. 31, 1961.
Redemption on call date, amount of interest per $1,000 paid in full with principal.	$12.50 for 2½%, $13.125 for 2⅝%, $13.75 for 2¾%, $14.375 for 2⅞%, $15.00 for 3%, $15.625 for 3⅛%, $16.25 for 3¼%, $16.875 for 3⅜%, $17.50 for 3½%, $18.75 for 3¾%, $20.625 for 4⅛%.	$12.50 for 2½%, $13.125 for 2⅝%, $13.75 for 2¾%, $14.375 for 2⅞%, $15.00 for 3%, $15.625 for 3⅛%, $16.25 for 3¼%, $16.875 for 3⅜%, $17.50 for 3½%, $18.75 for 3¾%, $20.625 for 4⅛%.	$12.50 for 2½%, $13.125 for 2⅝%, $13.75 for 2¾%, $15.00 for 3%, $16.875 for 3⅜%.	$12.50 for 2½%, $13.75 for 2¾%, $14.375 for 2⅞%, $15.00 for 3%, $16.25 for 3¼%, $16.875 for 3⅜%, $17.50 for 3½%.	$18.75.
Presentation for purchase prior to call date:					
Period	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1960	Apr. 1–June 30, 1961	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1960	Apr. 1–June 30, 1961	Apr. 1–June 30, 1961.
Amount of accrued interest per $1,000 per day paid with principal.	$0.067935 for 2½%, $0.071332 for 2⅝%, $0.074728 for 2¾%, $0.078125 for 2⅞%, $0.081522 for 3%, $0.084918 for 3⅛%, $0.088315 for 3¼%, $0.091712 for 3⅜%, $0.095109 for 3½%, $0.101902 for 3¾%, $0.112092 for 4⅛%, from July 1, 1960, to date of purchase.	$0.069061 for 2½%, $0.072514 for 2⅝%, $0.075967 for 2¾%, $0.079420 for 2⅞%, $0.082873 for 3%, $0.086326 for 3⅛%, $0.089779 for 3¼%, $0.093232 for 3⅜%, $0.096685 for 3½%, $0.103591 for 3¾%, $0.113950 for 4⅛%, from Jan. 1, 1961, to date of purchase.	$0.067935 for 2½%, $0.071332 for 2⅝%, $0.074728 for 2¾%, $0.081522 for 3%, $0.091712 for 3⅜%, from July 1, 1960, to date of purchase.	$0.069061 for 2½%, $0.075967 for 2¾%, $0.079420 for 2⅞%, $0.082873 for 3%, $0.089779 for 3¼%, $0.093232 for 3⅜%, $0.096685 for 3½%, from Jan. 1, 1961, to date of purchase.	$0.103591 from Jan. 1, 1961, to date of purchase.

Summary of information contained in the notices of call for partial redemption of insurance fund debentures during the fiscal year 1961—Con.

	2⅞, 3, 3⅛, 3¼, 3⅜, 3½, 3¾, and 4⅛ percent servicemen's mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series EE, sixth call	2⅝, 2⅞, 3, 3⅛, 3¼, 3⅜, 3½, 3¾, and 4⅛ percent servicemen's mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series EE, seventh call	2½ percent war housing insurance fund debentures, Series H, twenty-third call	2½ percent war housing insurance fund debentures, Series H, twenty-fourth call	2½ percent Title I housing insurance fund debentures, Series L, twelfth call
Notice of call	Sept. 23, 1960	Mar. 16, 1961	Sept. 23, 1960	Mar. 16, 1961	Sept. 23, 1960.
Redemption date	Jan. 1, 1961	July 1, 1961	Jan. 1, 1961	July 1, 1961	Jan. 1, 1961.
Serial numbers called by denominations:					
$50	28–91	92–200	4498–4661	4662–4700	
$100	215–474	175–788	15470–16318	16319–16791	296–321.
$500	24–110	111–193	3913–4000, 4526–4704	4705–4801	127–136.
$1,000	102–384	385–664	18811–19689	19690–20555	505–521.
$5,000	16–76	77–125	4323–4459	4460–4593	68–70.
$10,000	37–109	110–177	41024–42951	42952–44222	
Final date for transfers or denominational exchanges (but not for sale or assignment).	Sept. 30, 1960	Mar. 31, 1961	Sept. 30, 1960	Mar. 31, 1961	Sept. 30, 1960.
Redemption on call date, amount of interest per $1,000 paid in full with principal.	$14.375 for 2⅞%, $15.00 for 3%, $15.625 for 3⅛%, $16.25 for 3¼%, $16.875 for 3⅜%, $17.50 for 3½%, $18.75 for 3¾%, $20.625 for 4⅛%.	$13.125 for 2⅝%, $14.375 for 2⅞%, $15.00 for 3%, $15.625 for 3⅛%, $16.25 for 3¼%, $16.875 for 3⅜%, $17.50 for 3½%, $18.75 for 3¾%, $20.625 for 4⅛%.	$12.50	$12.50	$12.50.
Presentation for purchase prior to call date:					
Period	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1960	Apr. 1–June 30, 1961	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1960	Apr. 1–June 30, 1961	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1960.
Amount of accrued interest per $1,000 per day paid with principal.	$0.078125 for 2⅞%, $0.081522 for 3%, $0.084918 for 3⅛%, $0.088315 for 3¼%, $0.091712 for 3⅜%, $0.095109 for 3½%, $0.101902 for 3¾%, $0.112092 for 4⅛%, from July 1, 1960, to date of purchase.	$0.072514 for 2⅝%, $0.079420 for 2⅞%, $0.082873 for 3%, $0.086326 for 3⅛%, $0.089779 for 3¼%, $0.093232 for 3⅜%, $0.096685 for 3½%, $0.103591 for 3¾%, $0.113950 for 4⅛%, from Jan. 1, 1961, to date of purchase.	$0.067935 from July 1, 1960, to date of purchase.	$0.069061 from Jan. 1, 1961, to date of purchase.	$0.067935 from July 1, 1960, to date of purchase.

	2½ percent Title I housing insurance fund debentures, Series L, thirteenth call	2¾ percent Title I housing insurance fund debentures, Series R, tenth call	2¾ percent Title I housing insurance fund debentures, Series R, eleventh call	3 percent Title I housing insurance fund debentures, Series T, ninth call	3 percent Title I housing insurance fund debentures, Series T, tenth call
Notice of call	Mar. 16, 1961	Sept. 23, 1960	Mar. 16, 1961	Sept. 23, 1960	Mar. 16, 1961.
Redemption date	July 1, 1961	Jan. 1, 1961	July 1, 1961	Jan. 1, 1961	July 1, 1961.
Serial numbers called by denominations:					
$50	167–172	294–416	417–425	287–314	315–432.
$100	322–338	655–881, 885–887	882–884, 888–946	1071–1164	1165–1271.
$500	137–142	172–209	210–220	402–432	433–461.
$1,000	522–541	161–280	281–289	525–573	574–636.
$5,000	71–76	193–221, 223	224–239	295–321	322–349.
Final date for transfers or denominational exchanges (but not for sale or assignment).	Mar. 31, 1961	Sept. 30, 1960	Mar. 31, 1961	Sept. 30, 1960	Mar. 31, 1961.
Redemption on call date, amount of interest per $1,000 paid in full with principal.	$12.50	$13.75	$13.75	$15.00	$15.00.
Presentation for purchase prior to call date:					
Period	Apr. 1–June 30, 1961	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1960	Apr. 1–June 30, 1961	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1960	Apr. 1–June 30, 1961.
Amount of accrued interest per $1,000 per day paid with principal.	$0.069061 from Jan. 1, 1961, to date of purchase.	$0.074728 from July 1, 1960, to date of purchase.	$0.075967 from Jan. 1, 1961, to date of purchase.	$0.081522 from July 1, 1960, to date of purchase.	$0.082873 from Jan. 1, 1961, to date of purchase.

U.S. Savings Bonds Regulations

Exhibit 6.—First amendment, March 21, 1961, to Department Circular No. 653, Fifth Revision, regulations governing Series E savings bonds

Treasury Department,
Washington, March 21, 1961.

Section 316.13(d) of Department Circular No. 653, Fifth Revision, dated September 23, 1959 (31 CFR, 1960 Supp., 316), is hereby revised to read as follows:

Sec. 316.13. *Further investment yield (interest) on Series E bonds AFTER MATURITY—optional extension privileges.*—* * *

(d) *Additional optional extension privilege on bonds with issue dates of May 1, 1941, through May 1, 1949.*—Owners of bonds with issue dates of May 1, 1941, through May 1, 1949 (i.e., those which reach the end of their first extension period beginning May 1, 1961, through May 1, 1969), are hereby granted the option of retaining their bonds for a second 10-year optional extension period at the investment yield of approximately 3.75 percent per annum compounded semiannually for the second extension period. The redemption value of any bond at the end of the extended maturity period will be the base upon which interest will accrue during the second extension period. See tables I through XVIII at the end of this amendment for the schedules of redemption values and investment yields of the bonds.

Douglas Dillon,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TABLE I.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS DURING EXTENDED MATURITY PERIODS[1] FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATE OF MAY 1, 1941

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue date of May 1, 1941, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity or (b) to second extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Original maturity value Issue price	$25.00 18.75	$50.00 37.50	$100.00 75.00	$500.00 375.00	$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate investment yield[2]	
Period after original maturity (beginning 10 years after issue date)	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown) — First extended maturity period					(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity
						Percent	*Percent*
First ½ year	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	2.90	[3] 2.90
½ to 1 year	25.31	50.62	101.25	506.25	1,012.50	2.88	[3] 2.92
1 to 1½ years	25.62	51.25	102.50	512.50	1,025.00	2.86	[3] 2.94
1½ to 2 years	25.94	51.87	103.75	518.75	1,037.50	2.84	[3] 2.97
2 to 2½ years	26.25	52.50	105.00	525.00	1,050.00	2.82	[3] 3.01
2½ to 3 years	26.56	53.12	106.25	531.25	1,062.50	2.81	[3] 3.05
3 to 3½ years	26.87	53.75	107.50	537.50	1,075.00	2.79	[3] 3.10
3½ to 4 years	27.19	54.37	108.75	543.75	1,087.50	2.77	[3] 3.16
4 to 4½ years	27.50	55.00	110.00	550.00	1,100.00	2.75	[3] 3.23
4½ to 5 years	27.81	55.62	111.25	556.25	1,112.50	2.74	[3] 3.32
5 to 5½ years	28.12	56.25	112.50	562.50	1,125.00	2.72	[3] 3.43
5½ to 6 years	28.44	56.87	113.75	568.75	1,137.50	2.71	[3] 3.56
6 to 6½ years	28.75	57.50	115.00	575.00	1,150.00	2.69	[3] 3.73
6½ to 7 years	29.06	58.12	116.25	581.25	1,162.50	2.67	[3] 3.96
7 to 7½ years	29.37	58.75	117.50	587.50	1,175.00	2.66	[3] 4.26
7½ to 8 years	30.00	60.00	120.00	600.00	1,200.00	2.70	[3] 4.26
8 to 8½ years	30.67	61.33	122.67	613.33	1,226.67	2.75	[3] 4.21
8½ to 9 years	31.33	62.67	125.33	626.67	1,253.33	2.79	[4] 4.77
Redemption values and investment yields to first extended maturity on basis of June 1, 1959, revision							
9 to 9½ years	$32.03	$64.06	$128.12	$640.60	$1,281.20	2.84	4.93
9½ to 10 years	32.80	65.60	131.20	656.00	1,312.00	2.89	5.06
First extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date)[5]	33.63	67.26	134.52	672.60	1,345.20	2.94	------------
Period after first extended maturity (beginning 20 years after issue date)	Second extended maturity period						(b) to second extended maturity
First ½ year	$33.63	$67.26	$134.52	$672.60	$1,345.20	2.94	3.75
½ to 1 year	34.26	68.52	137.04	685.20	1,370.40	2.96	3.75
1 to 1½ years	34.90	69.80	139.60	698.00	1,396.00	2.98	3.75
1½ to 2 years	35.56	71.12	142.24	711.20	1,422.40	3.00	3.75
2 to 2½ years	36.22	72.44	144.88	724.40	1,448.80	3.02	3.75
2½ to 3 years	36.90	73.80	147.60	738.00	1,476.00	3.03	3.75
3 to 3½ years	37.60	75.20	150.40	752.00	1,504.00	3.05	3.75
3½ to 4 years	38.30	76.60	153.20	766.00	1,532.00	3.06	3.75
4 to 4½ years	39.02	78.04	156.08	780.40	1,560.80	3.08	3.75
4½ to 5 years	39.75	79.50	159.00	795.00	1,590.00	3.09	3.75
5 to 5½ years	40.50	81.00	162.00	810.00	1,620.00	3.10	3.75
5½ to 6 years	41.25	82.50	165.00	825.00	1,650.00	3.12	3.75
6 to 6½ years	42.03	84.06	168.12	840.60	1,681.20	3.13	3.75
6½ to 7 years	42.82	85.64	171.28	856.40	1,712.80	3.14	3.75
7 to 7½ years	43.62	87.24	174.48	872.40	1,744.80	3.15	3.75
7½ to 8 years	44.44	88.88	177.76	888.80	1,777.60	3.16	3.75
8 to 8½ years	45.27	90.54	181.08	905.40	1,810.80	3.17	3.75
8½ to 9 years	46.12	92.24	184.48	922.40	1,844.80	3.18	3.75
9 to 9½ years	46.98	93.96	187.92	939.60	1,879.20	3.19	3.75
9½ to 10 years	47.86	95.72	191.44	957.20	1,914.40	3.20	3.76
Second extended maturity value (20 years from original maturity date)[6]	48.76	97.52	195.04	975.20	1,950.40	3.21	------------

[1] For redemption values and investment yields during original maturity period see Department Circular No. 653, Fifth Revision, dated September 23, 1959.
[2] Calculated on basis of $1,000 bond (face value).
[3] Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to first extended maturity, at first extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.
[4] Approximate investment yield from effective date of June 1, 1959, revision to first extended maturity.
[5] 20 years from issue date.
[6] 30 years from issue date.

Table II.—United States Savings Bonds—Series E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS DURING EXTENDED MATURITY PERIODS [1] FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1941

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from June 1 through November 1, 1941, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity or (b) to second extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Original maturity value Issue price	$25.00 18.75	$50.00 37.50	$100.00 75.00	$500.00 375.00	$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate investment yield [2]	
Period after original maturity (beginning 10 years after issue date)	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)					(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity
	First extended maturity period					*Percent*	*Percent*
First ½ year	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	2.90	[3] 2.90
½ to 1 year	25.31	50.62	101.25	506.25	1,012.50	2.88	[3] 2.92
1 to 1½ years	25.62	51.25	102.50	512.50	1,025.00	2.86	[3] 2.94
1½ to 2 years	25.94	51.87	103.75	518.75	1,037.50	2.84	[3] 2.97
2 to 2½ years	26.25	52.50	105.00	525.00	1,050.00	2.82	[3] 3.01
2½ to 3 years	26.56	53.12	106.25	531.25	1,062.50	2.81	[3] 3.05
3 to 3½ years	26.87	53.75	107.50	537.50	1,075.00	2.79	[3] 3.10
3½ to 4 years	27.19	54.37	108.75	543.75	1,087.50	2.77	[3] 3.16
4 to 4½ years	27.50	55.00	110.00	550.00	1,100.00	2.75	[3] 3.23
4½ to 5 years	27.81	55.62	111.25	556.25	1,112.50	2.74	[3] 3.32
5 to 5½ years	28.12	56.25	112.50	562.50	1,125.00	2.72	[3] 3.43
5½ to 6 years	28.44	56.87	113.75	568.75	1,137.50	2.71	[3] 3.56
6 to 6½ years	28.75	57.50	115.00	575.00	1,150.00	2.69	[3] 3.73
6½ to 7 years	29.06	58.12	116.25	581.25	1,162.50	2.67	[3] 3.96
7 to 7½ years	29.37	58.75	117.50	587.50	1,175.00	2.66	[3] 4.26
7½ to 8 years	30.00	60.00	120.00	600.00	1,200.00	2.70	[3] 4.26
8 to 8½ years	30.67	61.33	122.67	613.33	1,226.67	2.75	[4] 4.82
Redemption values and investment yields to first extended maturity on basis of June 1, 1959, revision							
8½ to 9 years	$31.36	$62.72	$125.44	$627.20	$1,254.40	2.80	4.92
9 to 9½ years	32.10	64.20	128.40	642.00	1,284.00	2.85	5.02
9½ to 10 years	32.89	65.78	131.56	657.80	1,315.60	2.90	5.11
First extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) [5]	33.73	67.46	134.92	674.60	1,349.20	2.96	
Period after first extended maturity (beginning 20 years after issue date)	Second extended maturity period						(b) to second extended maturity
First ½ year	$33.73	$67.46	$134.92	$674.60	$1,349.20	2.96	3.75
½ to 1 year	34.36	68.72	137.41	687.20	1,374.40	2.98	3.75
1 to 1½ years	35.01	70.02	140.04	700.20	1,400.40	3.00	3.75
1½ to 2 years	35.66	71.32	142.61	713.20	1,426.40	3.01	3.75
2 to 2½ years	36.33	72.66	145.32	726.60	1,453.20	3.03	3.75
2½ to 3 years	37.01	74.02	148.04	740.20	1,480.40	3.05	3.75
3 to 3½ years	37.71	75.42	150.84	754.20	1,508.40	3.06	3.75
3½ to 4 years	38.41	76.82	153.61	768.20	1,536.40	3.07	3.75
4 to 4½ years	39.13	78.26	156.52	782.60	1,565.20	3.09	3.75
4½ to 5 years	39.87	79.74	159.48	797.40	1,594.80	3.10	3.75
5 to 5½ years	40.62	81.24	162.48	812.40	1,624.80	3.12	3.75
5½ to 6 years	41.38	82.76	165.52	827.60	1,655.20	3.13	3.75
6 to 6½ years	42.15	84.30	168.60	843.00	1,686.00	3.14	3.75
6½ to 7 years	42.94	85.88	171.76	858.80	1,717.60	3.15	3.75
7 to 7½ years	43.75	87.50	175.00	875.00	1,750.00	3.16	3.75
7½ to 8 years	44.57	89.14	178.28	891.40	1,782.80	3.17	3.75
8 to 8½ years	45.40	90.80	181.60	908.00	1,816.00	3.18	3.76
8½ to 9 years	46.26	92.52	185.04	925.20	1,850.40	3.19	3.75
9 to 9½ years	47.12	94.24	188.48	942.40	1,884.80	3.20	3.76
9½ to 10 years	48.01	96.02	192.04	960.20	1,920.40	3.21	3.75
Second extended maturity value (20 years from original maturity date) [6]	48.91	97.82	195.64	978.20	1,956.40	3.22	

[1] For redemption values and investment yields during original maturity period see Department Circular No. 653, Fifth Revision, dated September 23, 1959. [2] Calculated on basis of $1,000 bond (face value).

[3] Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to first extended maturity, at first extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.

[4] Approximate investment yield from effective date of June 1, 1959, revision to first extended maturity.

[5] 20 years from issue date. [6] 30 years from issue date.

Table III.—United States Savings Bonds—Series E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS DURING EXTENDED MATURITY PERIODS [1] FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1941, THROUGH APRIL 1, 1942

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from December 1, 1941, through April 1, 1942, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following date of original maturity: (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity or (b) to second extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Original maturity value / Issue price	$25.00 / 18.75	$50.00 / 37.50	$100.00 / 75.00	$500.00 / 375.00	$1,000.00 / 750.00	Approximate investment yield [2]	
Period after original maturity (beginning 10 years after issue date)	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown) — First extended maturity period					(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity
						Percent	*Percent*
First ½ year	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	2.90	[3] 2.90
½ to 1 year	25.31	50.62	101.25	506.25	1,012.50	2.88	[3] 2.92
1 to 1½ years	25.62	51.25	102.50	512.50	1,025.00	2.86	[3] 2.94
1½ to 2 years	25.94	51.87	103.75	518.75	1,037.50	2.84	[3] 2.97
2 to 2½ years	26.25	52.50	105.00	525.00	1,050.00	2.82	[3] 3.01
2½ to 3 years	26.56	53.12	106.25	531.25	1,062.50	2.81	[3] 3.05
3 to 3½ years	26.87	53.75	107.50	537.50	1,075.00	2.79	[3] 3.10
3½ to 4 years	27.19	54.37	108.75	543.75	1,087.50	2.77	[3] 3.16
4 to 4½ years	27.50	55.00	110.00	550.00	1,100.00	2.75	[3] 3.23
4½ to 5 years	27.81	55.62	111.25	556.25	1,112.50	2.74	[3] 3.32
5 to 5½ years	28.12	56.25	112.50	562.50	1,125.00	2.72	[3] 3.43
5½ to 6 years	28.44	56.87	113.75	568.75	1,137.50	2.71	[3] 3.56
6 to 6½ years	28.75	57.50	115.00	575.00	1,150.00	2.69	[3] 3.73
6½ to 7 years	29.06	58.12	116.25	581.25	1,162.50	2.67	[3] 3.96
7 to 7½ years	29.37	58.75	117.50	587.50	1,175.00	2.66	[3] 4.26
7½ to 8 years	30.00	60.00	120.00	600.00	1,200.00	2.70	[4] 4.86
Redemption values and investment yields to first extended maturity on basis of June 1, 1959, revision							
8 to 8½ years	$ 30.69	$61.38	$122.76	$613.80	$1,227.60	2.76	4.93
8½ to 9 years	31.41	62.82	125.64	628.20	1,256.40	2.81	5.01
9 to 9½ years	32.17	64.34	128.68	643.40	1,286.80	2.86	5.10
9½ to 10 years	32.98	65.96	131.92	659.60	1,319.20	2.92	5.15
First extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date)[5]	33.83	67.66	135.32	676.60	1,353.20	2.97	------------
Period after first extended maturity (beginning 20 years after issue date)	Second extended maturity period						(b) to second extended maturity
First ½ year	$33.83	$67.66	$135.32	$676.60	$1,353.20	2.97	3.75
½ to 1 year	34.46	68.92	137.84	689.20	1,378.40	2.99	3.75
1 to 1½ years	35.11	70.22	140.44	702.20	1,404.40	3.01	3.75
1½ to 2 years	35.77	71.54	143.08	715.40	1,430.80	3.03	3.75
2 to 2½ years	36.44	72.88	145.76	728.80	1,457.60	3.04	3.75
2½ to 3 years	37.12	74.24	148.48	742.40	1,484.80	3.06	3.75
3 to 3½ years	37.82	75.64	151.28	756.40	1,512.80	3.07	3.75
3½ to 4 years	38.53	77.06	154.12	770.60	1,541.20	3.09	3.75
4 to 4½ years	39.25	78.50	157.00	785.00	1,570.00	3.10	3.75
4½ to 5 years	39.99	79.98	159.96	799.80	1,599.60	3.12	3.75
5 to 5½ years	40.74	81.48	162.96	814.80	1.629.60	3.13	3.75
5½ to 6 years	41.50	83.00	166.00	830.00	1,660.00	3.14	3.75
6 to 6½ years	42.28	84.56	169.12	845.60	1,691.20	3.15	3.75
6½ to 7 years	43.07	86.14	172.28	861.40	1,722.80	3.16	3.75
7 to 7½ years	43.88	87.76	175.52	877.60	1,755.20	3.17	3.75
7½ to 8 years	44.70	89.40	178.80	894.00	1,788.00	3.18	3.75
8 to 8½ years	45.54	91.08	182.16	910.80	1,821.60	3.19	3.75
8½ to 9 years	46.39	92.78	185.56	927.80	1,855.60	3.20	3.75
9 to 9½ years	47.26	94.52	189.04	945.20	1,890.40	3.21	3.75
9½ to 10 years	48.15	96.30	192.60	963.00	1,926.00	3.22	3.74
Second extended maturity value (20 years from original maturity date)[6]	49.05	98.10	196.20	981.00	1,962.00	3.23	------------

[1] For redemption values and investment yields during original maturity period see Department Circular No. 653, Fifth Revision, dated September 23, 1959.

[2] Calculated on basis of $1,000 bond (face value).

[3] Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to first extended maturity, at first extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.

[4] Approximate investment yield from effective date of June 1, 1959, revision to first extended maturity.

[5] 20 years from issue date. [6] 30 years from issue date.

Table IV.—United States Savings Bonds—Series E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS DURING EXTENDED MATURITY PERIODS [1] FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATE OF MAY 1, 1942

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue date of May 1, 1942, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity or (b) to second extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Original maturity value Issue price	$25.00 18.75	$50.00 37.50	$100.00 75.00	$500.00 375.00	$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate investment yield [2]	
Period after original maturity (beginning 10 years after issue date)	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown) — First extended maturity period					(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity
						Percent	*Percent*
First ½ year	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
½ to 1 year	25.37	50.75	101.50	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1 to 1½ years	25.75	51.50	103.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1½ to 2 years	26.12	52.25	104.50	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	[3] 3.01
2 to 2½ years	26.50	53.00	106.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	[3] 3.02
2½ to 3 years	26.90	53.80	107.60	538.00	1,076.00	2.91	[3] 3.02
3 to 3½ years	27.30	54.60	109.20	546.00	1,092.00	2.91	[3] 3.02
3½ to 4 years	27.70	55.40	110.80	554.00	1,108.00	2.91	[3] 3.03
4 to 4½ years	28.10	56.20	112.40	562.00	1,124.00	2.91	[3] 3.04
4½ to 5 years	28.50	57.00	114.00	570.00	1,140.00	2.91	[3] 3.05
5 to 5½ years	28.95	57.90	115.80	579.00	1,158.00	2.92	[3] 3.04
5½ to 6 years	29.40	58.80	117.60	588.00	1,176.00	2.92	[3] 3.04
6 to 6½ years	29.85	59.70	119.40	597.00	1,194.00	2.93	[3] 3.03
6½ to 7 years	30.30	60.60	121.20	606.00	1,212.00	2.93	[3] 3.04
7 to 7½ years	30.75	61.50	123.00	615.00	1,230.00	2.93	[3] 3.05
7½ to 8 years	31.20	62.40	124.80	624.00	1,248.00	2.93	[4] 3.58
Redemption values and investment yields to first extended maturity on basis of June 1, 1959, revision							
8 to 8½ years	$31.67	$63.34	$126.68	$633.40	$1,266.80	2.93	3.72
8½ to 9 years	32.21	64.42	128.84	644.20	1,288.40	2.95	3.82
9 to 9½ years	32.80	65.60	131.20	656.00	1,312.00	2.97	3.89
9½ to 10 years	33.42	66.84	133.68	668.40	1,336.80	2.99	4.01
First extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) [5]	34.09	68.18	136.36	681.80	1,363.60	3.01	------------
Period after first extended maturity (beginning 20 years after issue date)	Second extended maturity period						(b) to second extended maturity
First ½ year	$34.09	$68.18	$136.36	$681.80	$1,363.60	3.01	3.75
½ to 1 year	34.73	69.46	138.92	694.60	1,389.20	3.03	3.75
1 to 1½ years	35.38	70.76	141.52	707.60	1,415.20	3.05	3.75
1½ to 2 years	36.04	72.08	144.16	720.80	1,441.60	3.06	3.75
2 to 2½ years	36.72	73.44	146.88	734.40	1,468.80	3.08	3.75
2½ to 3 years	37.41	74.82	149.64	748.20	1,496.40	3.09	3.75
3 to 3½ years	38.11	76.22	152.44	762.20	1,521.40	3.11	3.75
3½ to 4 years	38.82	77.64	155.28	776.40	1,552.80	3.12	3.75
4 to 4½ years	39.55	79.10	158.20	791.00	1,582.00	3.13	3.75
4½ to 5 years	40.29	80.58	161.16	805.80	1,611.60	3.15	3.75
5 to 5½ years	41.05	82.10	164.20	821.00	1,642.00	3.16	3.75
5½ to 6 years	41.82	83.64	167.28	836.40	1,672.80	3.17	3.75
6 to 6½ years	42.60	85.20	170.40	852.00	1,704.00	3.18	3.75
6½ to 7 years	43.40	86.80	173.60	868.00	1,736.00	3.19	3.75
7 to 7½ years	44.22	88.44	176.88	884.40	1,768.80	3.20	3.75
7½ to 8 years	45.04	90.08	180.16	900.80	1,801.60	3.21	3.76
8 to 8½ years	45.89	91.78	183.56	917.80	1,835.60	3.22	3.75
8½ to 9 years	46.75	93.50	187.00	935.00	1,870.00	3.23	3.75
9 to 9½ years	47.63	95.26	190.52	952.60	1,905.20	3.24	3.74
9½ to 10 years	48.52	97.04	194.08	970.40	1,940.80	3.25	3.75
Second extended maturity value (20 years from original maturity date) [6]	49.43	98.86	197.72	988.60	1,977.20	3.26	------------

[1] For redemption values and investment yields during original maturity period see Department Circular No. 653, Fifth Revision, dated September 23, 1959.
[2] Calculated on basis of $1,000 bond (face value).
[3] Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to first extended maturity, at first extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.
[4] Approximate investment yield from effective date of June 1, 1959, revision to first extended maturity.
[5] 20 years from issue date.
[6] 30 years from issue date.

TABLE V.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS DURING EXTENDED MATURITY PERIODS [1] FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1942

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from June 1 through November 1, 1942, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity or (b) to second extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Original maturity value / Issue price	$25.00 / 18.75	$50.00 / 37.50	$100.00 / 75.00	$500.00 / 375.00	$1,000.00 / 750.00	Approximate investment yield [2]	
Period after original maturity (beginning 10 years after issue date)	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown) — First extended maturity period					(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity
						Percent	Percent
First ½ year	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
½ to 1 year	25.37	50.75	101.50	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1 to 1½ years	25.75	51.50	103.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1½ to 2 years	26.12	52.25	104.50	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	[3] 3.01
2 to 2½ years	26.50	53.00	106.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	[3] 3.02
2½ to 3 years	26.90	53.80	107.60	538.00	1,076.00	2.91	[3] 3.02
3 to 3½ years	27.30	54.60	109.20	546.00	1,092.00	2.91	[3] 3.02
3½ to 4 years	27.70	55.40	110.80	554.00	1,108.00	2.91	[3] 3.03
4 to 4½ years	28.10	56.20	112.40	562.00	1,124.00	2.91	[3] 3.04
4½ to 5 years	28.50	57.00	114.00	570.00	1,140.00	2.91	[3] 3.05
5 to 5½ years	28.95	57.90	115.80	579.00	1,158.00	2.92	[3] 3.04
5½ to 6 years	29.40	58.80	117.60	588.00	1,176.00	2.92	[3] 3.04
6 to 6½ years	29.85	59.70	119.40	597.00	1,194.00	2.93	[3] 3.03
6½ to 7 years	30.30	60.60	121.20	606.00	1,212.00	2.93	[3] 3.04
7 to 7½ years	30.75	61.50	123.00	615.00	1,230.00	2.93	[4] 3.55
Redemption values and investment yields to first extended maturity on basis of June 1, 1959, revision							
7½ to 8 years	$31.21	$62.42	$124.84	$624.20	$1,248.40	2.93	3.66
8 to 8½ years	31.70	63.40	126.80	634.00	1,268.00	2.94	3.79
8½ to 9 years	32.27	64.54	129.08	645.40	1,290.80	2.96	3.85
9 to 9½ years	32.87	65.74	131.48	657.40	1,314.80	2.98	3.92
9½ to 10 years	33.50	67.00	134.00	670.00	1,340.00	3.00	4.00
First extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) [5]	34.17	68.34	136.68	683.40	1,366.80	3.02	----------
Period after first extended maturity (beginning 20 years after issue date)	Second extended maturity period						(b) to second extended maturity
First ½ year	$34.17	$68.34	$136.68	$683.40	$1,366.80	3.02	3.75
½ to 1 year	34.81	69.62	139.24	696.20	1,392.40	3.04	3.75
1 to 1½ years	35.46	70.92	141.84	709.20	1,418.40	3.06	3.75
1½ to 2 years	36.13	72.26	144.52	722.60	1,445.20	3.07	3.75
2 to 2½ years	36.81	73.62	147.24	736.20	1,472.40	3.09	3.75
2½ to 3 years	37.50	75.00	150.00	750.00	1,500.00	3.10	3.75
3 to 3½ years	38.20	76.40	152.80	764.00	1,528.00	3.12	3.75
3½ to 4 years	38.92	77.84	155.68	778.40	1,556.80	3.13	3.75
4 to 4½ years	39.64	79.28	158.56	792.80	1,585.60	3.14	3.75
4½ to 5 years	40.39	80.78	161.56	807.80	1,615.60	3.16	3.75
5 to 5½ years	41.15	82.30	164.60	823.00	1,646.00	3.17	3.75
5½ to 6 years	41.92	83.84	167.68	838.40	1,676.80	3.18	3.75
6 to 6½	42.70	85.40	170.80	854.00	1,708.00	3.19	3.75
6½ to 7 years	43.50	87.00	174.00	870.00	1,740.00	3.20	3.75
7 to 7½ years	44.32	88.64	177.28	886.40	1,772.80	3.21	3.75
7½ to 8 years	45.15	90.30	180.60	903.00	1,806.00	3.22	3.75
8 to 8½ years	46.00	92.00	184.00	920.00	1,840.00	3.23	3.74
8½ to 9 years	46.86	93.72	187.44	937.20	1,874.40	3.24	3.74
9 to 9½ years	47.74	95.48	190.96	954.80	1,909.60	3.25	3.74
9½ to 10 years	48.63	97.26	194.52	972.60	1,945.20	3.26	3.74
Second extended maturity value (20 years from original maturity date) [6]	49.54	99.08	198.16	990.80	1,981.60	3.26	----------

[1] For redemption values and investment yields during original maturity period see Department Circular No. 653, Fifth Revision, dated September 23, 1959.
[2] Calculated on basis of $1,000 bond (face value).
[3] Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to first extended maturity, at first extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.
[4] Approximate investment yield from effective date of June 1, 1959, revision to first extended maturity.
[5] 20 years from issue date. [6] 30 years from issue date.

TABLE VI.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS DURING EXTENDED MATURITY PERIODS [1] FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1942, THROUGH MAY 1, 1943

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from December 1, 1942, through May 1, 1943, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity or (b) to second extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Original maturity value Issue price	$25.00 18.75	$50.00 37.50	$100.00 75.00	$500.00 375.00	$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate investment yield [2]	
Period after original maturity (beginning 10 years after issue date)	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown) — First extended maturity period					(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity
						Percent	Percent
First ½ year	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
½ to 1 year	25.37	50.75	101.50	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1 to 1½ years	25.75	51.50	103.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1½ to 2 years	26.12	52.25	104.50	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	[3] 3.01
2 to 2½ years	26.50	53.00	106.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	[3] 3.02
2½ to 3 years	26.90	53.80	107.60	538.00	1,076.00	2.91	[3] 3.02
3 to 3½ years	27.30	54.60	109.20	546.00	1,092.00	2.91	[3] 3.02
3½ to 4 years	27.70	55.40	110.80	554.00	1,108.00	2.91	[3] 3.03
4 to 4½ years	28.10	56.20	112.40	562.00	1,124.00	2.91	[3] 3.04
4½ to 5 years	28.50	57.00	114.00	570.00	1,140.00	2.91	[3] 3.05
5 to 5½ years	28.95	57.90	115.80	579.00	1,158.00	2.92	[3] 3.04
5½ to 6 years	29.40	58.80	117.60	588.00	1,176.00	2.92	[3] 3.04
6 to 6½ years	29.85	59.70	119.40	597.00	1,194.00	2.93	[3] 3.03
6½ to 7 years	30.30	60.60	121.20	606.00	1,212.00	2.93	[4] 3.54
Redemption values and investment yields to first extended maturity on basis of June 1, 1959, revision							
7 to 7½ years	$30.76	$61.52	$123.04	$615.20	$1,230.40	2.93	3.62
7½ to 8 years	31.24	62.48	124.96	624.80	1,249.60	2.94	3.73
8 to 8½ years	31.75	63.50	127.00	635.00	1,270.00	2.95	3.84
8½ to 9 years	32.33	64.66	129.32	646.60	1,293.20	2.97	3.90
9 to 9½ years	32.94	65.88	131.76	658.80	1,317.60	2.99	3.97
9½ to 10 years	33.58	67.16	134.32	671.60	1,343.20	3.01	4.05
First extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) [5]	34.26	68.52	137.04	685.20	1,370.40	3.04	------------
Period after first extended maturity (beginning 20 years after issue date)	Second extended maturity period						(b) to second extended maturity
First ½ year	$34.26	$68.52	$137.04	$685.20	$1,370.40	3.04	3.75
½ to 1 year	34.90	69.80	139.60	698.00	1,396.00	3.05	3.75
1 to 1½ years	35.56	71.12	142.24	711.20	1,422.40	3.07	3.75
1½ to 2 years	36.22	72.44	144.88	724.40	1,448.80	3.09	3.75
2 to 2½ years	36.90	73.80	147.60	738.00	1,476.00	3.10	3.75
2½ to 3 years	37.59	75.18	150.36	751.80	1,503.60	3.12	3.75
3 to 3½ years	38.30	76.60	153.20	766.00	1,532.00	3.13	3.75
3½ to 4 years	39.02	78.04	156.08	780.40	1,560.80	3.11	3.75
4 to 4½ years	39.75	79.50	159.00	795.00	1,590.00	3.16	3.75
4½ to 5 years	40.49	80.98	161.96	809.80	1,619.60	3.17	3.75
5 to 5½ years	41.25	82.50	165.00	825.00	1,650.00	3.18	3.75
5½ to 6 years	42.03	84.06	168.12	840.60	1,681.20	3.19	3.75
6 to 6½ years	42.82	85.64	171.28	856.40	1,712.80	3.20	3.75
6½ to 7 years	43.62	87.24	174.48	872.40	1,744.80	3.21	3.75
7 to 7½ years	44.44	88.88	177.76	888.80	1,777.60	3.22	3.75
7½ to 8 years	45.27	90.54	181.08	905.40	1,810.80	3.23	3.75
8 to 8½ years	46.12	92.24	184.48	922.40	1,844.80	3.24	3.75
8½ to 9 years	46.98	93.96	187.92	939.60	1,879.20	3.25	3.76
9 to 9½ years	47.86	95.72	191.44	957.20	1,914.40	3.26	3.77
9½ to 10 years	48.76	97.52	195.04	975.20	1,950.40	3.27	3.77
Second extended maturity value (20 years from original maturity date) [6]	49.68	99.36	198.72	993.60	1,987.20	3.27	------------

[1] For redemption values and investment yields during original maturity period see Department Circular No. 653, Fifth Revision, dated September 23, 1959. [2] Calculated on basis of $1,000 bond (face value).

[3] Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to first extended maturity, at first extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.

[4] Approximate investment yield from effective date of June 1, 1959, revision to first extended maturity.

[5] 20 years from issue date. [6] 30 years from issue date.

Table VII.—United States Savings Bonds—Series E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS DURING EXTENDED MATURITY PERIODS[1] FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1943

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from June 1 through November 1, 1943, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity or (b) to second extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Original maturity value / Issue price	$25.00 / 18.75	$50.00 / 37.50	$100.00 / 75.00	$500.00 / 375.00	$1,000.00 / 750.00	Approximate investment yield[2]: (2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	Approximate investment yield[2]: (3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity
Period after original maturity (beginning 10 years after issue date)	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown) — First extended maturity period					Percent	Percent
First ½ year	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
½ to 1 year	25.37	50.75	101.50	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1 to 1½ years	25.75	51.50	103.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1½ to 2 years	26.12	52.25	104.50	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	[3] 3.01
2 to 2½ years	26.50	53.00	106.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	[3] 3.02
2½ to 3 years	26.90	53.80	107.60	538.00	1,076.00	2.91	[3] 3.02
3 to 3½ years	27.30	54.60	109.20	546.00	1,092.00	2.91	[3] 3.02
3½ to 4 years	27.70	55.40	110.80	554.00	1,108.00	2.91	[3] 3.03
4 to 4½ years	28.10	56.20	112.40	562.00	1,124.00	2.91	[3] 3.04
4½ to 5 years	28.50	57.00	114.00	570.00	1,140.00	2.91	[3] 3.05
5 to 5½ years	28.95	57.90	115.80	579.00	1,158.00	2.92	[3] 3.04
5½ to 6 years	29.40	58.80	117.60	588.00	1,176.00	2.92	[3] 3.04
6 to 6½ years	29.85	59.70	119.40	597.00	1,194.00	2.93	[4] 3.53
Redemption values and investment yields to first extended maturity on basis of June 1, 1959, revision							
6½ to 7 years	$30.31	$60.62	$121.24	$606.20	$1,212.40	2.93	3.60
7 to 7½ years	30.79	61.58	123.16	615.80	1,231.60	2.94	3.67
7½ to 8 years	31.29	62.58	125.16	625.80	1,251.60	2.95	3.76
8 to 8½ years	31.81	63.62	127.24	636.20	1,272.40	2.96	3.86
8½ to 9 years	32.40	64.80	129.60	648.00	1,296.00	2.98	3.91
9 to 9½ years	33.02	66.04	132.08	660.40	1,320.80	3.00	3.96
9½ to 10 years	33.66	67.32	134.64	673.20	1,346.40	3.02	4.04
First extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date)[5]	34.34	68.68	137.36	686.80	1,373.60	3.05	------------
Period after first extended maturity (beginning 20 years after issue date)	Second extended maturity period						(b) to second extended maturity
First ½ year	$34.34	$68.68	$137.36	$686.80	$1,373.60	3.05	3.75
½ to 1 years	34.98	69.96	139.92	699.60	1,399.20	3.07	3.75
1 to 1½ years	35.64	71.28	142.56	712.80	1,425.60	3.08	3.75
1½ to 2 years	36.31	72.62	145.24	726.20	1,452.40	3.10	3.75
2 to 2½ years	36.99	73.98	147.96	739.80	1,479.60	3.11	3.75
2½ to 3 years	37.68	75.36	150.72	753.60	1,507.20	3.13	3.75
3 to 3½ years	38.39	76.78	153.56	767.80	1,535.60	3.14	3.75
3½ to 4 years	39.11	78.22	156.44	782.20	1,564.40	3.15	3.75
4 to 4½ years	39.84	79.68	159.36	796.80	1,593.60	3.17	3.75
4½ to 5 years	40.59	81.18	162.36	811.80	1,623.60	3.18	3.75
5 to 5½ years	41.35	82.70	165.40	827.00	1,654.00	3.19	3.75
5½ to 6 years	42.13	84.26	168.52	842.60	1,685.20	3.20	3.75
6 to 6½ years	42.92	85.84	171.68	858.40	1,716.80	3.21	3.75
6½ to 7 years	43.72	87.44	174.88	874.40	1,748.80	3.22	3.75
7 to 7½ years	44.54	89.08	178.16	890.80	1,781.60	3.23	3.75
7½ to 8 years	45.37	90.74	181.48	907.40	1,814.80	3.24	3.75
8 to 8½ years	46.23	92.46	184.92	924.60	1,849.20	3.25	3.74
8½ to 9 years	47.09	94.18	188.36	941.80	1,883.60	3.26	3.75
9 to 9½ years	47.98	95.96	191.92	959.60	1,919.20	3.27	3.74
9½ to 10 years	48.87	97.74	195.48	977.40	1,954.80	3.27	3.77
Second extended maturity value (20 years from original maturity date)[6]	49.79	99.58	199.16	995.80	1,991.60	3.28	------------

[1] For redemption values and investment yields during original maturity period see Department Circular No. 653, Fifth Revision, dated September 23, 1959. [2] Calculated on basis of $1,000 bond (face value).

[3] Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to first extended maturity, at first extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.

[4] Approximate investment yield from effective date of June 1, 1959, revision to first extended maturity.

[5] 20 years from issue date. [6] 30 years from issue date.

TABLE VIII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS DURING EXTENDED MATURITY PERIODS [1] FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1943, THROUGH MAY 1, 1944

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from December 1, 1943, through May 1, 1944, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity or (b) to second extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Original maturity value / Issue price	$25.00 / 18.75	$50.00 / 37.50	$100.00 / 75.00	$500.00 / 375.00	$1,000.00 / 750.00	Approximate investment yield [2]	
Period after original maturity (beginning 10 years after issue date)	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown) — First extended maturity period					(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity
						Percent	Percent
First ½ year	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
½ to 1 year	25.37	50.75	101.50	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1 to 1½ years	25.75	51.50	103.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1½ to 2 years	26.12	52.25	104.50	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	[3] 3.01
2 to 2½ years	26.50	53.00	106.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	[3] 3.02
2½ to 3 years	26.90	53.80	107.60	538.00	1,076.00	2.91	[3] 3.02
3 to 3½ years	27.30	54.60	109.20	546.00	1,092.00	2.91	[3] 3.02
3½ to 4 years	27.70	55.40	110.80	554.00	1,108.00	2.91	[3] 3.03
4 to 4½ years	28.10	56.20	112.40	562.00	1,124.00	2.91	[3] 3.04
4½ to 5 years	28.50	57.00	114.00	570.00	1,140.00	2.91	[3] 3.05
5 to 5½ years	28.95	57.90	115.80	579.00	1,158.00	2.92	[3] 3.04
5½ to 6 years	29.40	58.80	117.60	588.00	1,176.00	2.92	[4] 3.54
Redemption values and investment yields to first extended maturity on basis of June 1, 1959, revision							
6 to 6½ years	$29.86	$59.72	$119.44	$597.20	$1,194.40	2.93	3.59
6½ to 7 years	30.33	60.66	121.32	606.60	1,213.20	2.94	3.66
7 to 7½ years	30.83	61.66	123.32	616.60	1,233.20	2.95	3.72
7½ to 8 years	31.34	62.68	125.36	626.80	1,253.60	2.96	3.80
8 to 8½ years	31.87	63.74	127.48	637.40	1,274.80	2.97	3.90
8½ to 9 years	32.47	64.94	129.88	649.40	1,298.80	2.99	3.95
9 to 9½ years	33.09	66.18	132.36	661.80	1,323.60	3.01	4.01
9½ to 10 years	33.74	67.48	134.96	674.80	1,349.60	3.04	4.09
First extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date)[5]	34.43	68.86	137.72	688.60	1,377.20	3.06	------------
Period after first extended maturity (beginning 20 years after issue date)	Second extended maturity period						(b) to second extended maturity
First ½ year	$34.43	$68.86	$137.72	$688.60	$1,377.20	3.06	3.75
½ to 1 year	35.08	70.16	140.32	701.60	1,403.20	3.08	3.75
1 to 1½ years	35.73	71.46	142.92	714.60	1,429.20	3.09	3.75
1½ to 2 years	36.40	72.80	145.60	728.00	1,456.00	3.11	3.75
2 to 2½ years	37.09	74.18	148.36	741.80	1,483.60	3.12	3.75
2½ to 3 years	37.78	75.56	151.12	755.60	1,511.20	3.14	3.75
3 to 3½ years	38.49	76.98	153.96	769.80	1,539.60	3.15	3.75
3½ to 4 years	39.21	78.42	156.84	784.20	1,568.40	3.16	3.75
4 to 4½ years	39.95	79.90	159.80	799.00	1,598.00	3.18	3.75
4½ to 5 years	40.70	81.40	162.80	814.00	1,628.00	3.19	3.75
5 to 5½ years	41.46	82.92	165.84	829.20	1,658.40	3.20	3.75
5½ to 6 years	42.24	84.48	168.96	844.80	1,689.60	3.21	3.75
6 to 6½ years	43.03	86.06	172.12	860.60	1,721.20	3.22	3.75
6½ to 7 years	43.83	87.66	175.32	876.60	1,753.20	3.23	3.75
7 to 7½ years	44.66	89.32	178.64	893.20	1,786.40	3.24	3.75
7½ to 8 years	45.49	90.98	181.96	909.80	1,819.60	3.25	3.75
8 to 8½ years	46.35	92.70	185.40	927.00	1,854.00	3.26	3.74
8½ to 9 years	47.22	94.44	188.88	944.40	1,888.80	3.27	3.74
9 to 9½ years	48.10	96.20	192.40	962.00	1,924.00	3.28	3.75
9½ to 10 years	49.00	98.00	196.00	980.00	1,960.00	3.28	3.76
Second extended maturity value (20 years from original maturity date)[6]	49.92	99.84	199.68	998.40	1,996.80	3.29	------------

[1] For redemption values and investment yields during original maturity period see Department Circular No. 653, Fifth Revision, dated September 23, 1959. [2] Calculated on basis of $1,000 bond (face value).

[3] Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to first extended maturity at first extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.

[4] Approximate investment yield from effective date of June 1, 1959, revision to first extended maturity.

[5] 20 years from issue date. [6] 30 years from issue date.

Table IX.—United States Savings Bonds—Series E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS DURING EXTENDED MATURITY PERIODS [1] FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1944

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates June 1 through November 1, 1944, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity or (b) to second extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Original maturity value / Issue price	$10.00 / 7.50	$25.00 / 18.75	$50.00 / 37.50	$100.00 / 75.00	$500.00 / 375.00	$1,000.00 / 750.00	Approximate investment yield [2]: (2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	Approximate investment yield [2]: (3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity
Period after original maturity (beginning 10 years after issue date)	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown) — First extended maturity period						Percent	Percent
First ½ year	$10.00	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
½ to 1 year	10.15	25.37	50.75	101.50	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1 to 1½ years	10.30	25.75	51.50	103.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1½ to 2 years	10.45	26.12	52.25	104.50	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	[3] 3.01
2 to 2½ years	10.60	26.50	53.00	106.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	[3] 3.02
2½ to 3 years	10.76	26.90	53.80	107.60	538.00	1,076.00	2.91	[3] 3.02
3 to 3½ years	10.92	27.30	54.60	109.20	546.00	1,092.00	2.91	[3] 3.02
3½ to 4 years	11.08	27.70	55.40	110.80	554.00	1,108.00	2.91	[3] 3.03
4 to 4½ years	11.24	28.10	56.20	112.40	562.00	1,124.00	2.91	[3] 3.04
4½ to 5 years	11.40	28.50	57.00	114.00	570.00	1,140.00	2.91	[3] 3.05
5 to 5½ years	11.58	28.95	57.90	115.80	579.00	1,158.00	2.92	[4] 3.54
Redemption values and investment yields to first extended maturity on basis of June 1, 1959, revision								
5½ to 6 years	$11.76	$29.41	$58.82	$117.64	$588.20	$1,176.40	2.93	3.59
6 to 6½ years	11.95	29.88	59.76	119.52	597.60	1,195.20	2.93	3.63
6½ to 7 years	12.15	30.37	60.74	121.48	607.40	1,214.80	2.94	3.68
7 to 7½ years	12.35	30.87	61.74	123.48	617.40	1,234.80	2.95	3.75
7½ to 8 years	12.56	31.39	62.78	125.56	627.80	1,255.60	2.97	3.83
8 to 8½ years	12.77	31.93	63.86	127.72	638.60	1,277.20	2.98	3.92
8½ to 9 years	13.02	32.54	65.08	130.16	650.80	1,301.60	3.00	3.96
9 to 9½ years	13.27	33.17	66.34	132.68	663.40	1,326.80	3.03	4.00
9½ to 10 years	13.53	33.82	67.64	135.28	676.40	1,352.80	3.05	4.08
First extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date)[5]	13.80	34.51	69.02	138.04	690.20	1,380.40	3.07	------------
Period after first extended maturity (beginning 20 years after issue date)	Second extended maturity period							(b) to second extended maturity
First ½ year	$13.80	$34.51	$69.02	$138.04	$690.20	$1,380.40	3.07	3.75
½ to 1 year	14.06	35.16	70.32	140.64	703.20	1,406.40	3.09	3.75
1 to 1½ years	14.33	35.82	71.64	143.28	716.40	1,432.80	3.11	3.75
1½ to 2 years	14.60	36.49	72.98	145.96	729.80	1,459.60	3.12	3.75
2 to 2½ years	14.87	37.17	74.34	148.68	743.40	1,486.80	3.13	3.75
2½ to 3 years	15.15	37.87	75.74	151.48	757.40	1,514.80	3.15	3.75
3 to 3½ years	15.43	38.58	77.16	154.32	771.60	1,543.20	3.16	3.75
3½ to 4 years	15.72	39.30	78.60	157.20	786.00	1,572.00	3.17	3.75
4 to 4½ years	16.02	40.04	80.08	160.16	800.80	1,601.60	3.19	3.75
4½ to 5 years	16.32	40.79	81.58	163.16	815.80	1,631.60	3.20	3.75
5 to 5½ years	16.62	41.55	83.10	166.20	831.00	1,662.00	3.21	3.75
5½ to 6 years	16.93	42.33	84.66	169.32	846.60	1,693.20	3.22	3.75
6 to 6½ years	17.25	43.13	86.26	172.52	862.60	1,725.20	3.23	3.75
6½ to 7 years	17.58	43.94	87.88	175.76	878.80	1,757.60	3.24	3.75
7 to 7½ years	17.90	44.76	89.52	179.04	895.20	1,790.40	3.25	3.75
7½ to 8 years	18.24	45.60	91.20	182.40	912.00	1,824.00	3.26	3.75
8 to 8½ years	18.58	46.45	92.90	185.80	929.00	1,858.00	3.27	3.76
8½ to 9 years	18.93	47.33	94.66	189.32	946.60	1,893.20	3.28	3.75
9 to 9½ years	19.28	48.21	96.42	192.84	964.20	1,928.40	3.28	3.76
9½ to 10 years	19.65	49.12	98.24	196.48	982.40	1,964.80	3.29	3.75
Second extended maturity value (20 years from original maturity date)[6]	20.02	50.04	100.08	200.16	1,000.80	2,001.60	3.30	------------

[1] For redemption values and investment yields during original maturity period see Department Circular No. 653, Fifth Revision, dated September 23, 1959. [2] Calculated on basis of $1,000 bond (face value).

[3] Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to first extended maturity, at first extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.

[4] Approximate investment yield from effective date of June 1, 1959, revision to first extended maturity.

[5] 20 years from issue date. [6] 30 years from issue date.

TABLE X.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS DURING EXTENDED MATURITY PERIODS [1] FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1944, THROUGH MAY 1, 1945

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates December 1, 1944, through May 1, 1945, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity or (b) to second extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Original maturity value	$10.00	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	Approximate investment yield [2]	
Issue price	7.50	18.75	37.50	75.00	375.00	750.00		
Period after original maturity (beginning 10 years after issue date)	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown) — First extended maturity period						(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity
							Percent	*Percent*
First ½ year	$10.00	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
½ to 1 year	10.15	25.37	50.75	101.50	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1 to 1½ years	10.30	25.75	51.50	103.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1½ to 2 years	10.45	26.12	52.25	104.50	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	[3] 3.01
2 to 2½ years	10.60	26.50	53.00	106.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	[3] 3.02
2½ to 3 years	10.76	26.90	53.80	107.60	538.00	1,076.00	2.91	[3] 3.02
3 to 3½ years	10.92	27.30	54.60	109.20	546.00	1,092.00	2.91	[3] 3.02
3½ to 4 years	11.08	27.70	55.40	110.80	554.00	1,108.00	2.91	[3] 3.03
4 to 4½ years	11.24	28.10	56.20	112.40	562.00	1,124.00	2.91	[3] 3.04
4½ to 5 years	11.40	28.50	57.00	114.00	570.00	1,140.00	2.91	[4] 3.55
Redemption values and investment yields to first extended maturity on basis of June 1, 1959, revision								
5 to 5½ years	$11.58	$28.96	$57.92	$115.84	$579.20	$1,158.40	2.92	3.58
5½ to 6 years	11.77	29.43	58.86	117.72	588.60	1,177.20	2.93	3.62
6 to 6½ years	11.96	29.91	59.82	119.64	598.20	1,196.40	2.94	3.67
6½ to 7 years	12.16	30.41	60.82	121.64	608.20	1,216.40	2.95	3.71
7 to 7½ years	12.37	30.92	61.84	123.68	618.40	1,236.80	2.96	3.77
7½ to 8 years	12.58	31.46	62.92	125.84	629.20	1,258.40	2.98	3.83
8 to 8½ years	12.80	32.00	64.00	128.00	640.00	1,280.00	2.99	3.93
8½ to 9 years	13.05	32.62	65.24	130.48	652.40	1,304.80	3.02	3.95
9 to 9½ years	13.30	33.25	66.50	133.00	665.00	1,330.00	3.04	3.99
9½ to 10 years	13.56	33.90	67.80	135.60	678.00	1,356.00	3.06	4.07
First extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) [5]	13.84	34.59	69.18	138.36	691.80	1,383.60	3.09	------------
Period after first extended maturity (beginning 20 years after issue date)	Second extended maturity period							(b) to second extended maturity
First ½ year	$13.84	$34.59	$69.18	$138.36	$691.80	$1,383.60	3.09	3.75
½ to 1 year	14.10	35.24	70.48	140.96	704.80	1,409.60	3.10	3.75
1 to 1½ years	14.36	35.90	71.80	143.60	718.00	1,436.00	3.12	3.75
1½ to 2 years	14.63	36.57	73.14	146.28	731.40	1,462.80	3.13	3.75
2 to 2½ years	14.90	37.26	74.52	149.04	745.20	1,490.40	3.15	3.75
2½ to 3 years	15.18	37.96	75.92	151.84	759.20	1,518.40	3.16	3.75
3 to 3½ years	15.47	38.67	77.34	154.68	773.40	1,546.80	3.17	3.75
3½ to 4 years	15.76	39.39	78.78	157.56	787.80	1,575.60	3.18	3.75
4 to 4½ years	16.05	40.13	80.26	160.52	802.60	1,605.20	3.20	3.75
4½ to 5 years	16.35	40.88	81.76	163.52	817.60	1,635.20	3.21	3.75
5 to 5½ years	16.66	41.65	83.30	166.60	833.00	1,666.00	3.22	3.75
5½ to 6 years	16.97	42.43	84.86	169.72	848.60	1,697.20	3.23	3.75
6 to 6½ years	17.29	43.23	86.46	172.92	864.60	1,729.20	3.24	3.75
6½ to 7 years	17.62	44.04	88.08	176.16	880.80	1,761.60	3.25	3.75
7 to 7½ years	17.94	44.86	89.72	179.44	897.20	1,794.40	3.26	3.75
7½ to 8 years	18.28	45.71	91.42	182.84	914.20	1,828.40	3.27	3.74
8 to 8½ years	18.62	46.56	93.12	186.24	931.20	1,862.40	3.27	3.75
8½ to 9 years	18.98	47.44	94.88	189.76	948.80	1,897.60	3.28	3.74
9 to 9½ years	19.33	48.32	96.64	193.28	966.40	1,932.80	3.29	3.75
9½ to 10 years	19.69	49.23	98.46	196.92	984.60	1,969.20	3.30	3.74
Second extended maturity value (20 years from original maturity date) [6]	20.06	50.15	100.30	200.60	1,003.00	2,006.00	3.31	------------

[1] For redemption values and investment yields during original maturity period see Department Circular No. 653, Fifth Revision, dated September 23, 1959.

[2] Calculated on basis of $1,000 bond (face value).

[3] Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to first extended maturity, at first extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.

[4] Approximate investment yield from effective date of June 1, 1959, revision, to first extended maturity.

[5] 20 years from issue date. [6] 30 years from issue date.

Table XI.—United States Savings Bonds—Series E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS DURING EXTENDED MATURITY PERIODS [1] FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1945

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates June 1 through November 1, 1945, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity or (b) to second extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Original maturity value Issue price	$10.00 7.50	$25.00 18.75	$50.00 37.50	$100.00 75.00	$200.00 150.00	$500.00 375.00	$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate investment yield [2]: (2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	Approximate investment yield [2]: (3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity
Period after original maturity (beginning 10 years after issue date)	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown) — First extended maturity period								
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year	$10.00	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$200.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
½ to 1 year	10.15	25.37	50.75	101.50	203.00	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1 to 1½ years	10.30	25.75	51.50	103.00	206.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1½ to 2 years	10.45	26.12	52.25	104.50	209.00	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	[3] 3.01
2 to 2½ years	10.60	26.50	53.00	106.00	212.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	[3] 3.02
2½ to 3 years	10.76	26.90	53.80	107.60	215.20	538.00	1,076.00	2.91	[3] 3.02
3 to 3½ years	10.92	27.30	54.60	109.20	218.40	546.00	1,092.00	2.91	[3] 3.02
3½ to 4 years	11.08	27.70	55.40	110.80	221.60	554.00	1,108.00	2.91	[3] 3.03
4 to 4½ years	11.24	28.10	56.20	112.40	224.80	562.00	1,124.00	2.91	[4] 3.54
Redemption values and investment yields to first extended maturity on basis of June 1, 1959, revision									
4½ to 5 years	$11.40	$28.51	$57.02	$114.04	$228.08	$570.20	$1,140.40	2.91	3.59
5 to 5½ years	11.59	28.97	57.94	115.88	231.76	579.40	1,158.80	2.92	3.63
5½ to 6 years	11.78	29.46	58.92	117.84	235.68	589.20	1,178.40	2.94	3.66
6 to 6½ years	11.98	29.95	59.90	119.80	239.60	599.00	1,198.00	2.95	3.70
6½ to 7 years	12.18	30.46	60.92	121.84	243.68	609.20	1,218.40	2.96	3.74
7 to 7½ years	12.39	30.98	61.96	123.92	247.84	619.60	1,239.20	2.98	3.80
7½ to 8 years	12.61	31.52	63.04	126.08	252.16	630.40	1,260.80	2.99	3.86
8 to 8½ years	12.83	32.07	64.14	128.28	256.56	641.40	1,282.80	3.00	3.95
8½ to 9 years	13.08	32.69	65.38	130.76	261.52	653.80	1,307.60	3.03	3.98
9 to 9½ years	13.33	33.33	66.66	133.32	266.64	666.60	1,333.20	3.05	4.01
9½ to 10 years	13.60	33.99	67.98	135.96	271.92	679.80	1,359.60	3.07	4.06
First extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) [5]	13.87	34.68	69.36	138.72	277.44	693.60	1,387.20	3.10	------------
Period after first extended maturity (beginning 20 years after issue date)	Second extended maturity period								(b) to second extended maturity
First ½ year	$13.87	$34.68	$69.36	$138.72	$277.44	$693.60	$1,387.20	3.10	3.75
½ to 1 year	14.13	35.33	70.66	141.32	282.64	706.60	1,413.20	3.11	3.75
1 to 1½ years	14.40	35.99	71.98	143.96	287.92	719.80	1,439.60	3.13	3.75
1½ to 2 years	14.67	36.67	73.34	146.68	293.36	733.40	1,466.80	3.14	3.75
2 to 2½ years	14.94	37.36	74.72	149.44	298.88	747.20	1,494.40	3.16	3.75
½ to 3 years	15.22	38.06	76.12	152.24	304.48	761.20	1,522.40	3.17	3.75
3 to 3½ years	15.51	38.77	77.54	155.08	310.16	775.40	1,550.80	3.18	3.75
3½ to 4 years	15.80	39.50	79.00	158.00	316.00	790.00	1,580.00	3.20	3.75
4 to 4½ years	16.10	40.24	80.48	160.96	321.92	804.80	1,609.60	3.21	3.75
4½ to 5 years	16.40	40.99	81.98	163.96	327.92	819.80	1,639.60	3.22	3.75
5 to 5½ years	16.70	41.76	83.52	167.04	334.08	835.20	1,670.40	3.23	3.75
5½ to 6 years	17.02	42.54	85.08	170.16	340.32	850.80	1,701.60	3.24	3.75
6 to 6½ years	17.34	43.34	86.68	173.36	346.72	866.80	1,733.60	3.25	3.75
6½ to 7 years	17.66	44.15	88.30	176.60	353.20	883.00	1,766.00	3.26	3.75
7 to 7½ years	17.99	44.98	89.96	179.92	359.84	899.60	1,799.20	3.27	3.75
7½ to 8 years	18.33	45.82	91.64	183.28	366.56	916.40	1,832.80	3.28	3.75
8 to 8½ years	18.67	46.68	93.36	186.72	373.44	933.60	1,867.20	3.28	3.75
8½ to 9 years	19.02	47.56	95.12	190.24	380.48	951.20	1,902.40	3.29	3.74
9 to 9½ years	19.38	48.45	96.90	193.80	387.60	969.00	1,938.00	3.30	3.74
9½ to 10 years	19.74	49.36	98.72	197.44	394.88	987.20	1,974.40	3.31	3.73
Second extended maturity value (20 years from original maturity date) [6]	20.11	50.28	100.56	201.12	402.24	1,005.60	2,011.20	3.32	------------

[1] For redemption values and investment yields during original maturity period see Department Circular No. 653, Fifth Revision, dated September 23, 1959. [2] Calculated on basis of $1,000 bond (face value).

[3] Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to first extended maturity, at first extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.

[4] Approximate investment yield from effective date of June 1, 1959, revision to first extended maturity.

[5] 20 years from issue date. [6] 30 years from issue date.

TABLE XII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS DURING EXTENDED MATURITY PERIODS [1] FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1945, THROUGH MAY 1, 1946

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates December 1, 1945, through May 1, 1946, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity or (b) to second extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Original maturity value / Issue price	$10.00 / 7.50	$25.00 / 18.75	$50.00 / 37.50	$100.00 / 75.00	$200.00 / 150.00	$500 00 / 375.00	$1,000 00 / 750.00	Approximate investment yield [2]	
Period after original maturity (beginning 10 years after issue date)	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity
	First extended maturity period							Percent	Percent
First ½ year	$10.00	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$200.00	$500 00	$1,000.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
½ to 1 year	10.15	25.37	50.75	101.50	203.00	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1 to 1½ years	10.30	25.75	51.50	103 00	206 00	515 00	1,030.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1½ to 2 years	10.45	26.12	52.25	104.50	209.00	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	[3] 3.01
2 to 2½ years	10.60	26.50	53.00	106.00	212.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	[3] 3.02
2½ to 3 years	10.76	26.90	53.80	107.60	215.20	538.00	1,076.00	2.91	[3] 3.02
3 to 3½ years	10.92	27.30	54.60	109.20	218.40	546.00	1,092.00	2.91	[3] 3.02
3½ to 4 years	11.08	27.70	55.40	110.80	221.60	554.00	1,108.00	2.91	[4] 3.53
Redemption values and investment yields to first extended maturity on basis of June 1, 1959, revision									
4 to 4½ years	$11.24	$28.11	$56.22	$112.44	$224.88	$562.20	$1,124.40	2.91	3.58
4½ to 5 years	11.41	28.52	57.04	114.08	228.16	570.40	1,140 80	2.91	3.64
5 to 5½ years	11.60	29.00	58.00	116.00	232.00	580.00	1,160 00	2.93	3.66
5½ to 6 years	11.80	29.49	58.98	117.96	235.92	589.80	1,179.60	2.94	3.69
6 to 6½ years	12.00	29.99	59.98	119.96	239.92	599.80	1,199.60	2.96	3.73
6½ to 7 years	12.20	30.51	61.02	122.04	244.08	610.20	1,220 40	2.97	3.77
7 to 7½ years	12.42	31.04	62.08	124.16	248.32	620.80	1,241.60	2.99	3.82
7½ to 8 years	12.63	31.58	63.16	126.32	252.64	631.60	1,263.20	3.00	3.89
8 to 8½ years	12 86	32.14	64.28	128.56	257.12	642.80	1,285.60	3.02	3.97
8½ to 9 years	13.11	32.77	65.54	131.08	262.16	655.40	1,310.80	3.04	3.99
9 to 9½ years	13.36	33.41	66.82	133.64	267.28	668.20	1,336.40	3.06	4.03
9½ to 10 years	13.63	34.07	68.14	136.28	272.56	681.40	1,362.80	3.09	4.11
First extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) [5]	13.91	34.77	69.54	139.08	278.16	695.40	1,390.80	3.11	....
Period after first extended maturity (beginning 20 years after issue date)	Second extended maturity period								(b) to second extended maturity
First ½ year	$13.91	$34.77	$69.54	$139.08	$278.16	$695.40	$1,390.80	3.11	3.75
½ to 1 year	14 17	35.42	70.84	141.68	283.36	708.40	1,416.80	3.13	3.75
1 to 1½ years	14 44	36.09	72.18	144.36	288.72	721.80	1,443.60	3.14	3.75
1½ to 2 years	14.70	36.76	73.52	147.04	294.08	735.20	1,470 40	3.16	3.75
2 to 2½ years	14.98	37.45	74 90	149 80	299.60	749.00	1,498.00	3.17	3.75
2½ to 3 years	15.26	38.15	76.30	152.60	305 20	763.00	1,526.00	3.18	3.75
3 to 3½ years	15.55	38 87	77.74	155.48	310.96	777.40	1,554.80	3.19	3.75
3½ to 4 years	15.84	39.60	79.20	158.40	316.80	792.00	1,584.00	3.21	3.75
4 to 4½ years	16.14	40.31	80.68	161.36	322.72	806.80	1,613.60	3.22	3.75
4½ to 5 years	16.44	41.10	82.20	164.40	328.80	822.00	1,644.00	3.23	3.75
5 to 5½ years	16.75	41.87	83.74	167.48	334.96	837.40	1,674.80	3.24	3.75
5½ to 6 years	17.06	42.65	85.30	170.60	341.20	853.00	1,706.00	3.25	3.75
6 to 6½ years	17.38	43.45	86.90	173.80	347.60	869 00	1,738.00	3.26	3.75
6½ to 7 years	17.71	44 27	88 54	177.08	354 16	885.40	1,770.80	3 27	3.75
7 to 7½ years	18.04	45.10	90.20	180.40	360.80	902.00	1,804.00	3.28	3.74
7½ to 8 years	18.38	45.94	91 88	183.76	367.52	918.80	1,837.60	3.29	3.75
8 to 8½ years	18.72	46.80	93.60	187.20	374.40	936.00	1,872 00	3.29	3.75
8½ to 9 years	19.07	47.68	95.36	190.72	381.44	953.60	1,907.20	3.30	3.75
9 to 9½ years	19.43	48.58	97.16	194.32	388.64	971.60	1,943.20	3.31	3.73
9½ to 10 years	19.80	49.49	98.98	197.96	395.92	989.80	1,979.60	3.32	3.72
Second extended maturity value (20 years from original maturity date) [6]	20.16	50.41	100.82	201.64	403.28	1,008.20	2,016.40	3.32	....

[1] For redemption values and investment yields during original maturity period see Department Circular No. 653, Fifth Revision, dated September 23, 1959. [2] Calculated on basis of $1,000 bond (face value).

[3] Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to first extended maturity, at first extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.

[4] Approximate investment yield from effective date of June 1, 1959, revision to first extended maturity.

[5] 20 years from issue date [6] 30 years from issue date.

TABLE XIII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS DURING EXTENDED MATURITY PERIODS[1] FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1946

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates June 1 through November 1, 1946, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity or (b) to second extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Original maturity value / Issue price	$10.00 / 7.50	$25.00 / 18.75	$50.00 / 37.50	$100.00 / 75.00	$200.00 / 150.00	$500.00 / 375.00	$1,000.00 / 750.00	Approximate investment yield[2]: (2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	Approximate investment yield[2]: (3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity
Period after original maturity (beginning 10 years after issue date)	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown) — First extended maturity period							Percent	Percent
First ½ year	$10.00	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$200.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
½ to 1 year	10.15	25.37	50.75	101.50	203.00	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1 to 1½ years	10.30	25.75	51.50	103.00	206.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1½ to 2 years	10.45	26.12	52.25	104.50	209.00	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	[3] 3.01
2 to 2½ years	10.60	26.50	53.00	106.00	212.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	[3] 3.02
2½ to 3 years	10.76	26.90	53.80	107.60	215.20	538.00	1,076.00	2.91	[3] 3.02
3 to 3½ years	10.92	27.30	54.60	109.20	218.40	546.00	1,092.00	2.91	[4] 3.52
Redemption values and investment yields to first extended maturity on basis of June 1, 1959, revision									
3½ to 4 years	$11.08	$27.71	$55.42	$110 84	$221.68	$554.20	$1,108.40	2.91	3.56
4 to 4½ years	11.25	28.12	56.24	112.48	224.96	562.40	1,124.80	2.92	3.61
4½ to 5 years	11.42	28.55	57.10	114.20	228.40	571.00	1,142.00	2.92	3.66
5 to 5½ years	11.61	29.03	58.06	116.12	232.24	580.60	1,161.20	2.94	3.69
5½ to 6 years	11.81	29.53	59.06	118.12	236.24	590.60	1,181.20	2.95	3.72
6 to 6½ years	12.02	30.04	60.08	120.16	240.32	600.80	1,201.60	2.97	3.75
6½ to 7 years	12.23	30.57	61.14	122.28	244.56	611.40	1,222.80	2.98	3.78
7 to 7½ years	12.44	31.10	62.20	124.40	248.80	622.00	1,244.00	3.00	3.83
7½ to 8 years	12.66	31.65	63.30	126.60	253.20	633.00	1,266.00	3.01	3.89
8 to 8½ years	12.89	32.22	64.44	128.88	257.76	644.40	1,288.80	3.03	3.96
8½ to 9 years	13.14	32.84	65.68	131.36	262.72	656.80	1,313.60	3.05	4.00
9 to 9½ years	13.40	33.49	66.98	133.96	267.92	669.80	1,339.60	3.08	4.02
9½ to 10 years	13.66	34.15	68.30	136.60	273.20	683.00	1,366.00	3.10	4.10
First extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date)[5]	13.94	34.85	69.70	139.40	278.80	697.00	1,394.00	3.12	------------
Period after first extended maturity (beginning 20 years after issue date)	Second extended maturity period								(b) to second extended maturity
First ½ year	$13.94	$34.85	$69.70	$139.40	$278.80	$697.00	$1,394.00	3.12	3.75
½ to 1 year	14.20	35.50	71.00	142.00	284.00	710.00	1,420.00	3.14	3.75
1 to 1½ years	14.47	36.17	72.34	144.68	289.36	723.40	1,446.80	3.15	3.75
1½ to 2 years	14.74	36.85	73.70	147.40	294.80	737.00	1,474.00	3.17	3.75
2 to 2½ years	15.02	37.54	75.08	150.16	300.32	750.80	1,501.60	3.18	3.75
2½ to 3 years	15.30	38.24	76.48	152.96	305.92	764.80	1,529.60	3.19	3.75
3 to 3½ years	15.58	38.96	77.92	155.84	311.68	779.20	1,558.40	3.21	3.75
3½ to 4 years	15.88	39.69	79.38	158.76	317.52	793.80	1,587.60	3.22	3.75
4 to 4½ years	16.17	40.43	80.86	161.72	323.44	808.60	1,617.20	3.23	3.75
4½ to 5 years	16.48	41.19	82.38	164.76	329.52	823.80	1,647.60	3.24	3.75
5 to 5½ years	16.78	41.96	83.92	167.84	335.68	839.20	1,678.40	3.25	3.75
5½ to 6 years	17.10	42.75	85.50	171.00	342.00	855.00	1,710.00	3.26	3.75
6 to 6½ years	17.42	43.55	87.10	174.20	348.40	871.00	1,742.00	3.27	3.75
6½ to 7 years	17.75	44.37	88.74	177.48	354.96	887.40	1,774.80	3.28	3.75
7 to 7½ years	18.08	45.20	90.40	180.80	361.60	904.00	1,808.00	3.29	3.75
7½ to 8 years	18.42	46.05	92.10	184.20	368.40	921.00	1,842.00	3.29	3.75
8 to 8½ years	18.76	46.91	93.82	187.64	375.28	938.20	1,876.40	3.30	3.75
8½ to 9 years	19.12	47.79	95.58	191.16	382.32	955.80	1,911.60	3.31	3.75
9 to 9½ years	19.48	48.69	97.38	194.76	389.52	973.80	1,947.60	3 32	3.74
9½ to 10 years	19.84	49.60	99.20	198.40	396.80	992.00	1,984 00	3.32	3.75
Second extended maturity value (20 years from original maturity date)[6]	20.21	50.53	101.06	202.12	404.24	1,010.60	2,021.20	3.33	------------

[1] For redemption values and investment yields during original maturity period see Department Circular No. 653, Fifth Revision, dated September 23, 1959. [2] Calculated on basis of $1,000 bond (face value).

[3] Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to first extended maturity, at first extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.

[4] Approximate investment yield from effective date of June 1, 1959, revision to first extended maturity.

[5] 20 years from issue date. [6] 30 years from issue date.

TABLE XIV.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS DURING EXTENDED MATURITY PERIOD [1] FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1946, THROUGH MAY 1, 1947

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates December 1, 1946, through May 1, 1947, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity or (b) to second extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Original maturity value	$10.00	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$200.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	Approximate investment yield [2]	
Issue price	7.50	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00		
Period after original maturity (beginning 10 years after issue date)	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown) — First extended maturity period							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity
								Percent	*Percent*
First ½ year	$10.00	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$200.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
½ to 1 year	10.15	25.37	50.75	101.50	203.00	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1 to 1½ years	10.30	25.75	51.50	103.00	206.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1½ to 2 years	10.45	26.12	52.25	104.50	209.00	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	[3] 3.01
2 to 2½ years	10.60	26.50	53.00	106.00	212.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	[3] 3.02
2½ to 3 years	10.76	26.90	53.80	107.60	215.20	538.00	1,076.00	2.91	[4] 3.52
Redemption values and investment yields to first extended maturity on basis of June 1, 1959, revision									
3 to 3½ years	$10.92	$27.31	$54.62	$109.24	$218.48	$546.20	$1,092.40	2.91	3.55
3½ to 4 years	11.09	27.72	55.44	110.88	221.76	554.40	1,108.80	2.92	3.59
4 to 4½ years	11.26	28.14	56.28	112.56	225.12	562.80	1,125.60	2.92	3.64
4½ to 5 years	11.43	28.58	57.16	114.32	228.64	571.60	1,143.20	2.93	3.69
5 to 5½ years	11.63	29.07	58.14	116.28	232.56	581.40	1,162.80	2.94	3.71
5½ to 6 years	11.83	29.58	59.16	118.32	336.64	591.60	1,183.20	2.96	3.74
6 to 6½ years	12.04	30.09	60.18	120.36	240.72	601.80	1,203.60	2.98	3.77
6½ to 7 years	12.25	30.62	61.24	122.48	244.96	612.40	1,224.80	2.99	3.81
7 to 7½ years	12.47	31.17	62.34	124.68	249.36	623.40	1,246.80	3.01	3.84
7½ to 8 years	12.69	31.72	63.44	126.88	253.76	634.40	1,268.80	3.03	3.91
8 to 8½ years	12.92	32.29	64.58	129.16	258.32	645.80	1,291.60	3.04	3.98
8½ to 9 years	13.17	32.92	65.84	131.68	263.36	658.40	1,316.80	3.07	4.01
9 to 9½ years	13.43	33.57	67.14	134.28	268.56	671.40	1,342.80	3.09	4.04
9½ to 10 years	13.69	34.23	68.46	136.92	273.84	684.60	1,369.20	3.11	4.15
First extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) [5]	13.98	34.94	69.88	139.76	279.52	698.80	1,397.60	3.14	------------
Period after first extended maturity (beginning 20 years after issue date)	Second extended maturity period								(b) to second extended maturity
First ½ year	$13.98	$34.94	$69.88	$139.76	$279.52	$698.80	$1,397.60	3.14	3.75
½ to 1 year	14.24	35.60	71.20	142.40	284.80	712.00	1,424.00	3.15	3.75
1 to 1½ years	14.50	36.26	72.52	145.04	290.08	725.20	1,450.40	3.17	3.75
1½ to 2 years	14.78	36.94	73.88	147.76	295.52	738.80	1.477.60	3.18	3.75
2 to 2½ years	15.06	37.64	75.28	150.56	301.12	752.80	1,505.60	3.19	3.75
2½ to 3 years	15.34	38.34	76.68	153.36	306.72	766.80	1,533.60	3.20	3.75
3 to 3½ years	15.62	39.06	78.12	156.24	312.48	781.20	1,562.40	3.22	3.75
3½ to 4 years	15.92	39.79	79.58	159.16	318.32	795.80	1,591.60	3.23	3.75
4 to 4½ years	16.22	40.54	81.08	162.16	324.32	810.80	1.621.60	3.24	3.75
4½ to 5 years	16.52	41.30	82.60	165.20	330.40	826.00	1,652.00	3.25	3.75
5 to 5½ years	16.83	42.07	84.14	168.28	336.56	841.40	1,682.80	3.26	3.75
5½ to 6 years	17.14	42.86	85.72	171.44	342.88	857.20	1,714.40	3.27	3.75
6 to 6½ years	17.47	43.67	87.34	174.68	349.36	873.40	1,746.80	3.28	3.75
6½ to 7 years	17.79	44.48	88.96	177.92	355.84	889.60	1,779.20	3.29	3.75
7 to 7½ years	18.13	45.32	90.64	181.28	362.56	906.40	1,812.80	3.30	3.75
7½ to 8 years	18.17	46.17	92.34	184.68	369.36	923.40	1,846.80	3.30	3.75
8 to 8½ years	18.81	47.03	94.06	188.12	376.24	940.60	1,881.20	3.31	3.75
8½ to 9 years	19.17	47.92	95.84	191.68	383.36	958.40	1,916.80	3.32	3.74
9 to 9½ years	19.52	48.81	97.62	195.24	390.48	976.20	1,952.40	3.33	3.75
9½ to 10 years	19.89	49.73	99.46	198.92	397.84	994.60	1,989.20	3.33	3.74
Second extended maturity value (20 years from original maturity date) [6]	20.26	50.66	101.32	202.64	405.28	1,013.20	2,026.40	3.34	------------

[1] For redemption values and investment yields during original maturity period see Department Circular No. 653, Fifth Revision, dated September 23, 1959. [2] Calculated on basis of $1,000 bond (face value).

[3] Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to first extended maturity, at first extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.

[4] Approximate investment yield from effective date of June 1, 1959, revision to first extended maturity.

[5] 20 years from issue date. [6] 30 years from issue date.

TABLE XV.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS DURING EXTENDED MATURITY PERIODS [1] FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1947

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates June 1 through November 1, 1947, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity or (b) to second extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Original maturity value / Issue price	$10.00 / 7.50	$25.00 / 18.75	$50.00 / 37.50	$100.00 / 75.00	$200.00 / 150.00	$500.00 / 375.00	$1,000.00 / 750.00	Approximate investment yield [2]: (2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	Approximate investment yield [2]: (3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity
Period after original maturity (beginning 10 years after issue date)	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown) — First extended maturity period								
								Percent	*Percent*
First ½ year	$10.00	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$200.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
½ to 1 year	10.15	25.37	50.75	101.50	203.00	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1 to 1½ years	10.30	25.75	51.50	103.00	206.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1½ to 2 years	10.45	26.12	52.25	104.50	209.00	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	[3] 3.01
2 to 2½ years	10.60	26.50	53.00	106.00	212.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	[4] 3.52
Redemption values and investment yields to first extended maturity on basis of June 1, 1959, revision									
2½ to 3 years	$10.76	$26.91	$53.82	$107.64	$215.28	$538.20	$1,076.40	2.91	3.54
3 to 3½ years	10.93	27.32	54.64	109.28	218.56	546.40	1,092.80	2.92	3.58
3½ to 4 years	11.10	27.74	55.48	110.96	221.92	554.80	1,109.60	2.92	3.62
4 to 4½ years	11.27	28.17	56.34	112.68	225.36	563.40	1,126.80	2.93	3.66
4½ to 5 years	11.44	28.61	57.22	114.44	228.88	572.20	1,144.40	2.94	3.71
5 to 5½ years	11.64	29.11	58.22	116.44	232.88	582.20	1,164.40	2.95	3.73
5½ to 6 years	11.85	29.63	59.26	118.52	237.04	592.60	1,185.20	2.97	3.75
6 to 6½ years	12.06	30.15	60.30	120.60	241.20	603.00	1,206.00	2.99	3.78
6½ to 7 years	12.27	30.68	61.36	122.72	245.44	613.60	1,227.20	3.01	3.82
7 to 7½ years	12.49	31.23	62.46	124.92	249.84	624.60	1,249.20	3.02	3.85
7½ to 8 years	12.72	31.79	63.58	127.16	254.32	635.80	1,271.60	3.04	3.91
8 to 8½ years	12.94	32.36	64.72	129.44	258.88	647.20	1,294.40	3.05	3.99
8½ to 9 years	13.20	33.00	66.00	132.00	264.00	660.00	1,320.00	3.08	4.00
9 to 9½ years	13.46	33.65	67.30	134.60	269.20	673.00	1,346.00	3.10	4.03
9½ to 10 years	13.73	34.32	68.64	137.28	274.56	686.40	1,372.80	3.12	4.08
First extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) [5]	14.01	35.02	70.04	140.08	280.16	700.40	1,400.80	3.15	------------
Period after first extended maturity (beginning 20 years after issue date)	Second extended maturity period								(b) to second extended maturity
First ½ year	$14.01	$35.02	$70.04	$140.08	$280.16	$700.40	$1,400.80	3.15	3.75
½ to 1 year	14.27	35.68	71.36	142.72	285.44	713.60	1,427.20	3.16	3.75
1 to 1½ years	14.54	36.35	72.70	145.40	290.80	727.00	1,454.00	3.18	3.75
1½ to 2 years	14.81	37.03	74.06	148.12	296.24	740.60	1,481.20	3.19	3.75
2 to 2½ years	15.09	37.72	75.44	150.88	301.76	754.40	1,508.80	3.20	3.75
2½ to 3 years	15.37	38.43	76.86	153.72	307.44	768.60	1,537.20	3.22	3.75
3 to 3½ years	15.66	39.15	78.30	156.60	313.20	783.00	1,566.00	3.23	3.75
3½ to 4 years	15.95	39.88	79.76	159.52	319.04	797.60	1,595.20	3.24	3.75
4 to 4½ years	16.25	40.63	81.26	162.52	325.04	812.60	1,625.20	3.25	3.75
4½ to 5 years	16.56	41.39	82.78	165.56	331.12	827.80	1,655.60	3.26	3.75
5 to 5½ years	16.87	42.17	84.34	168.68	337.36	843.40	1,686.80	3.27	3.75
5½ to 6 years	17.18	42.96	85.92	171.84	343.68	859.20	1,718.40	3.28	3.75
6 to 6½ years	17.51	43.77	87.54	175.08	350.16	875.40	1,750.80	3.29	3.75
6½ to 7 years	17.84	44.59	89.18	178.36	356.72	891.80	1,783.60	3.30	3.75
7 to 7½ years	18.17	45.42	90.84	181.68	363.36	908.40	1,816.80	3.30	3.75
7½ to 8 years	18.51	46.27	92.54	185.08	370.16	925.40	1,850.80	3.31	3.76
8 to 8½ years	18.86	47.14	94.28	188.56	377.12	942.80	1,885.60	3.32	3.75
8½ to 9 years	19.21	48.02	96.04	192.08	384.16	960.40	1,920.80	3.33	3.76
9 to 9½ years	19.57	48.93	97.86	195.72	391.44	978.60	1,957.20	3.34	3.75
9½ to 10 years	19.49	49.94	99.68	199.36	398.72	996.80	1,993.60	3.34	3.77
Second extended maturity value (20 years from original maturity date) [6]	20.31	50.78	101.56	203.12	406.24	1,015.60	2,031.20	3.35	------------

[1] For redemption values and investment yields during original maturity period see Department Circular No. 653, Fifth Revision, dated September 23, 1959.

[2] Calculated on basis of $1,000 bond (face value).

[3] Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to first extended maturity, at first extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.

[4] Approximate investment yield from effective date of June 1, 1959, revision to first extended maturity.

[5] 20 years from issue date. [6] 30 years from issue date.

TABLE XVI.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS DURING EXTENDED MATURITY PERIODS [1] FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1947, THROUGH MAY 1, 1948

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates December 1, 1947, through May 1, 1948, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity or (b) to second extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Original maturity value / Issue price	$10.00 / 7.50	$25.00 / 18.75	$50.00 / 37.50	$100.00 / 75.00	$200.00 / 150.00	$500.00 / 375.00	$1,000.00 / 750.00	Approximate investment yield [2]: (2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	Approximate investment yield [2]: (3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity
Period after original maturity (beginning 10 years after issue date)	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown) — First extended maturity period							Percent	Percent
First ½ year	$10.00	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$200.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
½ to 1 year	10.15	25.37	50.75	101.50	203.00	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1 to 1½ years	10.30	25.75	51.50	103.00	206.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1½ to 2 years	10.45	26.12	52.25	104.50	209.00	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	[4] 3.51
Redemption values and investment yields to first extended maturity on basis of June 1, 1959, revision									
2 to 2½ years	$10.60	$26.51	$53.02	$106.04	$212.08	$530.20	$1,060.40	2.91	3.54
2½ to 3 years	10.77	26.92	53.84	107.68	215.36	538.40	1,076.80	2.91	3.57
3 to 3½ years	10.94	27.34	54.68	109.36	218.72	546.80	1,093.60	2.92	3.61
3½ to 4 years	11.11	27.77	55.54	111.08	222.16	555.40	1,110.80	2.93	3.64
4 to 4½ years	11.28	28.20	56.40	112.80	225.60	564.00	1,128.00	2.94	3.69
4½ to 5 years	11.46	28.65	57.30	114.60	229.20	573.00	1,146.00	2.95	3.73
5 to 5½ years	11.66	29.16	58.32	116.64	233.28	583.20	1,166.40	2.97	3.75
5½ to 6 years	11.87	29.68	59.36	118.72	237.44	593.60	1,187.20	2.99	3.77
6 to 6½ years	12.08	30.21	60.42	120.84	241.68	604.20	1,208.40	3.00	3.79
6½ to 7 years	12.30	30.75	61.50	123.00	246.00	615.00	1,230.00	3.02	3.82
7 to 7½ years	12.52	31.30	62.60	125.20	250.40	626.00	1,252.00	3.04	3.87
7½ to 8 years	12.74	31.86	63.72	127.44	254.88	637.20	1,274.40	3.05	3.92
8 to 8½ years	12.98	32.44	64.88	129.76	259.52	648.80	1,297.60	3.07	3.99
8½ to 9 years	13.23	33.08	66.16	132.32	264.64	661.60	1,323.20	3.09	4.04
9 to 9½ years	13.49	33.73	67.46	134.92	269.84	674.60	1,349.20	3.11	4.05
9½ to 10 years	13.76	34.40	68.80	137.60	275.20	688.00	1,376.00	3.14	4.13
First extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) [5]	14.04	35.11	70.22	140.44	280.88	702.20	1,404.40	3.16	------------
Period after first extended maturity (beginning 20 years after issue date)	Second extended maturity period								(b) to second extended maturity
First ½ year	$14.04	$35.11	$70.22	$140.44	$280.88	$702.20	$1,404.40	3.16	3.75
½ to 1 year	14.31	35.77	71.54	143.08	286.16	715.40	1,430.80	3.18	3.75
1 to 1½ years	14.58	36.44	72.88	145.76	291.52	728.80	1,457.60	3.19	3.75
1½ to 2 years	14.85	37.12	74.24	148.48	296.96	742.40	1,484.80	3.20	3.75
2 to 2½ years	15.13	37.82	75.64	151.28	302.56	756.40	1,512.80	3.21	3.75
2½ to 3 years	15.41	38.53	77.06	154.12	308.24	770.60	1,541.20	3.23	3.75
3 to 3½ years	15.70	39.25	78.50	157.00	314.00	785.00	1,570.00	3.24	3.75
3½ to 4 years	16.00	39.99	79.98	159.96	319.92	799.80	1,599.60	3.25	3.75
4 to 4½ years	16.30	40.74	81.48	162.96	325.92	814.80	1,629.60	3.26	3.75
4½ to 5 years	16.60	41.50	83.00	166.00	332.00	830.00	1,660.00	3.27	3.75
5 to 5½ years	16.91	42.28	84.56	169.12	338.24	845.60	1,691.20	3.28	3.75
5½ to 6 years	17.23	43.07	86.14	172.28	344.56	861.40	1,722.80	3.29	3.75
6 to 6½ years	17.55	43.88	87.76	175.52	351.04	877.60	1,755.20	3.30	3.75
6½ to 7 years	17.88	44.70	89.40	178.80	357.60	894.00	1,788.00	3.31	3.75
7 to 7½ years	18.22	45.54	91.08	182.16	364.32	910.80	1,821.60	3.31	3.75
7½ to 8 years	18.56	46.39	92.78	185.56	371.12	927.80	1,855.60	3.32	3.75
8 to 8½ years	18.90	47.26	94.52	189.04	378.08	945.20	1,890.40	3.33	3.75
8½ to 9 years	19.26	48.15	96.30	192.60	385.20	963.00	1,926.00	3.34	3.75
9 to 9½ years	19.62	49.05	98.10	196.20	392.40	981.00	1,962.00	3.34	3.76
9½ to 10 years	19.99	49.97	99.94	199.88	399.76	999.40	1,998.80	3.35	3.76
Second extended maturity value (20 years from original maturity date) [6]	20.36	50.91	101.82	203.64	407.28	1,018.20	2,036.40	3.36	------------

[1] For redemption values and investment yields during original maturity period see Department Circular No. 653, Fifth Revision, dated September 23, 1959. [2] Calculated on basis of $1,000 bond (face value).

[3] Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to first extended maturity, at first extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.

[4] Approximate investment yield from effective date of June 1, 1959, revision to first extended maturity.

[5] 20 years from issue date. [6] 30 years from issue date.

Table XVII.—United States Savings Bonds—Series E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS DURING EXTENDED MATURITY PERIODS [1] FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1948

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates June 1, 1948, through November 1, 1948, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity or (b) to second extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Original maturity value	$10.00	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$200.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	Approximate investment yield [2]	
Issue price	7.50	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity
Period after original maturity (beginning 10 years after issue date)	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown) — First extended maturity period							Percent	Percent
First ½ year	$10.00	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$200.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
½ to 1 year	10.15	25.37	50.75	101.50	203.00	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
1 to 1½ years	10.30	25.75	51.50	103.00	206.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	[4] 3.50
Redemption values and investment yields to first extended maturity on basis of June 1, 1959, revision									
1½ to 2 years	$10.46	$26.14	$52.28	$104.56	$209.12	$522.80	$1,045.60	2.91	3.53
2 to 2½ years	10.61	26.52	53.04	106.08	212.16	530.40	1,060.80	2.91	3.57
2½ to 3 years	10.77	26.93	53.86	107.72	215.44	538.60	1,077.20	2.92	3.60
3 to 3½ years	10.94	27.36	54.72	109.44	218.88	547.20	1,094.40	2.93	3.63
3½ to 4 years	11.12	27.80	55.60	111.20	222.40	556.00	1,112.00	2.94	3.66
4 to 4½ years	11.30	28.24	56.48	112.96	225.92	564.80	1,129.60	2.95	3.70
4½ to 5 years	11.48	28.69	57.38	114.76	229.52	573.80	1,147.60	2.96	3.75
5 to 5½ years	11.68	29.21	58.42	116.84	233.68	584.20	1,168.40	2.98	3.76
5½ to 6 years	11.89	29.73	59.46	118.92	237.84	594.60	1,189.20	3.00	3.79
6 to 6½ years	12.10	30.26	60.52	121.04	242.08	605.20	1,210.40	3.01	3.81
6½ to 7 years	12.32	30.81	61.62	123.24	246.48	616.20	1,232.40	3.03	3.84
7 to 7½ years	12.55	31.37	62.74	125.48	250.96	627.40	1,254.80	3.05	3.87
7½ to 8 years	12.77	31.93	63.86	127.72	255.44	638.60	1,277.20	3.07	3.93
8 to 8½ years	13.00	32.51	65.02	130.04	260.08	650.20	1,300.40	3.08	4.01
8½ to 9 years	13.26	33.15	66.30	132.60	265.20	663.00	1,326.00	3.10	4.03
9 to 9½ years	13.52	33.81	67.62	135.24	270.48	676.20	1,352.40	3.13	4.06
9½ to 10 years	13.79	34.48	68.96	137.92	275.84	689.60	1,379.20	3.15	4.15
First extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) [5]	14.08	35.20	70.39	140.78	281.56	703.90	1,407.80	3.17	-----------
Period after first extended maturity (beginning 20 years after issue date)	Second extended maturity period								(b) to second extended maturity
First ½ year	$14.08	$35.20	$70.39	$140.78	$281.56	$703.90	$1,407.80	3.17	3.75
½ to 1 year	14.34	35.85	71.70	143.40	286.80	717.00	1,434.00	3.19	3.75
1 to 1½ years	14.61	36.53	73.06	146.12	292.24	730.60	1,461.20	3.20	3.75
1½ to 2 years	14.88	37.21	74.42	148.84	297.68	744.20	1,488.40	3.21	3.75
2 to 2½ years	15.16	37.91	75.82	151.64	303.28	758.20	1,516.40	3.23	3.75
2½ to 3 years	15.45	38.62	77.24	154.48	308.96	772.40	1,544.80	3.24	3.75
3 to 3½ years	15.74	39.34	78.68	157.36	314.72	786.80	1,573.60	3.25	3.75
3½ to 4 years	16.03	40.08	80.16	160.32	320.64	801.60	1,603.20	3.26	3.75
4 to 4½ years	16.33	40.83	81.66	163.32	326.64	816.60	1,633.20	3.27	3.75
4½ to 5 years	16.64	41.60	83.20	166.40	332.80	832.00	1,664.00	3.28	3.75
5 to 5½ years	16.95	42.38	84.76	169.52	339.04	847.60	1,695.20	3.29	3.75
5½ to 6 years	17.27	43.17	86.34	172.68	345.36	863.40	1,726.80	3.30	3.75
6 to 6½ years	17.59	43.98	87.96	175.92	351.84	879.60	1,759.20	3.31	3.75
6½ to 7 years	17.92	44.81	89.62	179.24	358.48	896.20	1,792.40	3.31	3.75
7 to 7½ years	18.26	45.65	91.30	182.60	365.20	913.00	1,826.00	3.32	3.75
7½ to 8 years	18.60	46.50	93.00	186.00	372.00	930.00	1,860.00	3.33	3.75
8 to 8½ years	18.95	47.38	94.76	189.52	379.04	947.60	1,895.20	3.34	3.75
8½ to 9 years	19.30	48.26	96.52	193.04	386.08	965.20	1,930.40	3.34	3.76
9 to 9½ years	19.67	49.17	98.34	196.68	393.36	983.40	1,966.80	3.35	3.75
9½ to 10 years	20.04	50.09	100.18	200.36	400.72	1,001.80	2,003.60	3.36	3.75
Second extended maturity value (20 years from original maturity date) [6]	20.41	51.03	102.06	204.12	408.24	1,020.60	2,041.20	3.37	-----------

[1] For redemption values and investment yields during original maturity period see Department Circular No. 653, Fifth Revision, dated September 23, 1959. [2] Calculated on basis of $1,000 bond (face value).

[3] Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to first extended maturity, at first extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.

[4] Approximate investment yield from effective date of June 1, 1959, revision to first extended maturity

[5] 20 years from issue date. [6] 30 years from issue date.

TABLE XVIII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS DURING EXTENDED MATURITY PERIODS [1] FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1948, THROUGH MAY 1, 1949

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates December 1, 1948, through May 1, 1949, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity or (b) to second extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Original maturity value / Issue price	$10.00 / 7.50	$25.00 / 18.75	$50.00 / 37.50	$100.00 / 75.00	$200.00 / 150.00	$500.00 / 375.00	$1,000.00 / 750.00	Approximate investment yield [2]: (2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	Approximate investment yield [2]: (3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to first extended maturity
Period after original maturity (beginning 10 years after issue date)	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown) — First extended maturity period							Percent	Percent
First ½ year	$10.00	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$200.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	2.90	[3] 3.00
½ to 1 year	10.15	25.37	50.75	101.50	203.00	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	[4] 3.50
Redemption values and investment yields to first extended maturity on basis of June 1, 1959, revision									
1 to 1½ years	$10.30	$25.76	$51.52	$103.04	$206.08	$515.20	$1,030.40	2.91	3.53
1½ to 2 years	10.46	26.14	52.28	104.56	209.12	522.80	1,045.60	2.91	3.56
2 to 2½ years	10.61	26.53	53.06	106.12	212.24	530.60	1,061.20	2.91	3.59
2½ to 3 years	10.78	26.96	53.92	107.84	215.68	539.20	1,078.40	2.93	3.62
3 to 3½ years	10.96	27.39	54.78	109.56	219.12	547.80	1,095.60	2.94	3.65
3½ to 4 years	11.13	27.83	55.66	111.32	222.64	556.60	1,113.20	2.95	3.68
4 to 4½ years	11.31	28.28	56.56	113.12	226.24	565.60	1,131.20	2.96	3.72
4½ to 5 years	11.50	28.74	57.48	114.96	229.92	574.80	1,149.60	2.97	3.76
5 to 5½ years	11.70	29.26	58.52	117.04	234.08	585.20	1,170.40	2.99	3.78
5½ to 6 years	11.92	29.79	59.58	119.16	238.32	595.80	1,191.60	3.01	3.79
6 to 6½ years	12.13	30.33	60.66	121.32	242.64	606.60	1,213.20	3.03	3.82
6½ to 7 years	12.35	30.87	61.74	123.48	246.96	617.40	1,234.80	3.04	3.85
7 to 7½ years	12.57	31.43	62.86	125.72	251.44	628.60	1,257.20	3.06	3.89
7½ to 8 years	12.80	32.00	64.00	128.00	256.00	640.00	1,280.00	3.08	3.94
8 to 8½ years	13.04	32.59	65.18	130.36	260.72	651.80	1,303.60	3.09	4.01
8½ to 9 years	13.29	33.23	66.46	132.92	265.84	664.60	1,329.20	3.12	4.03
9 to 9½ years	13.56	33.89	67.78	135.56	271.12	677.80	1,355.60	3.14	4.06
9½ to 10 years	13.82	34.56	69.12	138.24	276.48	691.20	1,382.40	3.16	4.17
First extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) [5]	14.11	35.28	70.56	141.12	282.24	705.60	1,411.20	3.19	------------
Period after first extended maturity (beginning 10 years after issue date)	Second extended maturity period								(b) to second extended maturity
First ½ year	$14.11	$35.28	$70.56	$141.12	$282.24	$705.60	$1,411.20	3.19	3.75
½ to 1 year	14.38	35.94	71.88	143.76	287.52	718.80	1,437.60	3.20	3.75
1 to 1½ years	14.65	36.62	73.24	146.48	292.96	732.40	1,464.80	3.21	3.75
1½ to 2 years	14.92	37.30	74.60	149.20	298.40	746.00	1,492.00	3.22	3.75
2 to 2½ years	15.20	38.00	76.00	152.00	304.00	760.00	1,520.00	3.24	3.75
2½ to 3 years	15.48	38.71	77.42	154.84	309.68	774.20	1,548.40	3.25	3.75
3 to 3½ years	15.78	39.44	78.88	157.76	315.52	788.80	1,577.60	3.26	3.75
3½ to 4 years	16.07	40.18	80.36	160.72	321.44	803.60	1,607.20	3.27	3.75
4 to 4½ years	16.37	40.93	81.86	163.72	327.44	818.60	1,637.20	3.28	3.75
4½ to 5 years	16.68	41.70	83.40	166.80	333.60	834.00	1,668.00	3.29	3.75
5 to 5½ years	16.99	42.48	84.96	169.92	339.84	849.60	1,699.20	3.30	3.75
5½ to 6 years	17.31	43.28	86.56	173.12	346.24	865.60	1,731.20	3.31	3.75
6 to 6½ years	17.64	44.09	88.18	176.36	352.72	881.80	1,763.60	3.32	3.75
6½ to 7 years	17.97	44.92	89.84	179.68	359.36	898.40	1,796.80	3.32	3.75
7 to 7½ years	18.30	45.76	91.52	183.04	366.08	915.20	1,830.40	3.33	3.75
7½ to 8 years	18.65	46.62	93.24	186.48	372.96	932.40	1,864.80	3.34	3.74
8 to 8½ years	19.00	47.49	94.98	189.96	379.92	949.80	1,899.60	3.35	3.75
8½ to 9 years	19.35	48.38	96.76	193.52	387.04	967.60	1,935.20	3.35	3.75
9 to 9½ years	19.72	49.29	98.58	197.16	394.32	985.80	1,971.60	3.36	3.74
9½ to 10 years	20.08	50.21	100.42	200.84	401.68	1,004.20	2,008.40	3.37	3.74
Second extended maturity value (20 years from original maturity date) [6]	20.46	51.15	102.30	204.60	409.20	1,023.00	2,046.00	3.37	------------

[1] For redemption values and investment yields during original maturity period see Department Circular No. 653, Fifth Revision, dated September 23, 1959.
[2] Calculated on basis of $1,000 bond (face value).
[3] Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to first extended maturity, at first extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.
[4] Approximate investment yield from effective date of June 1, 1959, revision to first extended maturity.
[5] 20 years from issue date.
[6] 30 years from issue date.

Exhibit 7.—Fourth amendment, May 16, 1961, to Department Circular No. 750, Revised, regulations governing payments by banks and other financial institutions in connection with the redemption of U.S. savings bonds

Treasury Department,
Washington, May 16, 1961.

Section 321.9 of Treasury Department Circular No. 750, Revised, dated June 30, 1945, as amended and supplemented (31 C.F.R. 321), is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 321.9. *Specific limitations of payment authority.*—An agent is not authorized to pay a bond: (*a*) If the bond is presented for payment prior to the expiration of two months from the issue date (the issue date should not be confused with the date appearing in the issuing agent's dating stamp). Any payment or advance to a bond owner before a bond is eligible for redemption is not authorized in any circumstance.

(*b*) If the agent does not know or cannot establish to its complete satisfaction the identity of the person requesting payment as the owner of the bond (including the establishment of the identity of parents requesting payment on behalf of minor children, as set forth in sec. 321.8(b)).

(*c*) If the owner requesting payment (form for which appears on the back of each bond) does not sign his name in ink as it is inscribed on the face of the bond and show his home or business address. (See also secs. 321.8 (a) and (b), and 321.10(d).)

(*d*) If the bond appears to bear a material irregularity, for example, an altered, illegible, incomplete, or unauthorized inscription, issue date, or issuing agent's validating stamp impression; or if a bond appears to be altered, or is mutilated or defaced in such a manner as to create doubt or arouse suspicion with respect to the bond or any essential part thereof.

(*e*) If Treasury Department regulations require the submission of documentary evidence to support the redemption of the bond, as in the case of deceased owners, incompetents or minors under legal guardianship, or the change of an owner's name as inscribed on a bond if for any reason other than marriage.

(*f*) If the owner named on the bond and requesting payment is a minor who, in the opinion of the agent, is not of sufficient competency and understanding to execute the request for payment and comprehend the nature of such act. (Note the authority granted to agents to make payments of bonds to either parent on behalf of a minor child under the provisions of sec. 321.8(b).)

(*g*) If it is known to the agent that the owner has been declared, in accordance with law, incompetent to manage his estate.

(*h*) If partial redemption is requested.

Attention is directed to sec. 321.17 hereof for handling bonds of the foregoing classes of cases which may not be paid by agents.

Robert V. Roosa,
Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs.

U.S. Savings Stamps Regulations

Exhibit 8.—First revision, August 5, 1960, of Department Circular No. 1008, regulations governing Treasury savings stamp agents in the sale of U.S. savings stamps at schools [1]

Treasury Department,
Washington, August 5, 1960.

Department Circular No. 1008, dated April 25, 1958 (31 CFR 338), is hereby revised to read as follows:

Sec. 338.1 *Authority for circular.*—The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (49 Stat. 21, as amended, 31 U.S.C. 757c), hereby prescribes the regulations in this part for the qualification and control of Treasury savings stamp agents.

Sec. 338.2 *Eligibility for applying for agency.*—Any individual is eligible to apply for qualification as a Treasury savings stamp agent to sell United States

[1] This is to facilitate the carrying out of the Treasury's school savings program as administered by the Savings Bonds Division of the Treasury Department.

savings stamps (hereinafter referred to as stamps) at a specific school or schools in the United States, its Territories and possessions, and the Canal Zone, upon being recommended for qualification by (i) the principal or superintendent, or other person in charge of a school, (ii) a duly constituted school board, or (iii) with the consent of the appropriate school official or board to the sale of stamps at the subject school, an organization, association, or a unit of a State or nationally federated civic, parents', parent-teachers', service, teachers', veterans', or women's organization.

SEC. 338.3 *Qualification of agents.*—An eligible applicant seeking to qualify as a Treasury savings stamp agent shall file a duly completed Application-Agreement, Treasury Form PD 2949 (original and two copies), with the local State Director of the Treasury's U.S. Savings Bonds Division. The term "State Director" shall include any director appointed by the U.S. Savings Bonds Division for the District of Columbia, or for any Territory or possession of the United States, or the Canal Zone. If such Application-Agreement is accepted, the State Director will certify it and distribute a copy bearing his certification to (i) the postmaster of the post office, branch or station designated in the application, and (ii) the Treasury savings stamp agent, hereinafter referred to as the agent. Upon receipt of such copies, the postmaster and the agent are authorized to perform the functions necessary to effect the sale of stamps as provided herein. An applicant is not authorized to act as or to represent himself to be a Treasury savings stamp agent unless and until he receives a completed copy of his Application-Agreement bearing the certification of the State Director.

SEC. 338.4 *Responsibility of agents.*—Each agent will be responsible for the faithful performance of his duties and functions and for fully accounting for all stamps received without prepayment. All stamps obtained pursuant to the provisions of this circular, including proceeds of sales thereof, are the property of the United States and shall be held in trust for it by the agent until duly accounted for pursuant to the provisions of this circular.

SEC. 338.5 *Scope of authority of Treasury savings stamp agent.*—An agent is authorized to sell stamps only at the school or schools designated in the agent's Application-Agreement, and in accordance with the provisions of this circular. Agents may sell stamps only for cash and at their face value. Qualification as a Treasury savings stamp agent does not authorize an individual to act in any other agency capacity for or on behalf of the Treasury Department.

SEC. 338.6 *Stamps may be obtained without prepayment.*—Each agent may, subject to the provisions of this circular, obtain without prepayment an amount of stamps sufficient to meet his maximum sales requirements for any one stamp day. (The term "stamp day" means the day of the week designated by the appropriate school official as the day when U.S. savings stamps may be purchased by students served by the agent.) Such stamps shall be obtained by the agent from the post office, branch or station designated in the agent's Application-Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the post office) under one of the bases set forth in sec. 338.7.

SEC. 338.7 *Bases for agents obtaining stamps.*—(*a*) *General.*—If an agent's stamp requirements for a stamp day have been established by previous sales experience, the agent may elect to obtain and account for his stamp supplies on one of two bases designated: (1) a consignment basis, and (2) a fixed credit basis; *provided*, however, that the Treasury may place a limit on the amount of the fixed credit of any agent(s) and it may at any time, or from time to time, require any fixed credit agent(s) to render a full accounting or to change from a fixed credit to a consignment basis. If an agent's stamp requirements for a stamp day have not been satisfactorily established by previous sales experience, the agent shall be required to obtain and account for his stamp supplies on a consignment basis until such sales experience is duly established at which time he may, as provided above, elect to change to a fixed credit basis.

(*b*) *Obtaining stamps on the consignment basis.*—Under the consignment basis an agent shall (1) obtain a supply of stamps on each stamp day, or on the business day preceding such day, and (2) duly account in full (as provided in sec 338.8) for all such stamps not later than the second business day following the day the stamps were to be sold.

(*c*) *Fixed credit basis.*—An agent operating on the fixed credit basis shall (1) obtain a supply of stamps for any one stamp day and use the proceeds of sales thereof to replenish such supply for subsequent stamp day sales, and (2) duly account in full for the amount of the stamps covered by the fixed credit, not later than the second business day following the last stamp day in each school semester;

provided, however, that the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, limit or adjust the fixed credit of any agent, may require a full or partial accounting by a "fixed credit agent" and may require any "fixed credit agent" to change to a consignment basis for obtaining and accounting for stamps. A "fixed credit agent" may request a reduction or an increase (supported by evidence of need) of the stamps he may obtain on the fixed credit basis and he may elect to change to a consignment basis for obtaining stamps.

Sec. 338.8 *Accounting for stamps obtained without prepayment.*—(*a*) *Receipts given by agents for stamps obtained.*—A receipt form, supplied by the post office, shall be signed by the agent to cover all stamps he actually obtains at any one time without prepayment. The agent shall be satisfied that the amount stated on the receipt is correct before signing it. These forms shall be retained by the post office until a full accounting for the stamps is made by the agent.

(*b*) *Full accounting for stamps.*—Stamps obtained without prepayment must be accounted for in full at such time or times as are prescribed in sec. 338.7. Such accounting shall be in the form of unsold stamps or cash, or both, in the aggregate amount of the full value of stamps recorded on the related post office receipt form signed by the agent. When such accounting is made the postal employee receiving same will mark the related receipt form "canceled" and date and sign such notation. The form shall then be immediately given to the agent. Should such receipt form be unavailable at the time of such accounting the postal employee shall appropriately note the facts of the accounting and unavailability of the receipt and date and sign such notation on Treasury Form PD 2950 (see sec. 338.9(b)). The form should be retained by the agent.

(*c*) *Partial accounting for stamps.*—This paragraph covers each situation where an agent renders any accounting for stamps and such accounting is for less than the full amount of stamps obtained without prepayment. However, it does not include transactions whereby stamps are purchased by "fixed credit agents" with proceeds of stamp sales for the purpose of replenishing supplies of stamps for sale on other stamp days. An accounting shall be in the form of unsold stamps or cash, or both. If an agent renders an accounting that is less than the total amount of the stamps obtained by him without prepayment, the postal employee to whom the accounting is made shall appropriately note and date the facts on the related receipt previously given by the agent and require the agent to endorse the notation. The receipt will be retained by the post office until a full accounting is made. A similar notation, duly dated, shall be made and signed by the postal employee on Treasury Form PD 2950, which form shall be retained by the agent as prescribed in sec. 338.9. (When the stamps are fully accounted for the postal employee will date, cancel, sign, and return the receipt to the agent as prescribed in the preceding paragraph 338.8(b).) If the original related receipt form given by the agent is unavailable at the time of a partial accounting, the postal employee shall appropriately date, note, and sign the facts of the accounting and unavailability of the receipt on Treasury Form PD 2950, which form shall be retained by the agent (see sec. 338.9(b)).

Sec. 338.9 *Records and reports, preparation, maintenance, and destruction by agents.*—(*a*) *Receipts by agents for stamps obtained without prepayment.*—Section 338.8 covers the preparation and distribution of receipts for stamps obtained by agents without prepayment. A receipt duly canceled and returned to an agent shall be retained by him one calendar month after the month in which it is returned after which the agent may retain or destroy the receipt as he may elect.

(*b*) *Record of transportation of stamps and proceeds thereof to post office.*—Each agent shall keep a record, in duplicate, by calendar month, of unsold stamps and/or the proceeds of stamp sales (including proceeds of sales used by "fixed credit agents" for the purchase of additional stamps) shipped or otherwise delivered during the month to the post office. A Treasury Form PD 2950 is provided for this purpose. Entries shall be made by the agent on Form PD 2950 at the time each shipment or delivery is made. The agent shall take the duplicate copy of Form PD 2950 with him each time he makes a full or partial accounting to the post office for stamps that he obtained without prepayment (this does not include purchase of additional stamps with the proceeds of stamp sales by "fixed credit agents"). The original and the duplicate copy of this form shall be retained one calendar month after the date of the last shipment recorded thereon, after which the agent may retain or destroy them: *Provided,* however, that when (i) unsold stamps or the proceeds of stamp sales are lost, stolen, or destroyed in transit, or (ii) the agent does not duly account for stamps (when and as required under the provisions of sec. 338.8 (b) or (c)), the Form PD 2950

(both copies) shall be retained by the agent until one calendar month after the deficiency is removed, unless the form is delivered to the Treasury, and *provided* further that if a post office is unable to return to the agent his post office receipt form covering stamps obtained without prepayment at the time a full accounting therefor is made, the Form PD 2950 duly noted and signed by the postal employee shall be retained for three months after such accounting.

(*c*) *Other.*—Other records prepared and maintained by and for the agent's own use may be disposed of at the discretion of the agent: *Provided*, however, that any records, affidavits, etc., that are prepared in connection with a loss which may be the subject of a claim to the Treasury for relief shall be retained as provided in section 338.10(d) hereof.

SEC. 338.10 *Losses in transportation.*—(*a*) *General.*—The Government Losses in Shipment Act, as amended, (5 U.S.C. 134–134h) provides protection against losses arising from shipments of valuables made at the risk of the United States, if the shipments are made in accordance with prescribed regulations. The term "shipment" as used herein is defined (in the same manner as provided in the Government Losses in Shipment Act, as amended) to mean "the transportation or the effecting of transportation of valuables without limitation as to the means or facilities used * * *." The transportation of stamps from the post office to the school and of unsold stamps and/or cash from the school to the post office by or in the possession of a Treasury savings stamp agent acting in his official capacity are shipments of valuables at the risk of the United States. Accordingly, an agent may be relieved of his accountability for stamps if they are lost, stolen, or destroyed in shipment (see sec. 338.10(d)).

(*b*) *Preparation for transportation.*—The amount of stamps and/or proceeds thereof being transported from or to the post office must be established, prior to transportation, by actual count by the agent. The agent's receipt given at the post office for stamps obtained without prepayment will ordinarily constitute an adequate record of the amount of stamps being transported by the agent to the school.

(*c*) *Procedure for transportation and delivery.*—An agent must transport and deliver the stamps and/or the proceeds thereof in person, using due care to prevent loss, theft, or destruction in transit. The agent's trip may be made on foot or by private or public transportation facilities.

(*d*) *Report of losses and presentation of claims for relief.*—Losses occurring during the transportation by an agent of stamps or the proceeds thereof shall be promptly reported by the agent to (i) the State Director who certified the agent's Application-Agreement, and (ii) the post office. Local police authorities should also be notified if the loss is occasioned by theft. If prompt recovery of the loss does not seem possible, the agent should supplement the report of loss by presenting his claim for relief to the State Director who, in turn, will present it for consideration by the Treasury Department. The agent's claim should be supported by the appropriate duplicate copy of Form PD 2950; the report of any investigation made; action taken or expected to be taken and of any results obtained or expected; statements by the agent as to the circumstances and cause of the loss; and, if available, statements or affidavits of any witnesses to the incident causing the loss. The foregoing data need not be furnished if it has previously been furnished to or obtained by the Treasury's Secret Service. Stamp agents should bear the foregoing requirements in mind so that in the event of a loss, they may be in a position to obtain data for justifying a claim for relief from the loss. Unless the records referred to herein have been turned over to the Treasury they should be retained, notwithstanding the provisions of section 338.9 hereof, until one calendar month after the claim is settled. An agent will be relieved of liability for a loss occurring during his transportation of stamps or the proceeds thereof, unless it arose as a result of his failure to comply with the provisions of this circular and instructions issued hereunder.

SEC. 338.11 *Action by postmasters in connection with an agent's failure to account.*—Postmasters should promptly report any failure of an agent to account when due, in whole or in part, for stamps supplied to the agent without prepayment. Such reports should be made to the State Director of the U.S. Savings Bonds Division who certified the respective agent's Application-Agreement.

SEC. 338.12 *Termination of an agent's qualification.*—The Secretary of the Treasury, the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the National Director, or a State Director of the U.S. Savings Bonds Division may terminate the qualification of a Treasury savings stamp agent at any time by written notice to the agent, in which event a copy of such notice will be sent to the post office con-

cerned. A qualified agent may withdraw from and discontinue his agency by giving an appropriate written notice to the office of the State Director of the U.S. Savings Bonds Division who certified the agent's Application-Agreement: *Provided,* however, that the agent will be obligated to make a full accounting for all stamps received by him without prepayment.

SEC. 338.13 *Continuation of existing qualifications of stamp agents.*—Any person who is a qualified agent at the effective date of the revision of this circular may continue to act under such qualification subject to the terms and conditions of this revision.

SEC. 338.14 *Miscellaneous.*—The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right, in his discretion, to waive or modify any provision or provisions of these regulations and to provide supplementary instructions for operations hereunder. Information as to any such actions shall be promptly furnished to agents concerned.

JULIAN B. BAIRD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Legislation

EXHIBIT 9.—An act to increase for a one-year period the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act

[Public Law 87-69, 87th Congress, H.R. 7677, June 30, 1961]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, during the period beginning on July 1, 1961, and ending on June 30, 1962, the public debt limit set forth in the first sentence of section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (31 U.S.C. 757b), shall be temporarily increased by $13,000,000,000. Public debt, temporary increase.

Approved June 30, 1961.

EXHIBIT 10.—An act to authorize adjustments of outstanding old series currency, and for other purposes

[Public Law 87-66, 87th Congress, S. 1619, June 30, 1961]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Old Series Currency Adjustment Act". Old Series Currency Adjustment Act.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act—

(a) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Treasury. Definitions.

(b) The term "United States notes" means currency notes issued pursuant to the first section of the Act of February 25, 1862 (12 Stat. 345), the Act of July 11, 1862 (12 Stat. 532), the resolution of January 17, 1863 (12 Stat. 822), section 2 of the Act of March 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 709), or section 3571 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (31 U.S.C., sec. 401).

(c) The term "Treasury notes of 1890" means currency notes issued pursuant to the Act of July 14, 1890 (26 Stat. 289). 12 USC 145.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the general fund of the Treasury, to be credited as a public debt receipt, the following: Transfer of gold and silver, authority.

(1) Gold held as security for gold certificates issued prior to January 30, 1934.

(2) Standard silver dollars held as security for, or for the redemption of, silver certificates issued prior to July 1, 1929.

(3) Standard silver dollars held as security for, or for the redemption of, Treasury notes of 1890.

SEC. 4. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, with the approval of the Secretary, may require any Federal Reserve bank to pay to the Secretary, to be credited as a public debt receipt, an amount equal to the amount of Federal Reserve notes of any series prior to the series of 1928 issued to such bank and outstanding at the time of such payment. Federal Reserve notes.

Redemption of currency.

SEC. 5. Any currency the funds for the redemption or security of which have been transferred pursuant to the provisions of section 3 of this Act, and any Federal Reserve notes as to which payment has been made under section 4 of this Act, shall thereafter, upon presentation at the Treasury for redemption, be redeemed by the Secretary from the general fund of the Treasury and thereupon retired.

Continuing accountability.

SEC. 6. (a) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, upon completion of the transfers and credits authorized and directed by section 3 of this Act there shall be carried on the books of the Treasury as public debt bearing no interest the following:

(1) Gold certificates isssed prior to January 30, 1934.
(2) Treasury notes of 1890.
(3) United States notes issued prior to July 1, 1929.
(4) Silver certificates issued prior to July 1, 1929.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, there shall be carried on the books of the Treasury as public debt bearing no interest Federal Reserve notes as to which payment has been made to the Secretary under section 4 of this Act and the amount of the payment credited as a public debt receipt in accordance with such section.

(c) The Secretary is authorized to determine, from time to time, the amount of—

(1) outstanding currency of any type designated in subsections (a) and (b) of this section,

(2) circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks, issued prior to July 1, 1929, for which the United States has assumed liability, and

(3) circulating notes of national banking associations, issued prior to July 1, 1929, for which the United States has assumed liability,

which, in his judgment, have been destroyed or irretrievably lost and so will never be presented for redemption, and to reduce accordingly the amount or amounts thereof outstanding on the books of the Treasury and to credit such amounts to the appropriate receipt account.

Legal-tender notes. Reduction. 20 Stat. 87.

SEC. 7. The first paragraph of the Act of May 31, 1878, entitled "An Act to forbid the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes" (31 U.S.C., sec. 404), is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: ": *And provided further*, That in the event of any determination by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 6 of the Old Series Currency Adjustment Act that an amount of said notes has been destroyed or irretrievably lost and so will never be presented for redemption, the amount of said notes required to be kept in circulation shall be reduced by the amount so determined".

Federal Reserve Act, amendment. 38 Stat. 251; 48 Stat. 339.

SEC. 8. (a) The fifth paragraph of section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C., sec. 415) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "The liability of a Federal Reserve bank with respect to its outstanding Federal Reserve notes shall be reduced by any amount paid by such bank to the Secretary of the Treasury under section 4 of the Old Series Currency Adjustment Act."

40 Stat. 236.

(b) The seventh paragraph of section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C., sec. 416) is amended by striking out the third sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Any Federal Reserve bank shall further be entitled to receive back the collateral deposited with the Federal Reserve agent for the security of any notes with respect to which such bank has made payment to the Secretary of the Treasury under section 4 of the Old Series Currency Adjustment Act. Federal Reserve banks shall not be required to maintain the reserve or the redemption fund heretofore provided for against Federal Reserve notes which have been retired, or as to which payment has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury under section 4 of the Old Series Currency Adjustment Act."

SEC. 9. Nothing contained in this Act shall impair the redeemability of any currency of the United States as now provided by law. Redeemability.

SEC. 10. In order to provide a historical collection of the paper currency issues of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, after redemption, to withhold from cancellation and destruction and to transfer to a special account one piece of each design, issue, or series of each denomination of each kind of paper currency of the United States, including bank notes, heretofore or hereafter issued, and to make appropriate entries in the redemption accounts and other books of the Treasury to cover any such transfers. Historical collection.

Approved June 30, 1961.

Public Debt Management

EXHIBIT 11.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Dillon, June 27, 1961, before the Senate Finance Committee on a new temporary public debt limit

I am here today in support of a new temporary limit of $298 billion on the public debt for the fiscal year 1962.

Under the existing legislation the current temporary ceiling of $293 billion reverts at the end of this month to $285 billion. On that date, June 30, 1961, which is now just a few days away, we estimate that the public debt subject to limitation will be about $289 billion. This is expected to include a cash balance of approximately $5½ billion, which is about the usual balance for the end of the fiscal year.

During the next twelve months, the fiscal year 1962, we expect revenues to fall short of expenditures. On the assumption that we are able to closeout fiscal year 1962 with a minimum working cash balance as low as $3.5 billion, we estimate a total public debt subject to limitation of about $290 billion on June 30, 1962. Because of normal seasonal factors, however, the end-of-June debt position is generally well below the high point reached during the fiscal year. Our current projections (as shown in table 1) indicate a net increase of about $6 billion in the public debt for the rest of the calendar year to a high of about $295 billion in December.

In addition it is prudent to set the debt limit at a level that makes a reasonable provision for errors in the estimates as well as other unforeseen contingencies, and permits sufficient flexibility in debt management so that the efficiency of day-to-day operations is not impaired. To provide this margin, I believe that an allowance of $3 billion, the same allowance that has been made in previous years, should be added to the projected high point of $295 billion in the public debt during fiscal year 1962. This clearly indicates the need for a temporary debt ceiling of $298 billion in the forthcoming fiscal year.

As you know, setting the temporary debt limit at $298 billion is by no means a "license" to spend freely out of borrowings up to that amount. Federal expenditures are determined on the basis of congressional authorizations and appropriations, and I am wholeheartedly in support of observing strict discipline in weighing the merits of the many competing demands for additional expenditures. If the Congress wished to set limits on its own actions in authorizing expenditures, it could do so directly by placing a ceiling on new spending authorizations in any year. There is no way by which the debt ceiling can be effective in limiting congressional authorizations to spend, because there is no direct and immediate connection between congressional authorizations and their effects on the public debt which will be felt months or even years later, when the spending takes place.

In arriving at the projected need for a temporary debt ceiling of $298 billion, the latest budget estimates have been taken into account, including full allowance for all of the new or expanded programs recommended by the President in his message of May 25 on "Urgent National Needs." Budget outlays for fiscal 1962 are now estimated at $85.1 billion. The increase of $800 million from the $84.3 billion figure reported in late March largely represents additional funds for space exploration, defense and military assistance, expanded lending to small business, and programs to alleviate structural unemployment. Budget revenues are still estimated at $81.4 billion, the same as reported in March, indicating a deficit of

$3.7 billion. These spending and revenue projections have been based on the assumption that the Congress would act favorably on the President's recommendations to put the highway building program on a fully self-sustaining basis, to eliminate the postal deficit by raising postal rates, and to maintain various tax rates otherwise scheduled for reduction or termination. Since the preparation of these estimates the Congress has acted favorably on the President's request for continuation of existing tax rates. In addition the Congress has completed action on the highway financing bill which avoids any diversion of general revenues during fiscal 1962. However, there has as yet been no action on postal rate increases which were recommended in the amount of $741 million. If the Congress fails to act on this legislation the expected fiscal 1962 deficit would be increased to $4.4 billion, and the Treasury's margin of flexibility would be reduced to $2¼ billion.

I might add that the currently projected budget deficit of $3.7 billion for the fiscal year 1962 compares with deficits of $4.2 billion and $12.4 billion in the fiscal years following the two previous business recessions (the fiscal years 1955 and 1959). It may seem incongruous that with a vigorous recovery already under way, we nonetheless expect a deficit next year. The reason for this deficit is simple. Corporate income tax revenues, as you know, are highly important in our overall revenue structure. But the corporate tax revenues which will be available to us in fiscal 1962 will be based on corporate profits during the present calendar year which includes the lowest point of the recession. In effect, while the economy is recovering, our corporate income tax revenues will still be at recession levels. The same applies, to a somewhat lesser extent, to individual income tax collections above the standard withholding deductions, because these collections are largely dependent on incomes realized during calendar year 1961. Therefore, the coming fiscal year will be one of continued recession revenues as far as the Federal Government is concerned.

On the spending side the latest estimates indicate that the January budget underestimated expenditures for going programs by about $400 million. In addition President Kennedy has proposed certain programs which he considers vital in terms of fulfilling needs for national defense, promoting a healthy and vigorously growing economy at home, and meeting the challenge of space exploration. Total budgetary expenditures for these new proposals in fiscal year 1962 are expected to amount to $3.8 billion. The main increases in spending that we expect for 1962, compared with those in the January budget message, are for defense, extended unemployment compensation, aid to education, agricultural programs, and space exploration. The spending for unemployment compensation is under a program very similar to what was done in 1958. A substantial portion of the additional spending on agricultural programs represents the use of more realistic assumptions in preparing our spending estimates. In the areas of defense spending and space exploration, the force of external events has called for additional programs that would and should have been undertaken, in some form, whatever administration was in office. In short, in my view the budget changes since January simply do not add up to the picture of unrestrained spending that some have sought to draw.

Moreover, the deficit now anticipated for fiscal year 1962 will not have an inflationary impact on our economy. For while we do expect the economy throughout this period to be recovering sturdily, the period as a whole will not be one of full prosperity. For today there is substantial unused capacity in every part of our industrial structure, and most seriously in our labor force. Rather than creating the inflationary pressures that are inevitably associated with deficits in times of full employment, the deficit we anticipate in the coming fiscal year will be helpful in putting our unused plant capacity and labor force to work.

Looking further ahead we can and do foresee a sharp increase in revenues in fiscal year 1963. This follows the same pattern as in previous recovery periods. Revenues increased very substantially in the fiscal years 1956 and 1960. In fact, during fiscal year 1960 the increase over the preceding year amounted to $9.8 billion. While naturally we cannot make any firm prediction at this point, I believe it is a reasonable expectation that we will be able to present a budget for fiscal year 1963 in which receipts exceed expenditures. For as the President stated in his message on budget and fiscal policy of March 24, 1961:

"Federal revenues and expenditures * * * should, apart from any threat to national security, be in balance over the years of the business cycle—running a deficit in years of recession when revenues decline and the economy needs the stimulus of additional expenditures, and running a surplus in years of prosperity, thus curbing inflation, reducing the public debt, and freeing funds for private investment."

This statement by President Kennedy clearly outlines our budgetary policy, a policy from which we have never wavered.

Our projections of the public debt at semimonthly intervals during the fiscal year 1962 are shown in the first table attached to my statement. One important assumption in preparing these projections is that the Treasury's operating balance at the Federal Reserve Banks and private commercial banks would hold steady throughout the period at $3.5 billion. That is actually a rather low working balance for an operation as large and as subject to sharp fluctuations in receipts and expenditures as is the management of the Treasury's cash position. A balance of $3.5 billion would cover only a little over half of an average month's budget expenditures, which is a much lower ratio of cash holdings to expenditures than is maintained by the average business corporation.

In fact, as shown in the second attached table, the operating balance has been more often above than below $3.5 billion during the fiscal year now ending. It has averaged closer to $5 billion than to $3.5 billion, and this has provided a highly desirable and important degree of flexibility in the efficient conduct of day-to-day Treasury operations. It is because of this need for flexibility in the management of cash balances, and because of the inescapable uncertainties of revenue and expenditure estimates, that the $3 billion margin has been added to our calculation of the appropriate debt ceiling.

As you can see from the first table, our debt projections, plus the $3 billion allowance for flexibility, will reach a high point of $298 billion during the winter months. A temporary limit of that amount should give us sufficient elbowroom for maximum efficiency of operations and yet not impair any useful function which may be served by the public debt limitation.

The intended function of the debt limit is but poorly served, I think, when a specific limit fits so closely that the Treasury is forced to obtain additional funds—at higher cost—through the market borrowings of Federal agencies not subject to the statutory debt limit. Indeed the Government was forced to take such steps a few years ago when the debt ceiling imposed too tight a limit on Government fiscal operations. In addition the Treasury in its own borrowings has at times had to defer borrowings when it would have been advantageous, or to engage in piecemeal borrowings because of the limitations of too little margin under the debt ceiling.

In conclusion, I believe that a temporary increase in the debt limit to $298 billion is essential to the orderly and economical management of the Government's finances, and I earnestly recommend its prompt approval by this committee.

TABLE I.—*Forecast of public debt outstanding, fiscal year 1962, based on constant operating cash balance of $3.5 billion (excluding free gold)*

[In billions of dollars. Based on assumed budget deficit of $3.7 billion] [1]

	Operating balance, Federal Reserve Banks and depositaries (excluding free gold)	Public debt subject to limitation	Allowance to provide flexibility in financing and for contingencies	Total public debt limitation required [2]
1961				
June 30	$3.5	[3] $286.4	$3.0	$289.4
July 15	3.5	288.6	3.0	291.6
July 31	3.5	289.6	3.0	292.6
August 15	3.5	289.9	3.0	292.9
August 31	3.5	290.1	3.0	290.1
September 15	3.5	291.9	3.0	294.9
September 30	3.5	288.2	3.0	291.2
October 15	3.5	290.7	3.0	293.7
October 31	3.5	292.2	3.0	295.2
November 15	3.5	293.0	3.0	296.0
November 30	3.5	292.8	3.0	295.8
December 15	3.5	294.9	3.0	297.9
December 31	3.5	292.4	3.0	295.4
1962				
January 15	3.5	294.9	3.0	297.9
January 31	3.5	294.0	3.0	297.0
February 15	3.5	294.1	3.0	297.1
February 28	3.5	293.2	3.0	296.2
March 15	3.5	294.7	3.0	297.7
March 31	3.5	291.2	3.0	294.2
April 15	3.5	293.4	3.0	296.4
April 30	3.5	292.7	3.0	295.7
May 15	3.5	291.9	3.0	294.9
May 31	3.5	292.3	3.0	295.3
June 15	3.5	293.6	3.0	296.6
June 30	3.5	290.1	3.0	293.1

[1] Incorporates estimated budget revenues of $81.4 billion and estimated expenditures of $85.1 billion.
[2] From July 1, 1960, to June 30, 1961, the statutory debt limit is $293 billion. Thereafter it will revert to $285 billion.
[3] Because the actual operating balance on June 30, 1961, is expected to be considerably larger than $3.5 billion the public debt subject to limitation will be about $289 billion on that date.

TABLE II.—*Actual cash balance and public debt outstanding July 1960—May 1961*

[In billions of dollars]

	Operating balance, Federal Reserve Banks and depositaries (excluding free gold)	Public debt subject to limitation
1960		
July 15	$7.4	$288.6
July 31	6.2	288.1
August 15	4.8	287.5
August 31	5.1	288.4
September 15	3.0	288.3
September 30	7.5	288.2
October 15	3.6	287.2
October 31	5.9	290.2
November 15	4.1	289.9
November 30	5.0	290.2
December 15	2.7	290.0
December 31	5.7	290.0
1961		
January 15	3.4	289.9
January 31	3.8	289.8
February 15	3.7	290.5
February 28	5.3	290.3
March 15	2.8	290.0
March 31	4.0	287.3
April 15	1.7	288.4
April 30	2.9	287.8
May 15	4.0	288.8
May 31	4.4	290.0

NOTE.—From July 1, 1960, to June 30, 1961, the statutory debt limit is $293 billion. Thereafter it will revert to $285 billion.

Taxation Developments

EXHIBIT 12.—Message from the President, April 20, 1961, relative to the Federal tax system

[House Document No. 140, 87th Congress, 1st sess.

To the Congress of the United States:

A strong and sound Federal tax system is essential to America's future. Without such a system, we cannot maintain our defenses and give leadership to the free world. Without such a system, we cannot render the public services necessary for enriching the lives of our people and furthering the growth of our economy.

The tax system must be adequate to meet our public needs. It must meet them fairly, calling on each of us to contribute his proper share to the cost of government. It must encourage efficient use of our resources. It must promote economic stability and stimulate economic growth. Economic expansion in turn creates a growing tax base, thus increasing revenue and thereby enabling us to meet more readily our public needs, as well as our needs as private individuals.

This message recognizes the basic soundness of our tax structure. But it also recognizes the changing needs and standards of our economic and international position, and the constructive reform needs to keep our tax system up to date and to maintain its equity. Previous messages have emphasized the need for prompt congressional and executive action to alleviate the deficit in our international balance of payments—to increase the modernization, productivity, and competitive status of American industry—to stimulate the expansion and growth of our economy—to eliminate to the extent possible economic injustice within our own society and to maintain the level of revenues requested in my predecessor's budget. In each of these endeavors, tax policy has an important role to play and necessary tax changes are herein proposed.

The elimination of certain defects and inequities as proposed below will provide revenue gains to offset the tax reductions offered to stimulate the economy. Thus no net loss of revenue is involved in this set of proposals. I wish to emphasize here that they are a "set"—and that considerations of both revenue and equity, as well as the interrelationship of many of the proposals, urge their consideration as a unit.

I am instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Committee on Ways and Means of the House a detailed explanation of these proposals in connection with their legislative consideration.

I. Long-range tax reform

While it is essential that the Congress receive at this time this administration's proposals for urgent and obvious tax adjustments needed to fulfill the aims listed above, time has not permitted the comprehensive review necessary for a tax structure which is so complicated and so critically important to so many people. This message is but a first though urgent step along the road to constructive reform.

I am directing the Secretary of the Treasury, building on recent tax studies of the Congress, to undertake the research and preparation of a comprehensive tax reform program to be placed before the next session of the Congress.

Progressing from these studies, particularly those of the Committee on Ways and Means and the Joint Economic Committee, the program should be aimed at providing a broader and more uniform tax base, together with an appropriate rate structure. We can thereby work toward the goal of a higher rate of economic growth, a more equitable tax structure, and a simpler tax law. I know these objectives are shared by—and, at this particular time of year, acutely desired by—the vast majority of the American people.

In meeting the demands of war finance, the individual income tax moved from a selective tax imposed on the wealthy to the means by which the great majority of our citizens participates in paying for well over one-half of our total budget receipts. It is supplemented by the corporation income tax, which provides for another quarter of the total.

This emphasis on income taxation has been a sound development. But so many taxpayers have become so preoccupied with so many tax-saving devices that

business decisions are interfered with, and the efficient functioning of the price system is distorted.

Moreover, special provisions have developed into an increasing source of preferential treatment to various groups. Whenever one taxpayer is permitted to pay less, someone else must be asked to pay more. The uniform distribution of the tax burden is thereby disturbed and higher rates are made necessary by the narrowing of the tax base. Of course, some departures from uniformity are needed to promote desirable social or economic objectives of overriding importance which can be achieved most effectively through the tax mechanism. But many of the preferences which have developed do not meet such a test and need to be reevaluated in our tax reform program.

It will be a major aim of our tax reform program to reverse this process by broadening the tax base and reconsidering the rate structure. The result should be a tax system that is more equitable, more efficient, and more conducive to economic growth.

II. Tax incentive for modernization and expansion

The history of our economy has been one of rising productivity, based on improvement in skills, advances in technology, and a growing supply of more efficient tools and equipment. This rise has been reflected in rising wages and standards of living for our workers, as well as a healthy rate of growth for the economy as a whole. It has also been the foundation of our leadership in world markets, even as we enjoyed the highest wage rates in the world.

Today, as we face serious pressure on our balance-of-payments position, we must give special attention to the modernization of our plant and equipment. Forced to reconstruct after wartime devastation, our friends abroad now possess a modern industrial system helping to make them formidable competitors in world markets. If our own goods are to compete with foreign goods in price and quality, both at home and abroad, we shall need the most efficient plant and equipment.

At the same time, to meet the needs of a growing population and labor force, and to achieve a rising per capita income and employment level, we need a high and rising level of both private and public capital formation. In my preceding messages, I have proposed programs to meet some of our needs for such capital formation in the public area, including investment in intangible capital such as education and research, as well as investment in physical capital such as buildings and highways. I am now proposing additional incentives for the modernization and expansion of private plant and equipment.

Inevitably, capital expansion and modernization—now frequently under the name of automation—alter established modes of production. Great benefits result and are distributed widely—but some hardships result as well. This places heavy responsibilities on public policy, not to retard modernization and capital expansion but to promote growth and ameliorate hardships when they do occur—to maintain a high level of demand and employment, so that those who are displaced will be reabsorbed quickly into new positions—and to assist in retraining and finding new jobs for such displaced workers. We are developing, through such measures as the area redevelopment bill and a strengthened employment service, as well as assistance to the unemployed, the programs designed to achieve these objectives.

High capital formation can be sustained only by a high and rising level of demand for goods and service. Indeed, the investment incentive itself can contribute materially to achieving the prosperous economy under which this incentive will make its maximum contribution to economic growth. Rather than delaying its adoption until all excess capacity has disappeared and unemployment is low, we should take this step now to strengthen our antirecession program, stimulate employment, and increase our export markets.

Additional expenditures on plant and equipment will immediately create more jobs in the construction, lumber, steel, cement, machinery, and other related capital goods industries. The staffing of these new plants—and filling the orders for new export markets—will require additional employees. The additional wages of these workers will help create still more jobs in consumer goods and service industries. The increase in jobs resulting from a full year's operation of such an incentive is estimated at about half a million.

Specifically, therefore, I recommend enactment of an investment tax incentive in the form of a tax credit of—

Fifteen percent of all new plant and equipment investment expenditures in excess of current depreciation allowances;

Six percent of such expenditures below this level but in excess of 50 percent of depreciation allowances; with

Ten percent on the first $5,000 of new investment as a minimum credit.

This credit would be taken as an offset against the firm's tax liability, up to an overall limitation of 30 percent in the reduction of that liability in any one year. It would be separate from and in addition to depreciation of the eligible new investment at cost. It would be available to individually owned businesses as well as corporate enterprises, and apply to eligible investment expenditures made after January 1 of this year. To remain a real incentive and make a maximum contribution to those areas of capital expansion and modernization where it is most needed, and to permit efficient administration, eligible investment expenditures would be limited to expenditures on new plant and equipment, on assets located in the United States, and on assets with a life of 6 years or more. Investments by public utilities other than transportation would be excluded, as would be investment in residential construction including apartments and hotels.

Of the eligible firms, it is expected that many small firms would be able to take advantage of the minimum credit of 10 percent on the first $5,000 of new investment which is designed to provide a helpful stimulus to the many small businesses in need of modernization. Other small firms, subject to a 30 percent tax rate, would strive to be eligible for the full 15 percent credit—the equivalent for such firms of a deduction from their gross income for tax purposes of 50 percent of the cost of new investment. Among the remaining firms it is expected that a majority would be induced to make new investments in modern plant and equipment in excess of their depreciation in order to earn the 15 percent credit. New and growing firms would be particularly benefited. The 6 percent credit for those whose new investment expenditures fall between 50 and 100 percent of their depreciation allowances is designed to afford some substantial incentive to the depressed or hesitant firm which knows it cannot yet achieve the 15 percent credit.

In arriving at this form of tax encouragement to investment, careful consideration was given to other alternatives. If the credit were given across the board to all new investment, a much larger revenue loss would result from those expenditures which would have been undertaken anyway or represent no new level of effort. Our objective is to provide the largest possible inducement to new investment which would not otherwise be undertaken. Thus the plan recommended above would involve the same revenue loss—approximately $1.7 billion—as only a 7 percent credit across the board to all new investment.

The use of current depreciation allowances as the threshold above which the higher rate of credit would apply recommends itself for a number of reasons. Depreciation reflects the average level of investment over the past, but is a less restrictive and more stable test than the use of an average of investment expenditures for a period such as the preceding 5 years. In addition, the depreciation allowances themselves in effect supply tax-free funds for investment up to this level. We now propose a tax credit—which would help to secure funds needed for the additional investment beyond that level.

The proposed credit, in terms of the revenue loss involved, will also be much more effective as an inducement to investment than an outright reduction in the rate of corporation income tax. Its benefits would be distributed more broadly, since the proposed credit will apply to individuals and partnerships as well as corporations. It will also be more effective as a direct incentive to corporate investment, and increase available funds more specifically in those corporations most likely to use them for additional investment. In short, whereas the credit will have the advantage of focusing on the profitability of new investment, much of the revenue loss under a general corporate rate reduction would be diverted into raising the profitability of old investment.

It is true that this advantage of focusing entirely on new investment is shared by the alternative strongly urged by some—a tax change permitting more rapid depreciation of new assets (be it accelerated depreciation or an additional depreciation allowance for the first year). But the proposed investment credit would be superior, in my view, for a number of reasons. In the first place, the determination of the length of an asset's life and proper methods of depreciation have a normal and important function in determining taxable income, wholly apart from any considerations of incentive; and they should not be altered or manipulated

for other purposes that would interfere with this function. It may be that on examination some of the existing depreciation rules will be found to be outmoded and inequitable; but that is a question that should be separated from investment incentives. A review of these rules and methods is underway in the Treasury Department as a part of its overall tax reform study to determine whether changes are appropriate and, if so, what form they should take. Adoption of the proposed incentive credit would in no way foreclose later action on these aspects of depreciation.

In second place, an increase in tax depreciation tends to be recorded in the firm's accounts, thereby raising current costs and acting as a deterrent to price reduction. The proposed investment credit would not share this defect.

Finally, it is clear that the tax credit would be more effective in inducing new investment for the same revenue loss. The entire credit would be reflected immediately in the increased funds available for investment without increasing the company's future tax liability. A speedup in depreciation only postpones the timing of the tax liability on profits from the investment to a later date—an increase in profitability not comparable to that of an outright tax credit. Yet accelerated depreciation is much more costly in immediate revenues.

For example, on an average investment, a tax credit of 15 percent would bring the same return to the firm as an additional first year depreciation of over 50 percent of the cost of the investment. Yet the immediate revenue loss to the Treasury from such additional depreciation would be twice as much, and would remain considerably higher for many years. The incentive to new investment our economy needs, and which this recommendation would provide at a revenue loss of $1.7 billion, could be supplied by an initial writeoff only at an immediate cost of $3.4 billion.

I believe this investment tax credit will become a useful and continuous part of our tax structure. But it will be a new venture and remain in need of review. Moreover, it may prove desirable for the Congress to modify the credit from time to time so as to adapt it to the needs of a changing economy. I strongly urge its adoption in this session.

III. Tax treatment of foreign income

Changing economic conditions at home and abroad, the desire to achieve greater equity in taxation, and the strains which have developed in our balance-of-payments position in the last few years, compel us to examine critically certain features of our tax system which, in conjunction with the tax system of other countries, consistently favor U.S. private investment abroad compared with investment in our own economy.

1. *Elimination of tax deferral privileges in developed countries and "tax haven" deferral privileges in all countries.*—Profits earned abroad by American firms operating through foreign subsidiaries are, under present tax laws, subject to U.S. tax only when they are returned to the parent company in the form of dividends. In some cases, this tax deferral has made possible indefinite postponement of the U.S. tax; and, in those countries where income taxes are lower than in the United States, the ability to defer the payment of U.S. tax by retaining income in the subsidiary companies provides a tax advantage for companies operating through oversea subsidiaries that is not available to companies operating solely in the United States. Many American investors properly made use of this deferral in the conduct of their foreign investment. Though changing conditions now make continuance of the privilege undesirable, such change of policy implies no criticism of the investors who so utilize this privilege.

The undesirability of continuing deferral is underscored where deferral has served as a shelter for tax escape through the unjustifiable use of tax havens such as Switzerland. Recently more and more enterprises organized abroad by American firms have arranged their corporate structures—aided by artificial arrangements between parent and subsidiary regarding intercompany pricing, the transfer of patent licensing rights, the shifting of management fees, and similar practices which maximize the accumulation of profits in the tax haven—so as to exploit the multiplicity of foreign tax systems and international agreements in order to reduce sharply or eliminate completely their tax liabilities both at home and abroad.

To the extent that these tax havens and other tax deferral privileges result in U.S. firms investing or locating abroad largely for tax reasons, the efficient allocation of international resources is upset, the initial drain on our already adverse

balance of payments is never fully compensated, and profits are retained and reinvested abroad which would otherwise be invested in the United States. Certainly since the postwar reconstruction of Europe and Japan has been completed, there are no longer foreign policy reasons for providing tax incentives for foreign investment in the economically advanced countries.

If we are seeking to curb tax havens, if we recognize that the stimulus of tax deferral is no longer needed for investment in the developed countries, and if we are to emphasize investment in this country in order to stimulate our economy and our plant modernization, as well as ease our balance-of-payments deficit, we can no longer afford existing tax treatment of foreign income.

I therefore recommend that legislation be adopted which would, after a two-step transitional period, tax each year American corporations on their current share of the undistributed profits realized in that year by subsidiary corporations organized in economically advanced countries. This current taxation would also apply to individual shareholders of closely held corporations in those countries. Since income taxes paid abroad are properly a credit against the U.S. income tax, this would subject the income from such business activities to essentially the same tax rates as business activities conducted in the United States. To permit firms to adjust their operations to this change, I also recommend that this result be achieved in equal steps over a 2-year period, under which only one-half of the profits would be affected during 1962. Where the foreign taxes paid have been close to the U.S. rates, the impact of this change would be small.

This proposal will maintain U.S. investment in the developed countries at the level justified by market forces. American enterprise abroad will continue to compete with foreign firms. With their access to capital markets at home and abroad, their advanced technical know-how, their energy, resourcefulness, and many other advantages, American firms will continue to occupy their rightful place in the markets of the world. While the rate of expansion of some American business operations abroad may be reduced through the withdrawal of tax deferral such reduction would be consistent with the efficient distribution of capital resources in the world, our balance-of-payments needs, and fairness to competing firms located in our own country.

At the same time, I recommend that tax deferral be continued for income from investment in the developing economies. The free world has a strong obligation to assist in the development of these economies, and private investment has an important contribution to make. Continued income tax deferral for these areas will be helpful in this respect. In addition, the proposed elimination of income tax deferral on U.S. earnings in industrialized countries should enhance the relative attraction of investment in the less-developed countries.

On the other hand, I recommend elimination of the tax haven device anywhere in the world, even in the underdeveloped countries, through the elimination of tax deferral privileges for those forms of activities, such as trading, licensing, insurance, and others, that typically seek out tax haven methods of operation. There is no valid reason to permit their remaining untaxed regardless of the country in which they are located.

2. *Taxation of foreign investment companies.*—For some years now we have witnessed substantial outflows of capital from the United States into investment companies created abroad whose principal justification lies in the tax benefits which their method of operation produces. I recommend that these tax benefits be removed and that income derived through such foreign investment companies be treated in substantially the same way as income from domestic investment companies.

3. *Taxation of American citizens abroad.*—It is no more justifiable to provide tax exemptions for individuals living in the developed countries than it is to provide tax inducements for capital investment there. Nor should we permit totally unjustified tax benefits to be obtained by those Americans whose choice of residence is dictated primarily by their desire to minimize taxes.

I, therefore, recommend—

That the total tax exemption now accorded the earned income of American citizens residing abroad be completely terminated for those residing in economically advanced countries;

That this exemption for earned income be limited to $20,000 for those residing in the less-developed countries; and

That the exemption of $20,000 of earned income now accorded those citizens who stay (but do not reside) abroad for 17 out of 18 months also

be completely terminated for those living or traveling in the economically advanced countries.

4. *Estate tax on property located abroad.*—I recommend that the exclusion from the estate tax accorded real property situated abroad be terminated. With the adoption several years ago of the credit for foreign taxes under the estate tax, there is no justification for the continued exemption of such property.

5. *Allowance for foreign tax on dividends.*—Finally, the method by which the credit for foreign income taxes is computed in the case of dividends involves a double allowance for foreign income taxes and should be corrected.

These proposals, along with more detailed and technical changes needed to improve the taxation of foreign income, are expected to reduce substantially our balance-of-payments deficit and to increase revenues by at least $250 million per year.

IV. Correction of other structural defects

I next recommend a number of measures to remove other serious defects in the income tax structure. These changes, while making a beginning toward the comprehensive tax reform program mentioned above, will provide sufficient revenue gains to offset the cost of the investment tax credit and keep the revenue-producing potential of our tax structure intact.

1. *Withholding on interest and dividends.*—Our system of combined withholding and voluntary reporting on wages and salaries under the individual income tax has served us well. Introduced during the war when the income tax was extended to millions of new taxpayers, the wage-withholding system has been one of the most important and successful advances in our tax system in recent times. Initial difficulties were quickly overcome, and the new system helped the taxpayer no less than the tax collector.

It is the more unfortunate, therefore, that the application of the withholding principle has remained incomplete. Withholding does not apply to dividends and interest, with the result that substantial amounts of such income, particularly interest, improperly escape taxation. It is estimated that about $3 billion of taxable interest and dividends are unreported each year. This is patently unfair to those who must as a result bear a larger share of the tax burden. Recipients of dividends and interest should pay their tax no less than those who receive wage and salary income, and the tax should be paid just as promptly. Large continued avoidance of tax on the part of some has a steadily demoralizing effect on the compliance of others.

This gap in reporting has not been appreciably lessened by educational programs. Nor can it be effectively closed by intensified enforcement measures, except by the expenditure of inordinate amounts of time and money. Withholding on corporate dividends and on investment-type interest, such as interest paid on taxable Government and corporate securities and savings accounts, is both necessary and practicable.

I, therefore, recommend the enactment of legislation to provide for a 20 percent withholding rate on corporate dividends and taxable investment-type interest, effective January 1, 1962, under a system which would not require the preparation of withholding statements to be sent to recipients. It would thus place a relatively light burden of compliance on the payers of interest and dividends—certainly less than that placed on payers of wages and salaries—while at the same time largely solving the compliance problem for most of the taxpayers receiving dividends and interest. Steps will also be taken to avoid hardships for recipients who are not subject to tax.

The remaining need for compliance, largely in the high income group subject to a higher tax rate, would be met through the concentration of enforcement devices on taxpayers in these brackets. Introduction of equipment for the automatic processing of information returns would be especially helpful for this purpose and would thus supplement the extension of withholding.

Enactment of this proposal is estimated to increase revenue by $600 million per year.

2. *Repeal of the dividend credit and exclusion.*—The present law provides for an exclusion from income of the first $50 of dividends received from domestic corporations, and for a 4 percent credit against tax of such dividend income in excess of $50. These provisions were enacted in 1954. Proponents argued that they would encourage capital formation through equity investment, and that they would provide a partial offset to the so-called double taxation of dividend

income. It is now clear that they serve neither purpose well; and I, therefore, recommend the repeal of both the dividend credit and exclusion.

The dividend credit and exclusion are not an efficient stimulus to capital expansion in the form of plant and equipment. The revenue losses resulting from these provisions are spread over a large volume of outstanding shares rather than being concentrated on new shares; and the stimulating effect of the provisions are thus greatly diluted, resulting in relatively little increases in the supply of equity funds and a relatively slight reduction in the cost of equity financing. In fact, such reduction as does occur is more likely to benefit large corporations with easy access to the capital market, while being of little use to small firms which are not so favorably situated. Insofar as raising the profitability of new investment in plant and equipment is concerned, the tax investment credit proposed above would be far more effective since it is offered to the corporation, where the actual investment decision is made.

The dividend credit and exclusion are equally inadequate as a solution to the so-called problem of double taxation. Whatever may be the merits of the arguments respecting the existence of double taxation, the provisions of the 1954 act clearly do not offer an appropriate remedy. They greatly overcompensate the dividend recipient in the high income bracket, while giving either insufficient or no relief to shareholders with smaller income.

This point deserves emphasis. For viewed simply as a means of tax reduction, the dividend credit is wholly inequitable. The distribution of its benefits is highly favorable to the taxpayers in the upper income groups who receive the major part of dividend income. Only about 10 percent of dividend income accrues to those with incomes below $5,000; about 80 percent of it accrues to that 6.5 percent of taxpayers whose incomes exceed $10,000 a year. Similarly, dividend income is a sharply rising fraction of total income as we move up the income scale. Thus, dividend income is about 1 percent of all income from all sources for those taxpayers with incomes of $3,000 to $5,000; but it constitutes more than 25 percent of the income for those with $100,000 to $150,000 of income, and about 50 percent for those with incomes over $1 million.

The role of the dividend credit should not be confused with the broader question of tax rates applicable to high incomes. These high rates deserve reexamination; and this is one of the problems which will be examined in the context of next year's tax reform. But if top bracket rates were to be reduced, the dividend credit is not the way to do it. Rate reductions, if appropriate, should apply no less to those with high incomes from other sources, such as professional and salaried people whose tax position is particularly difficult today.

If the credit is eliminated, the $50 exclusion should also be discarded for similar reasons. The tax saving from the exclusion is substantially greater for a dividend recipient with a high income than for a recipient with low income. Moreover, on equity grounds, there is no reason for giving tax reduction to that small fraction of low-income taxpayers who receive dividends in contrast to those who must live on wages, interest, rents, or other forms of income.

The 1954 formula therefore is a dead end and should be rescinded, effective December 31 of this year. The estimated revenue gain is $450 million per year.

3. *Expense accounts.*—In recent years widespread abuses have developed through the use of the expense account. Too many firms and individuals have devised means of deducting too many personal living expenses as business expenses, thereby charging a large part of their cost to the Federal Government. Indeed, expense account living has become a byword in the American scene.

This is a matter of national concern, affecting not only our public revenues, our sense of fairness, and our respect for the tax system, but our moral and business practices as well. This widespread distortion of our business and social structure is largely a creature of the tax system, and the time has come when our tax laws should cease their encouragement of luxury spending as a charge on the Federal Treasury. The slogan—"It's deductible"—should pass from our scene.

Tighter enforcement of present legislation will not suffice. Even though in some instances entertainment and related expenses have an association with the needs of business, they nevertheless confer substantial tax-free personal benefits to the recipients. In other cases, deductions are obtained by disguising personal expenses as business outlays. But under present law, it is extremely difficult to separate out and disallow such pseudo-business expenditures. New legislation is needed to deal with the problem.

I, therefore, recommend that the cost of such business entertainment and the maintenance of entertainment facilities (such as yachts and hunting lodges) be disallowed in full as a tax deduction and that restrictions be imposed on the deductibility of business gifts, expenses of business trips combined with vacations, and excessive personal living expenses incurred on business travel away from home.

I feel confident that these measures will be welcomed by the American people. I am also confident that business firms, now forced to emulate the expense account favors of their competitors, however unsound or uneconomical such practices may be, will welcome the removal of this pressure. These measures will strengthen both our tax structure and the moral fiber of our society. These provisions should be effective as of January 1, 1962, and are estimated to increase Treasury receipts by at least $250 million per year.

4. *Capital gains on sale of depreciable business property.*—Another flaw which should be corrected at this time relates to the taxation of gains on the sale of depreciable business property. Such gains are now taxed at the preferential rate applicable to capital gains, even though they represent ordinary income.

This situation arises because the statutory rate of depreciation may not coincide with the actual decline in the value of the asset. While the taxpayer holds the property, depreciation is taken as a deduction from ordinary income. Upon its resale, where the amount of depreciation allowable exceeds the decline in the actual value of the asset so that a gain occurs, this gain under present law is taxed at the preferential capital gains rate. The advantages resulting from this practice have been increased by the liberalization of depreciation rates.

Our capital gains concept should not encompass this kind of income. This inequity should be eliminated, and especially so in view of the proposed investment credit. We should not encourage through tax incentives the further acquisition of such property as long as this loophole remains.

I, therefore, recommend that capital gains treatment be withdrawn from gains on the disposition of depreciable property, both personal and real property, to the extent that depreciation has been deducted for such property by the seller in previous years, permitting only the excess of the sales price over the original cost to be treated as a capital gain. The remainder should be treated as ordinary income. This reform should immediately become effective as to all sales taking place after the date of enactment. It is estimated to raise revenue by $200 million annually.

5. *Cooperatives and financial institutions.*—Another area of the tax laws which calls for attention is the treatment of cooperatives, private lending institutions, and fire and casualty insurance companies.

Contrary to the intention of Congress, substantial income from certain cooperative enterprises, reflecting business operations, is not being taxed either to the cooperative organization itself or its members. This situation must be corrected in a manner that is fair and just to both the cooperatives and competing businesses.

The present inequity has resulted from court decisions which held patronage refunds in certain forms to be nontaxable. I recommend that the law be clarified so that all earnings are taxable to either the cooperatives or to their patrons, assessing the patron on the earnings that are allocated to him as patronage dividends or refunds in scrip or cash. The withholding principle recommended above should also be applied to patronage dividends or refunds so that the average patron receiving scrip will, in effect, be given the cash to pay his tax on his patronage dividend or refund. The cooperatives should not be penalized by the assessment of a patronage tax upon dividends or refunds taxable to the patron but left in the business as a substitute for the sale of securities to obtain additional equity capital. The exemption for rural electric cooperatives and credit unions should be continued.

The tax provisions applicable to fire and casualty insurance companies, originally adopted in 1942, need to be reviewed in the light of current conditions. Many of these companies, organized on the mutual or reciprocal basis are now taxed under a special formula which does not take account of their underwritings gains and thus results in an inequitable distribution of the tax burden amoung various types of companies. Consideration should be given to taxing mutual or reciprocal companies on a basis similar to stock companies, following the pattern of similar treatment of stock and mutual enterprise in the life insurance field.

Some of the most important types of private savings and lending institutions in the country are accorded tax deductible reserve provisions which substantially reduce or eliminate their Federal income tax liability. These provisions should be reviewed with the aim of assuring nondiscriminatory treatment.

Remedial legislation in these fields would enlarge the revenues and contribute to a fair and sound tax structure.

V. Tax administration

One of the major characteristics of our tax system, and one in which we can take a great deal of pride, is that it operates primarily through individual self-assessment. The integrity of such a system depends upon the continued willingness of the people honestly and accurately to discharge this annual price of citizenship. To the extent that some people are dishonest or careless in their dealings with the Government, the majority is forced to carry a heavier tax burden.

For voluntary self-assessment to be both meaningful and productive of revenues, the citizens must not only have confidence in the fairness of the tax laws, but also in their uniform and vigorous enforcement of these laws. If noncompliance by the few continues unchecked, the confidence of the many in our self-assessment system will be shaken and one of the cornerstones of our Government weakened.

I have in this message already recommended the application of withholding to dividends and interest and revisions to halt the abuses of expense accounts. These measures will improve taxpayer compliance and raise the regard of taxpayers for the fairness of our system. In addition, I propose three further measures to improve the tax enforcement machinery.

1. *Taxpayer account numbers.*—The Internal Revenue Service has begun the installation of automatic data processing equipment to improve administration of the growing job of tax collection and enforcement. A system of identifying taxpayer account numbers, which would make possible the bringing together of all tax data for any one particular taxpayer, is an essential part of such an improved collection and enforcement program.

For this purpose, social security numbers would be used by taxpayers already having them. The small minority currently without such numbers would be assigned numbers which these persons could later use as well for social security purposes if needed. The numbers would be entered on tax returns, information returns, and related documents.

I recommend that legislation be enacted to authorize the use of taxpayer account numbers beginning January 1, 1962, to identify taxpayer accounts throughout the processing and recordkeeping operations of the Internal Revenue Service.

2. *Increased audit coverage.*—The examination of tax returns is the essence of the enforcement process. The number of examining personnel of the Internal Revenue Service, however, has been consistently inadequate to cope with the audit workload. Consequently, it has been unable to audit carefully many of the returns which should be so examined. Anticipated growth in our population will, of course, increase this enforcement problem.

Related to broadened tax audit is the criminal enforcement program of the Revenue Service. Here, the guiding principle is the creation of a deterrent to tax evasion and to maintain or, if possible, increase voluntary compliance with all taxing statutes. This means placing an appropriate degree of investigative emphasis on all types of tax violations, in all geographical areas, and identifying violations of substance in all income brackets regardless of occupation, business, or profession.

Within this framework of a balanced enforcement effort, the Service is placing special investigative emphasis on returns filed by persons receiving income from illegal sources. I have directed all Federal law enforcement agencies to cooperate fully with the Attorney General in a drive against organized crime, and to utilize their resources to the maximum extent in conducting investigations of individuals engaged in criminal activity on a major scale. With the foregoing in mind, I have directed the Secretary of the Treasury to provide through the Internal Revenue Service a maximum effort in this field.

To fulfill these requirements for improved audits, enforcement, and anticrime investigation, it is essential that the Service be provided additional resources which will pay their own cost many times over. In furthering the Service's long-range plans, the prior administration asked additional appropriation of $27.4 million to hire about 3,500 additional personnel during fiscal 1962, including provisions for the necessary increases in space and modern equipment vital to the efficient operation of the Service. To meet the commitments described above, this administration reviewed these proposals and recommended that they be increased by another $7 million and 765 additional personnel to expedite the expansion and criminal enforcement programs. The pending alternative of only

1,995 additional personnel, or less than one-half of the number requested, this administration would consider little more than the additional employees needed each year during the 1960's just to keep up with the estimated growth in number and complexity of returns filed. Thus I must again strongly urge the Congress to give its full support to my original request. These increases will safeguard the long-term adequacy of the Nation's traditional voluntary compliance system and, at the same time, return the added appropriations several times over in added revenue.

3. *Inventory reporting.*—It is increasingly apparent that the manipulation of inventories has become a frequent method of avoiding taxes. Current laws and regulations generally permit the use of inventory methods which are acceptable in recognized accounting practice. Deviations from these methods, which are not always easy to detect during examination of tax returns, can often lead to complete nonpayment of taxes until the inventories are liquidated; and, for some taxpayers, this represents permanent tax reduction. The understating of the valuation of inventories is the device most frequently used.

I have directed the Internal Revenue Service to give increasing attention to this area of tax avoidance, through a stepped-up emphasis on both the verification of the amounts reported as inventories and an examination of methods used in arriving at their reported valuation.

VI. Tax rate extension

As recommended by my predecessor, it is again necessary that Congress enact an extension of present corporation income and excise tax rates otherwise scheduled for reduction or termination on July 1, 1961. Such extension has been adopted by the Congress on a number of previous occasions, and our present revenue requirements make such extension absolutely necessary again this year.

In the absence of such legislation, the corporate tax rate would be decreased 5 percentage points, from 52 percent to 47 percent, excise tax rates on distilled spirits, beer, wines, cigarettes, passenger automobiles, automobile parts and accessories, and the transportation of persons would also decline; and the excise tax on general telephone service would expire. We cannot afford the loss of these revenues at this time.

VII. Aviation fuel

The last item on the agenda relates to aviation fuel. The two previous administrations have urged that civil aviation, a mature and growing industry, be required to pay a fair share of the costs of operating and improving the Federal airways system. The rapidly mounting costs of these essential services to air transportation makes the imposition of user charges more imperative now than ever before. The most efficient method for recovering a portion of these costs equitably from the airway users is through a tax on aviation fuel. Present law provides for a net tax of 2 cents a gallon on aviation gasoline but no tax on jet fuel. The freedom from tax on jet fuel is inequitable and is resulting in substantial revenue losses due to the transition to jet power and the resulting decline in gasoline consumption.

My predecessor recommended a flat 4½-cent tax for both aviation gasoline and jet fuels. Such a request, however, appears to be unrealistic in view of the current financial condition of the airline industry.

Therefore, I recommend—

Extending the present net 2-cent rate on aviation gasoline to jet fuels;

Holding this uniform rate covering both types of fuel at the 2-cent level for fiscal 1962; and

Providing for annual increments in this rate of one-half cent after fiscal year 1962 until the portion of the cost of the airways properly allocable to civil aviation is substantially recovered by this tax.

The immediate increase in revenue from this proposal is modest in comparison with anticipated airways costs; and the annual gradation of further increases is intended to moderate the impact of the tax on the air carrier industry. Should future economic or other developments warrant, a more rapid increase in the fuel tax will be recommended. The decline from the revenues estimated by my predecessor is not large, and will be met by the reforms previously proposed. I repeat my earlier recommendation that, consistent with the user charge principle, reve-

nues from the aviation fuels tax be retained in the general fund rather than diverted to the highway trust fund.

Conclusion

The legislation recommended in this message offers a first step toward the broader objective of tax reform. The immediate need is for encouraging economic growth through modernization and capital expansion, and to remove tax preferences for foreign investment which are no longer needed and which impair our balance-of-payments position. A beginning is made also toward removing some of the more glaring defects in the tax structure. The revenue gain in these proposals will offset the revenue cost of the investment credit. Finally, certain rate extensions are needed to maintain the revenue potential of our fiscal system.

These items need to be done now; but they are a first step only. They will be followed next year by a second set of proposals, aimed at thorough income tax reform. Their purpose will be to broaden and unify the income tax base, and to review the entire rate structure in the light of these revisions. Let us join in solving these immediate problems in the coming months, and then join in further action to strengthen the foundations of our revenue system.

John F. Kennedy.

The White House, *April 20, 1961.*

Exhibit 13.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Dillon, May 3, 1961, before the House Committee on Ways and Means on the President's tax program

The central objectives of the President's current tax program are:

First, to encourage modernization and expansion of American industry;

Second, to remove tax advantages no longer justified that are now enjoyed by some American firms with investments overseas;

Third, to correct certain evident flaws in our income tax structure;

Fourth, to extend present corporation income and excise tax rates so as to maintain needed revenues during the coming years; and

Fifth, to improve important aspects of tax administration.

This program will bring substantial gains to the American economy. Its prompt enactment is urgently needed to stimulate the gathering forces of economic recovery, to create new jobs, to strengthen the competitive position of American enterprise, and to reduce our balance-of-payments deficit.

The program will also take us an important first step toward our longer run objectives of tax reform, which are to adapt our tax system to the requirements of a dynamically expanding economy, to provide for a broader and more uniform tax base, and, as a consequence, to permit reconsideration of the entire rate and bracket structure.

I. Tax Incentives for Modernization and Expansion

The President's message urges that "modernization and expansion of the Nation's productive plant and equipment are essential to raise productivity, to accelerate economic growth, and to strengthen our competitive position in world markets." For this purpose, he proposes that an investment credit be provided under the income tax. This credit offers the most powerful and efficient type of tax incentive.

WHY WE NEED A TAX INCENTIVE

As we look back over the past century we see that our record of economic growth has been unmatched anywhere in the world. But

of late we have fallen behind. From a historic growth rate of 3 percent per annum in gross national product (1909–56, in constant prices), we have fallen to 2 percent in the latter part of the fifties. In the last 5 years Western Europe has grown at double or triple our recent rate and Japan has grown even faster. While there is some debate as to the precise annual growth rate of the Soviet economy, CIA estimates that their GNP grew at a rate of 7 percent in the fifties. Clearly, we must improve our performance; otherwise, we cannot maintain our national security, we cannot maintain our position of leadership in the eyes of the world and we cannot achieve our national aspirations. The pressing task before us, then, is to restore the vigor of our economy and to return to our traditionally high rate of economic expansion and growth. I am confident this can be accomplished. But it will require a major effort by all of us.

I have been impressed during recent travels abroad by the great progress our friends overseas have made in reconstructing their economies since World War II and by the highly modern and efficient plants they now have at their disposal. We can take justifiable pride in our contribution to their recovery, for all of us stand to gain from economic progress anywhere in the free world. But we must recognize that our friends are once again our vigorous competitors. And we cannot overlook the challenge which their competition represents to our economy.

Obviously, we cannot hope to meet this challenge with aging and obsolescent plant and equipment. The average age of our plant today is 24 years. While this is an improvement over the immediate postwar years, our plant is much older than during the twenties. Much more serious is the fact that the average age of our business machinery and equipment has been rising over the past decade. It now averages more than 9 years, and from 1954 to 1959, the stock of equipment over 10 years old rose by 50 percent. While no comparable figures are available for Western Europe, all the information we do have indicates that the plant and equipment of our friends and competitors are considerably younger than ours.

Although this difference reflects the rebuilding of the shattered European economies, I think it important to emphasize that it was due in good part to the vigorous policies of the European governments. Tax incentives for investment played a significant role, including accelerated depreciation, initial allowances, and investment credits. Accelerated depreciation now provides for twice the straight-line rate under the double declining balance method in West Germany for equipment only and in Canada for plant and equipment—as we also do in the United States for both plant and equipment. It provides for 2½ times the straight-line rate in France. The United Kingdom permits special depreciation deductions from income of 5 percent of the cost of plant in the first year, and 10 percent in the case of machinery, with the balance depreciated under normal procedures concurrently. Holland permits 33⅓ percent of the cost of machinery to be deducted over the first 4 years (for buildings, 5½ years), while Italy permits 40 percent over the same period, and in both cases the balance depreciated concurrently. The most liberal provisions are found in Sweden, where the entire cost of equipment may be written off in 5 years. Three Western European countries provide for de-

ductions from income of special investment allowances above cost, which are similar to the technique we are now recommending. These include a 10 percent allowance over 2 years in Holland, an allowance of 10 percent on plant and 20 percent on equipment in the United Kingdom, and in Belgium, a 30 percent allowance spread over 3 years on expenditures in excess of depreciation and proceeds from sale of depreciable assets.

All of our citizens will benefit from modernization of our industry. A basic fact of economic life is that modernization and expansion are essential to higher productivity. Rising productivity will provide us with a rising level of per capita income, with resultant and widely shared benefits in the form of rising real wages and rising investment incomes. Rising productivity will also permit us to hold prices down. But rapid economic change is not without cost. Progress alters established modes of production and creates hardships of transition. As noted in the President's message, this imposes serious responsibilities on Government to facilitate readjustment and spread these hardships equitably.

A most important contribution can be made by maintaining a high level of employment and capacity utilization. The fruits of modernization and capital expansion are increasingly realized as fuller use is made of all our productive resources. Moreover, the higher level of capital formation which will be induced by our proposed investment credit, will generate added demand, which is much needed at this time to raise our overall economic activity. The resultant increase in jobs is estimated in the President's message at about 500,000.

The investment credit is needed this year to stimulate modernization of our plant so that we can secure a higher rate of growth, create jobs and stabilize the dollar both at home and abroad. There is not a moment to lose.

PROPOSED METHOD OF INVESTMENT STIMULUS

The tax credit provides the most powerful stimulant at the lowest cost in revenues for a given incentive effect. The investment credit, while new to tax practice in the United States, is not a novel invention of this administration. As I noted earlier, similar approaches are found in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Belgium. The proposed investment credit follows their general approach but is adapted to the needs of our own economy.

We propose, therefore, that the investor be given a credit against tax equal to 15 percent of eligible investment expenditures in excess of depreciation allowance; and in addition that he be given a credit of 6 percent of investment between 50 and 100 percent of depreciation. As a floor, in lieu of these credits, a credit would be provided of 10 percent on the first $5,000 of investment, regardless of whether it was more or less than depreciation. As an upper limit, the credit would not be allowed to exceed 30 percent of tax liability, but a 5-year carryover of unused tax credit would be provided. The credit would apply to investment expenditures made after January 1 of this year and would be available to individually owned firms as well as to corporations. It would be separate from and in addition to subsequent depreciation of the asset under existing depreciation rules.

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Let me illustrate the method of computing the credit. Suppose a firm has depreciation deductions of $100,000. If it spends $150,000 on new plant and equipment or $50,000 in excess of its depreciation, its credit would amount to 15 percent on the $50,000 excess or $7,500 plus 6 percent or $3,000 on the $50,000 expenditures between 50 and 100 percent of depreciation. This would give it a total credit of $10,500. If the firm spent $100,000, it would not qualify for the 15 percent credit, but would receive the 6 percent credit or $3,000 on the $50,000 expenditures between 50 and 100 percent of depreciation. If the firm spent less than $50,000, it would qualify for neither the 6 percent nor the 15 percent credit, but would have a minimum credit of 10 percent on the first $5,000 of its investments.

The 15 percent credit is very substantial. It is the equivalent of a deduction of 29 percent of the cost of an asset for a corporation subject to the 52 percent tax rate; a deduction of 50 percent of cost for small corporations subject to the 30 percent tax rate; and a deduction of 75 percent for an individually owned firm subject to the first bracket rate under the personal income tax. As noted later, it is largely because of this advantage to the small firm that we favor the credit over the deduction method.

The details of the proposed investment credit are set forth in the detailed explanation which has just been submitted to you. As shown there, appropriate provisions for averaging would be made to avoid undesirable bunching of investment and inequities between firms. The method would consist of carrying over as an addition to depreciation in future years the excess of current-year depreciation over current-year investment. This carryover would be for a 5-year period. Thus, firms would have to offset current depreciation plus cumulated deficiencies in investment over a 5-year period starting with 1961.

In order to obtain the maximum contribution to modernization and capital expansion, eligible investment expenditures would be limited to expenditures on new plant and equipment, and to assets with a life of 6 years or more. Investment in plant and equipment located outside the United States would be excluded as would be investment by public utilities, other than transportation, and investment in residential construction, including hotels and apartment buildings. As stated in the President's message, the credit should become a useful and continuous part of our tax structure. While it would be subject to periodic review, it is not intended as a temporary measure. The estimated revenue cost of the credit would be $1.7 billion per annum.

ADVANTAGES OF INVESTMENT CREDIT

As stated in the President's message:

> The proposed credit is designed to give the greatest inducement to investment for the revenue loss involved.

The intent is to stimulate investment, not to give general relief to one particular group of taxpayers. For this purpose, the credit is superior to certain alternative measures involving equal revenue loss, such as a corresponding cut in the rate of corporation tax, or a corresponding allowance for more rapid depreciation on new assets.

The proposed credit is altogether superior to a general cut in the rate of corporation tax. The benefits from a cut in the corporate rate would be received by all companies, whether they invested or not. Our purpose is to stimulate new investment, not to give general tax reduction. Therefore, we reject this approach.

A speedup in depreciation on new assets, like the investment credit, is directly aimed at new investment. However, the investment credit is a more potent stimulus. It goes markedly further in increasing the rate of return on new investment for the same revenue loss. Where the investment credit results in outright tax reduction over and above present depreciation allowances, a speedup in depreciation only postpones, for any particular asset, the due date for the investor's tax liability on the earnings from this asset. This tax postponement raises the rate of return, to be sure, but the gain is very much less than under the credit. Consider a 20-year asset which yields 10 percent after tax using straight-line depreciation or about 11 percent using double-declining-balance depreciation. The 15 percent credit would raise its rate of return to nearly 14 percent—or by 27 percent, assuming use of the double-declining-balance method of depreciation. The percentage gain in yield would be even greater for a lower yielding asset or a shorter lived asset. To get approximately the same effect for the above 20-year asset, over 50 percent of additional depreciation in the first year (applied to investment in excess of depreciation) would be necessary, and the initial revenue cost would be more than twice as great. The revenue loss under the depreciation approach would remain higher, even if the total revenue loss over a period of, say, 10 years is considered. Therefore, for any given cost in revenue to the Treasury over a substantial period, the increase in rate of return, and hence the stimulus to investment, would be much greater under the credit approach.

This conclusion may seem surprising. While the credit clearly involves a permanent revenue loss, it is frequently said that the speedup of depreciation involves no permanent revenue loss to the Treasury but merely a tax postponement. This is true for revenues from earnings on any particular asset, but it is wrong with regard to effects on the Treasury's total revenue over time. Assuming a constant stream of investment, the revenue loss from accelerated depreciation is also permanent. While the annual net revenue loss from a speedup in depreciation declines as postponed taxpayments come due in later years, the earlier losses are never recouped.

Since the net revenue loss from accelerated depreciation declines over the years while that from the credit remains constant (I still refer to the assumed case of constant investment), it follows that the advantage of the credit over accelerated depreciation, given equal revenue cost, is greater if a fairly short period is considered. However, as I have just stated, the credit would still remain superior—more effective in raising profitability for a given revenue loss—for a period of at least 10 years. And if investment should constantly grow, as is more likely to be the case, long-run comparisons become even more favorable to the investment credit as the revenue cost of accelerated depreciation falls off more slowly with growing investment than with constant investment.

Not only is the investment credit superior in raising profitability, it has other advantages as well. In the first place, it is a tax offset, not a deduction from income. The credit will not be booked in corporate records as a cost of operation as would increased writeoffs under accelerated depreciation. Thus, the credit avoids distortion of the costs on which a firm bases its pricing and other business decisions. Since one of our major goals is to hold the price line so as to strengthen the dollar, this advantage of the credit is of very great significance.

In the second place, the investment credit does not confuse the problem of stimulating investment with that of properly defining taxable income. Depreciation constitutes a major cost in arriving at taxable income. The amount deducted depends on the method of depreciation and the depreciable lives of the assets, and both of these are subject to differences of opinion and debate. Some believe that present procedures inevitably produce inadequate amounts of depreciation by failing realistically to measure the amount of asset cost used up in any current period. This question is now under intensive study in the Treasury in connection with next year's tax recommendations, and it is as yet too early to anticipate what our findings will be. In any event, the investment credit here proposed will in no way prejudice the case for such depreciation reform as may prove to be desirable to improve income measurement.

INCENTIVE FOR ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT

I repeat that the purpose of the investment credit is not to provide general tax reduction for recipients of profit income. Rather, it is to stimulate investment in the most efficient manner. The credit, therefore, should be focused on investment which would not have been undertaken without this inducement, and which will be most responsive to the stimulus which it provides. A higher credit on such strategic investment will stimulate modernization and expansion more than will a credit granted to all new investment at a lower rate. Holding the revenue cost constant, the proposed credit of 6 and 15 percent may be compared with a credit to all new investment of 7 percent. The proposed credit is superior because it gives a greater stimulus to the undertaking of investment that was not previously planned, and is less likely to give a credit for investment that would have been undertaken in any event.

The strategic area for investment stimulus cannot be determined precisely investor by investor, and must necessarily be delimited by some general standard. In our view it may best be defined as investment in excess of depreciation allowances. This threshold marks the dividing line between a firm's traditional level of investment—depreciation being, after all, but an indicator of the firm's average level of investment in the past—and a more ambitious policy of modernization and expansion. Also, it marks the dividing line between the level of investment which can be financed from deprecia-

tion, funds accumulated free of income tax, and that which requires other sources for finance, either external or internal.

This type of credit would focus the incentive on the most responsive area of investment. At the same time, it would bring benefits to a broad range of American business. The Treasury's recent depreciation survey indicates that nearly 80 percent of small businesses and about 85 percent of large corporations made investment expenditures which averaged in excess of depreciation over the 6-year period 1954–59. In any particular year, the fraction of qualifying firms would be different. In the current year 1961 it is estimated[1] that the expenditures of 94 percent of all business firms will be substantially covered by the minimum credit. Of the remaining 6 percent of firms which account for the greater part of our national production over 60 percent are expected to be eligible for the 15 percent credit and an additional 25 percent for the 6 percent credit. Thus over 85 percent of these larger firms will benefit this year from our proposal.

While it is desirable to have the incentive within reach of a large number of firms, breadth of coverage is not the only criterion. The purpose, as noted before, is not to provide general tax reduction for the recipients of profit income. The purpose is to encourage modernization and expansion. It is only right, therefore, that firms which respond less should benefit less. The greatest benefit should go to the most favorable investment response.

The proposed stimulus will be of particular advantage to new and growing firms engaged in a high rate of capital expansion. It will also be of particular advantage to small firms whose investment is largely covered by the 10 percent credit. Moreover, small firms will benefit from the proposal to express the investment allowance as a credit against tax, rather than as a deduction from taxable income. Under the credit approach the tax saving per dollar of eligible investment is the same for small and large firms. Under a deduction approach the tax reduction would be greater for large firms which are subject to a higher rate of tax.

RELATION TO NEXT YEAR'S TAX REVISION

Before leaving this topic, let me relate the proposed investment credit to our longer run objectives of tax reform. In important part these will center on provision for a broader and more uniform base *but,* as I have noted above, attention must also be given to the requirements of a growing economy. As the President states in his message:

> Some departures from uniformity are needed to promote desirable social or economic objectives of overriding importance which can be achieved most effectively through the tax mechanism.

[1] On the basis of the Department of Commerce and SEC survey of anticipated expenditures on plant and equipment, by projecting the depreciation deductions shown in tax returns in most recent years.

As indicated by the President, such is clearly the case with the proposed investment credit.

The importance of stimulating modernization and capital expansion and of doing so right now is beyond doubt. Also, it is clear that tax policy can make a vitally needed contribution to this end. The proposed credit offers the best approach and achieves this incentive in a powerful and efficient way. Just how powerful this incentive is can be measured by the equivalence in effect on profitability of the 15 percent credit to a 50 percent initial writeoff. The tax credit, at the same time, is least likely to waste itself in benefits which do not serve the purpose of inducing modernization and expansion and is directed most squarely to those who are prepared to respond to an incentive.

II. Equal Taxation of Foreign Investment Income

The President in his tax message has cited the strains in our balance-of-payments position as one of the factors which have led us to re-examine our tax treatment of foreign income. Earlier, in his balance-of-payments message, the President made it clear that our concern relates to the *preferential* treatment of foreign investment income, tax treatment that has favored U.S. private investment abroad compared with investment in our own country. There is no thought of penalizing private investment abroad which rests upon genuine production or market advantages.

ROLE OF TAX DEFERRAL

The most important feature of our tax system giving preferential treatment to U.S. investment abroad is the privilege of deferring U.S. income tax on the earnings derived through foreign subsidiaries until those earnings are distributed as dividends. The lower the rate of foreign income tax, the more significant is this privilege of tax deferral.

I have here a table showing in the first line of figures the statutory income tax rates imposed by various industrialized countries in Europe. It shows a range of rates from 28½ percent in Belgium to 31 percent in Italy, 51 percent in Germany and 53.5 percent in the United Kingdom. If one were to take into account variations in the methods of computing taxable income, the range of effective rates would be somewhat lower, but similar adjustments would have to be made for U.S. tax rates, and for present purposes the statutory rates would seem to be the appropriate ones to use. As you can see, in most of these countries, and particularly those countries which are our more important competitors, the tax rates are substantially at the same level as the U.S. corporation income tax. Tax deferral with respect to profits earned in these countries does not, of course, have any material effect on U.S.-owned firms.

Comparison of tax rates applicable to income derived in selected foreign countries under alternative assumptions concerning form of organization

Assumptions	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Sweden	United Kingdom
1. Corporation organized by U.S. parent in country where all operations are conducted, and all profits are retained by subsidiary	*Percent* [1] 28.5	*Percent* [2] 44.0	*Percent* 50.0	*Percent* [3] 51.0	*Percent* [4] 31.0	*Percent* 47	*Percent* 40	*Percent* [5] 53.5
2. Corporation organized in country where manufacturing is conducted as a subsidiary of a U.S.-owned Swiss parent; parent makes sales and derives half the total profits, and receives dividends from the subsidiary [6]	29.1	28.5	31.5	32.9	22.0	30	28	32.0

1 Taxes paid in the previous year are deductible in every case, thus lowering the effective tax burden. Assuming 100 percent distributions each year, this latter adjustment reduces the 40 percent nominal Belgian tax rate to 28.5 percent.

2 Because of a special deduction measured by a percentage of capital stock outstanding and allowed to all Danish corporations, the rate may be reduced as low as 22 percent. The average rate for most corporations is 36 percent.

3 The German corporate rate of 51 percent is reduced to approximately 22 percent if all profits are distributed. This tax plus the creditable portion of the capital tax would amount to a total combined rate of approximately 37 percent.

4 Includes some allowance for excess profits tax imposed at the rate of 15 percent on profits in excess of 6 percent of capital plus certain allowable reserves.

5 Taking into account the increase announced in the 1961–62 budget message.

6 The Swiss Federal tax rate is 8 percent. In addition, income taxes are also imposed in varying degrees by the cantons. However, substantial tax concessions may be granted by the cantons. In the canton of Geneva, for instance, the granting of such concessions would result in an aggregate tax rate of 15 percent, or 13 percent taking into account the fact that taxes paid in the preceding year are allowed as a deduction. Foreign source dividends are not taxable in Switzerland.

However, to the extent that business operations are conducted in countries with lower tax rates, there is considerable leeway for deferring U.S. tax. With a foreign tax rate of 28½ percent, for example, a company can defer U.S. tax payments equal to 23½ percent of total pretax profits. It thus can through deferral retain nearly an extra dollar out of every four that it earns.

These statutory rates, however, do not give adequate weight to the variety of arrangements that have been made by American firms in their foreign operations which may bring down rather substantially the rates of tax imposed on income from their foreign operations. Thus, an American company operating in West Germany through a German subsidiary will be subject to tax there at the West German income tax rate of 51 percent, and hence it cannot benefit significantly from U.S. tax deferral. However, to the extent that the profits of the German subsidiary can be diverted from the sweep of the German tax system, a lower tax on profits can be attained. And this is precisely what is achieved through a proliferation of corporate entities in tax haven countries, like Switzerland.

The tax haven companies are given the right to license patents developed by their parent organizations or sister corporations. They supply the services of technicians of their corporate affiliates to firms in various other countries. They acquire the distribution rights of products manufactured by their affiliates. The transfer of these various activities to tax haven entities means a transfer of

income to them. Since the income taxes in these tax haven countries are very low or nonexistent with respect to income derived outside their own borders, the result of these arrangements is to bring about a substantial reduction in tax on the total income derived from the foreign operations. Switzerland, for example, has a federal income tax ranging from 3 to 8 percent. While local income taxes vary widely, there are opportunities for the negotiation of tax liability to the cantons. With U.S. tax deferral operating simultaneously, tax payments overall can be and often are very substantially reduced.

If $100 of income of a German subsidiary can be segmented so that $50 is attributed to the entity in Germany and $50 attributed to a selling entity in Switzerland, half the profit would be subject to the 51 percent German tax rate but the other half would be subject to a Swiss national tax of only 8 percent. The overall rate of tax would thus be reduced to less than 30 percent. The table I last referred to shows on the second line the aggregate income tax in cases where manufacturing subsidiaries are organized in various European countries but which effect their sales through a Swiss sales corporation so that taxable profits are divided equally between the country of manufacture and Switzerland. As a consequence of such arrangements, and taking into account withholding taxes on dividends transferred from the manufacturing company to the Swiss sales company, the resulting tax rates range from about 22 to 33 percent.

The reductions in tax that can be achieved through the use of tax haven operations assume that the incomes attributed to the tax haven companies are fair and reasonable. But the problem is compounded by the fact that incomes are often allocated to tax haven companies which are not economically justifiable. U.S. companies frequently attribute a disproportionate share of profits to the trading, licensing, and servicing companies established in tax haven countries—a practice that is extremely difficult if not impossible for the Internal Revenue Service to police effectively.

This is not simply a question of allocating the profits of foreign operations to tax haven countries. It is a problem that significantly affects U.S. taxation of domestic profits. The technique that is used for diverting profits from one company to another among European affiliates is also used to divert income from U.S. companies to foreign affiliates. Income that would normally be taxable by the United States is thrown into tax haven companies with the object of obtaining tax deferral. This is done, for example, by placing in a Swiss or Panamanian corporation the activities of the export division of a U.S. manufacturing enterprise. A very substantial volume of exports is required merely to offset the loss in foreign exchange which the retention abroad of export profits entails.

The recent growth of U.S. subsidiaries in tax haven countries—and Switzerland and Panama are but two examples—suggests that their importance as a means of tax reduction and avoidance will rapidly increase if the deferral privilege is continued. An examination of the public records in Switzerland alone indicates that there are

more than 500 firms there which can be identified as being owned by U.S. interests. About 170 of these were created in the year ending March 31, 1961. U.S. officials on the spot are of the opinion that in addition to these firms there are a substantial number of other U.S.-owned firms in Switzerland which cannot be readily identified as such on the basis of the presently available data. Increasingly, U.S. manufacturing subsidiaries operating elsewhere in Europe are being linked to subsidiaries in the tax haven countries. Parenthetically, I might note that the information returns filed by U.S. shareholders or officers of foreign corporations indicate that there are only 92 U.S.-owned corporations in Switzerland all told. There is little doubt that these information returns are inadequate and incomplete. The tightened requirements for filing information returns on new foreign corporations which were adopted by the Congress last year will doubtless give us more accurate information in the future.

PROPOSAL REGARDING ADVANCED COUNTRIES AND TAX HAVEN OPERATIONS

To avoid artificial encouragement to investment in other advanced countries as compared with investment in the United States, we propose that American corporations be fully taxed each year on their current share in the undistributed profits realized by subsidiary corporations organized in economically advanced countries. This change in the method of taxation should be achieved over 2 years, with only half of the profits affected in 1962. Deferral of tax would also be eliminated for individual shareholders controlling closely held foreign corporations in the industrialized countries. The proposed change will not alter the principle that companies may credit income taxes paid abroad against U.S. income tax liability.

In view of the national objective of aiding the development of less-advanced countries, we do not propose the same change in the tax treatment of income from investments in less-developed countries. Tax deferral will continue to apply with respect to operations in those areas, except that we propose to eliminate deferral in the case of tax haven companies even in the less industrialized countries. For this purpose, a tax haven company would be defined generally as one receiving more than 20 percent of its gross profit from sources outside the country in which it is created.

This test would reach such typical tax haven activities as export and import companies, licensing companies, and insurance companies. However, the general test would be qualified so as not to affect manufacturing companies operating in less-developed regions which must look to more than one country for their markets. Other possible areas of exception may be considered in the light of forthcoming testimony before this committee.

While it is difficult to estimate quantitatively by how much tax deferral has contributed to the balance-of-payment deficit, it has surely been a significant factor. Particularly when it is enhanced by

the resort to tax havens, tax deferral has given artificial encouragement to foreign investment and has acted as a deterrent to the repatriation of dividend income. Deferral thus adversely affects our balance-of-payments position by increasing payments and reducing receipts. For the 4 years 1957 through 1960, the U.S. capital outflow to Western European subsidiaries amounted to $1.7 billion, raising the total investment in these subsidiaries to $6.2 billion at the end of 1960. Earnings from these subsidiaries in the same period were $2.4 billion, of which $1.1 billion were reinvested abroad and $1.3 billion were remitted to the United States in dividends. On balance, the outflow for the 4-year period exceeded dividend remittances by $400 million. Much the same picture applies to Canada. The capital outflow in the same 4 years amounted to $1.3 billion, bringing our investment there to $9.3 billion. Earnings were $2.4 billion, but $1.3 billion were reinvested and only $1.1 billion were remitted in dividends. Thus, capital outflow exceeded dividend remittances by $200 million.

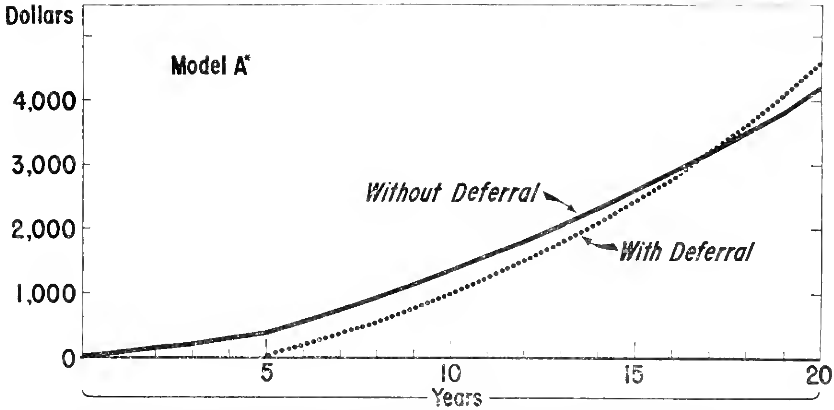
It is true that deferral causes U.S. assets abroad to rise more rapidly than they would otherwise, so that dividend remittances would also tend to rise over a long span of years. But the time span is apt to be very long. The attached chart shows how the tax deferral privilege can result in a slower remittance of earnings from investment in a foreign subsidiary, as compared with a situation in which the deferral privilege did not exist. Suppose an investment of $1,000 in a foreign subsidiary that yields 20 percent a year before taxes, and that the foreign tax rate is 20 percent. Suppose also that the subsidiary reinvests all of its after-tax earnings for 5 years; and then for the next 15 years reinvests half its profits and remits half its profits to the United States as dividends.

Without the deferral privilege, as the solid line shows, the company would immediately begin to remit funds for U.S. tax payments on its earnings.

With the deferral privilege, as the dotted line shows, the company reinvests the funds it would otherwise have remitted for U.S. tax-payments and it remits nothing for the first 5 years. The greater amount of reinvestment results in a more rapid growth of its net worth, and increases its earnings and remittances, once they begin. Nevertheless, it will be 17 years before cumulative remittances to the United States *equal* those that would have occurred if the deferral privilege had not existed. On the chart this point is reached where the curves cross.

Actually, this is an optimistic example since it assumes that with the deferral privilege the subsidiary will begin remitting *half* of its after-foreign-tax earnings from the sixth year on. In practice, the existence of the deferral privilege may lead it to remit a considerably lower portion of its profits and thus prolong further the time when the two curves cross.

CUMULATIVE REMITTANCES TO U.S. FROM NET EARNINGS OF A U.S. FOREIGN SUBSIDIARY



Initial investment $1,000; annual rate of earnings before taxes 20%; foreign tax rate 20%; U.S. tax rate 50%. Reinvestment of all after-tax earnings for first 5 years, and reinvestment of half after-tax earnings for next 15 years.

Today our situation is such that we must look first to the more immediate balance-of-payments results. Last fall, as you know, our balance-of-payments position led to a crisis which threatened the stability of the dollar and therefore jeopardized the economic health of the entire free world. Although returning confidence has given a temporary reprieve, it is important that we act to prevent a recurrence of last fall's situation. We must improve our balance-of-payments position. Eliminating the deferral privilege will help us to do so.

It may be estimated, although very roughly, that the elimination of the deferral privilege for subsidiaries in advanced countries and for tax haven operations in all countries would improve our balance-of-payments position by as much as $390 million per annum. This estimate includes the increase in remittances for U.S. taxpayments on foreign earnings, as well as increased dividend remittances and a lower level of capital outflow than would occur if the present privilege were continued.

I have heard it said that elimination of tax deferral such as we propose will not help our balance of payments. Some people even go so far as to claim that it will injure our payments position. In my opinion this view is utterly erroneous. I would cite in support of my opinion that of the responsible financial leaders of Europe. In mid-January, during the height of our balance-of-payments difficulties, the finance ministers of the six Common Market countries met and dis-

cussed the U.S. balance-of-payments position. They were good enough to give us the general tenor of their thinking. In particular, the ministers informed us of their unanimous belief that the United States would be justified in discontinuing the fiscal incentives which encouraged the nonremittance of profits made in Europe. This viewpoint from countries which have an interest in attracting and keeping U.S. investment is strong confirmation of our own judgment regarding the adverse impact of the deferral privilege on our balance of payments.

While relief for the balance of payments is an important reason for discontinuing tax deferral, it is not the only one. There exists, in addition, an important issue of equity which has a significant bearing on domestic employment and production, as well as an indirect bearing on our balance-of-payments position. With the present deferral privilege, an American firm contemplating a new investment and finding cost and market conditions comparable at home and abroad is impelled toward the investment opportunity overseas. This is so because it would thereafter be able to finance expansion on the basis of an interest-free loan from the U.S. Treasury, repayable at the option of the borrower. Tax deferral, after all, is just such a loan.

This issue of equity is sometimes presented in reverse; namely, that the withdrawal of the deferral privilege would be unfair because it would change the rules on which companies have already based major investment decisions. This argument seems to me to be very questionable. During the postwar period the promotion of private foreign investment in both advanced and less-developed countries was in the public interest. Times have changed, and the need to stimulate investment in advanced countries no longer exists. Hence, there can be no proper claim that preferential treatment should be continued merely to perpetuate a private gain. This change, moreover, cannot severely injure companies already abroad, for a change in the timing of income tax liability will not normally turn a profit into a loss. At most, it may slow the growth of companies abroad or make the financing of growth somewhat more expensive. To alleviate possible problems, our proposal would remove the tax deferral privilege in two steps.

It is sometimes contended that if U.S. firms are to compete successfully abroad they must enjoy as favorable a tax treatment as their foreign competitors. I believe that this argument has been overly stressed. A difference in tax rates, I said before, should not handicap companies producing abroad, although it may slow the rate of expansion. But even if this argument were fully valid, it could not be a decisive objection to our proposal. As long as the tax systems of various countries differ—and I venture to predict that this will be the case for years to come—we must make a firm choice. Either we tax the foreign income of U.S. companies at U.S. tax rates and credit income taxes paid abroad, thereby eliminating the tax factor in the U.S. investor's choice between domestic and foreign investment; or we permit foreign income to be taxed at the rates applicable abroad, thereby removing the impact, if any, which tax rate differences may have on the competitive position of the American investor abroad. Both types of neutrality cannot be achieved at once. I believe that reasons of tax equity as well as reasons of eco-

nomic policy clearly dictate that in the case of investment in other industrialized countries we should give priority to tax neutrality in the choice between investment here and investment abroad.

This does not mean that elimination of the deferral privilege would end U.S. investment in foreign subsidiaries. In many cases, foreign investment opportunities will remain more attractive although the same rates of tax apply to subsidiary earnings as to income from a domestic business. Many U.S. subsidiaries in high tax countries such as the United Kingdom and Germany have not exploited tax haven opportunities and are therefore paying taxes closely comparable to those in the United States. Yet these companies compete effectively. Curtailment of foreign investment which can survive only under the shelter of preferential tax treatment can only be in the U.S. interest and in the interest of the world economy. It will help domestic growth, strengthen our balance-of-payments position, and (a matter in which I am not entirely disinterested) substantially increase tax receipts.

CREDITING OF FOREIGN TAX

The credit for foreign income taxes allowed a taxpayer under existing law operates so as to grant an excessive allowance when business activities are conducted abroad through a foreign subsidiary. When a foreign subsidiary pays income tax abroad, the portion of its profits utilized for this purpose is, of course, not available for distribution as a dividend to the parent. The foreign income tax is, in effect, deducted from taxable profits. When the U.S. parent company receives dividends from its subsidiary it is allowed a credit for a proportionate part of the income tax paid by the subsidiary. Thus both a deduction and a credit are allowed for the same income tax. The result is to bring about a combined foreign and domestic effective tax rate, in the optimum case, of about 45 percent instead of the statutory rate of 52 percent.

This may be clearer from the example shown on the attached table. With a foreign income tax rate of 30 percent on the foreign subsidiary, the combined effective tax rate is 45.4 percent instead of 52 percent. The present method of computing the credit for foreign income tax thus offers a substantial inducement to investment abroad through a foreign subsidiary and produces serious tax discrimination against investment in the United States. The differential may be enlarged even further if operations abroad are arranged through two foreign subsidiaries.

To eliminate this unjustified tax advantage, it is proposed that a taxpayer be required, as a condition for obtaining the credit, to include in taxable income his share of profits before foreign tax. The resulting gain in our tax receipts on foreign earnings may be estimated at $110 million a year.

SHARES IN FOREIGN INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Shareholders in domestic regulated investment companies are subject to tax currently on the earnings of the investment companies because the earnings must be distributed currently if the companies

are to be relieved of the corporate income tax. Foreign investment companies whose shares are held by U.S. shareholders are not subject to U.S. tax, except on income from U.S. sources. Hence, they may accumulate earnings indefinitely. Moreover, when a shareholder receives his pro rata portion of such accumulated earnings by submitting his shares to the company for redemption, he obtains capital gains treatment on the income.

EXAMPLE

Computation of foreign tax credit for dividends from foreign subsidiary

	Present law	Proposal
Profits of subsidiary	$100.00	$100
Foreign tax	30.00	30
Dividend to U.S. parent	70.00	70
Plus "grossup" of foreign taxes	------------	30
Tentative U.S. tax at 52 percent	36.40	52
Credit for foreign taxes paid by subsidiary	21.00	30
Net U.S. tax	15.40	22
Combined foreign and U.S. tax	45.40	52

These foreign investment companies formed to attract U.S. shareholders are organized in localities where the companies themselves are subject to little or no tax as in Canada or Bermuda.

We propose to eliminate this preferential treatment of investments in foreign investment companies by requiring U.S. shareholders in such companies to pay tax currently on their share of the income derived by the foreign investment company. Since the SEC requires such companies to report their earnings currently, there is no serious administrative difficulty involved in making this change.

LIMITATION OF EARNED INCOME EXCLUSION UNDER SECTION 911

Under existing law, an individual citizen of the United States who qualifies as a foreign resident is granted tax exemption on his entire earned income from outside the United States. In addition an individual who goes abroad without establishing a foreign residence and remains abroad for a period of 17 out of 18 consecutive months is exempt with respect to his earned income up to $20,000 a year.

Available evidence indicates that there were approximately 50,000 American citizens who were living abroad in 1959 and who claimed an aggregate exemption of more than $500 million for that year under these two provisions. One individual excluded earned income of almost a million dollars for 1 year. A number of others reported excluded income of between $100,000 and $500,000, as the attached table shows.

Individuals claiming tax exemption of earned income of $100,000 or more under sec. 911 on tax returns filed in calendar year 1960

Taxpayer identification no.	Country of residence	Adjusted gross income reported	Amount of income excluded
C-1	Canada	$32,791	$186,751
C-2	Philippines	14,739	108,638
C-3	(1)	26,797	996,200
C-4	England	17,651	130,766
C-5	Australia	54,985	105,707
C-6	England	20,931	217,500
C-7	Mexico	22,813	583,087
C-8	Canada	5,976	136,700
C-9	Japan	5,111	122,260
C-10	Switzerland	8,021	160,000
C-11	Venezuela	6,729	107,000
C-12	do	8,984	107,367
C-13	do	756	184,171
C-14	Switzerland	1,345	155,360
C-15	Venezuela	48,876	119,551
C-16	France	74,586	115,523
C-17	Switzerland	122,951	156,000
C-18	Philippines	146,821	265,540
C-19	do	132	111,870
C-20	Argentina	2,321	217,121
C-21	Venezuela	0	161,083
C-22	Lebanon	0	151,167
C-23	Ecuador	0	122,307
C-24	Venezuela	431	153,078
C-25	Brazil	331	449,803
C-26	Philippines	3,182	131,950
C-27	Venezuela	282	129,570
C-28	Germany	240	160,450
C-29	Brazil	4,493	144,833
C-30	Dominican Republic	0	150,059
C-31	Switzerland	5,677	117,556
C-32	England	2,893	162,500
C-33	Venezuela	3,161	105,145

[1] Not listed to avoid disclosure.

Source: U.S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service.

I believe that it is an unsound policy for the U.S. Government generally to subsidize through tax exemption those of its citizens who wish to live abroad. This is especially so for individuals who establish their residence abroad for tax purposes even though the nature of their business does not require it. It is manifestly unfair to other taxpayers to continue these exemptions which also contribute to our adverse balance-of-payments position. For these reasons, the President has recommended that the tax exemptions now accorded the earned income of American citizens who are abroad be eliminated entirely for those living in economically developed countries.

Here, again, the less-developed countries pose a different problem. It is in the public interest that Americans skilled in industry, education, medicine, and other professions be encouraged to go to these countries and contribute to their economic development. It is recommended therefore that the exemption for foreign residents be continued for those resident in these areas but only to the extent of $20,000 per year. The present exemption of $20,000 for those who remain abroad for 17 out of 18 months would also be continued for those individuals working in the less-developed countries.

ESTATE TAX EXEMPTION FOR FOREIGN REAL ESTATE

The President recommended that the existing exemption of foreign real estate from the Federal estate tax be eliminated. In recent years this also has been a subject of abuse. Primarily because of this tax feature, persons have been induced to make investments in foreign real estate in countries which, due to their very low tax rates, could be appropriately termed "estate tax havens." Under legislation adopted in 1951, credit is allowed for estate and inheritance taxes paid abroad, and there is no justification for continuing the special exemption for foreign real estate.

In addition to the changes that I have just discussed, there are several other proposals of a relatively minor nature which are covered in the technical statement.

SUMMARY

The foregoing set of proposals is designed to place the tax treatment of foreign income on a more equal footing with that of domestic income. These proposals are estimated to increase revenues by $275 million annually. Taken together these proposals may be expected to improve our balance-of-payments position by as much as $525 million a year, of which about one-half would represent increased tax receipts on foreign earnings. Therefore, enactment of these proposals will mark a significant forward step in the battle to safeguard the dollar. It is essential that we win this battle and win it quickly. Thus, these proposals have a special significance far higher than the increase in tax receipts.

III. Correction of Other Structural Defects

We are currently examining the income tax structure, using recent studies by congressional committees as well as materials developed by the Treasury. Our objective is to develop a basic program of tax reform. Studies of some parts of this program have been completed, and in these areas the President has recommended action at this time.

Adoption of these recommendations will improve the equity of the tax structure and constitute an important first step toward tax reform. The President has directed the Treasury to continue with its research and studies aimed at providing a broader and more uniform tax base together with an appropriate rate structure. Additional proposals to this end will be submitted next year. I turn now to the President's recommendations for this year.

1. TAX WITHHELD ON DIVIDEND AND INTEREST INCOME

We must face the serious and continuing problem of numerous individuals failing to report dividend and interest income for tax purposes. This results in substantial revenue losses to the Government and is unfair to those who pay all of their taxes.

General tax compliance with respect to income from salaries and wages has been largely and satisfactorily achieved by a system of tax withholding. This system has been of help not only to the Government but also to the wage earner in paying his taxes in a gradual and systematic manner. A similar system should be extended to

dividend and interest income to assure and facilitate tax compliance.

This matter has been considered at various times by the Congress and withholding provisions were passed by the House of Representatives in 1942, 1950, and 1951. I believe that we have now developed a plan which overcomes the objections which have been raised previously.

Legislative action is clearly needed. The failure to report dividends and interest income cannot be dealt with adequately through education programs.

In 1959 the Treasury Department launched an extensive educational program to remind taxpayers to report their full interest and dividend income on their 1959 income tax returns which were to be filed in early 1960. Payers of interest and dividends cooperated fully with the Treasury, and tens of millions of reminder notices were distributed by them. Publicity campaigns were organized using newspapers, magazines, radio, and television. The cooperative effort of corporations, banks, the stock exchanges, communications media, and others in the educational campaign has been greatly appreciated by the Department.

Unfortunately, the evidence indicates that despite these substantial efforts, there has been at best only a slight improvement. While compared to 1958 returns, a larger number of taxpayers reported this type of income in the 1959 returns and while the overall percentages of reported interest and dividends improved slightly, the absolute amounts of unreported interest and dividends actually increased because of the larger overall payments of interest and dividend income in 1959. The most recent Treasury study indicates that for 1959 income, taxable individuals failed to report an estimated $834 million of dividends and $1,995 million of interest payments, or a total of $2,829 million. By including the unreported interest and dividend incomes of those filing nontaxable returns, the total nonreporting gap for 1959 is increased to $3,777 million.

It is further estimated that 11 percent of nonreported dividends were received by taxpayers with incomes below $5,000, 18 percent by those with incomes between $5,000 and $10,000, and 71 percent by those with incomes in excess of $10,000. The corresponding percentages for nonreported interest income were 29, 42, and 29 percent. The failure to report 1959 interest and dividends is estimated to have cost the Government $864 million.

The problem cannot be solved by increased audit and enforcement procedures. Nonreporting of interest and dividends is a mass compliance problem. Some of the nonreporting is deliberate tax evasion, but much of it is due to inadvertence, forgetfulness, and failure to keep records, particularly by taxpayers who receive a small portion of their incomes from such sources. Obviously, it is impracticable and inefficient to rely only on information documents combined with audit procedures to verify and to follow up on millions of interest and dividend transactions. The Government, at best, can be expected to recover at a high cost only a small proportion of the unreported tax by this method. An inordinate amount of time and money would have to be spent in the attempt to close the gap, and little would be gained by it.

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To meet this need for compliance, we recommend instead that a 20 percent withholding rate be applied to interest and dividends. Withholding would be applicable to dividends paid by domestic corporations, interest paid on deposits in savings institutions, such as banks, savings and loan associations, and building and loan associations, interest paid on U.S. Government and corporate securities other than short-term discount obligations, and to patronage dividends allocated by cooperatives.

The withholding system we recommend would not impose any substantial burden on the payers of dividends and interest. In fact, there would be little additional work as compared to their present operations. The withholding agent would be asked to withhold on a simple flat rate basis without exemptions and he would not be required to prepare withholding statements to be sent to recipients. Remittance to the Internal Revenue Service of amounts withheld would be by lump sum, without requiring the listing of individual payees as is required under wage withholding.

Exemption from withholding of certain payees such as exempt organizations and nontaxable individuals would increase payer burdens. Across-the-board withholding with no exemptions is therefore recommended to make the task of payers as simple and as inexpensive as possible. Provision would be made in turn to prevent hardship due to overwithholding in the case of tax-exempt organizations and individuals not subject to tax. Tax-exempt organizations, such as pension trusts, charitable foundations, and educational institutions, would be allowed to offset currently the amounts withheld from their interest and dividends against the amounts they withhold from their employees for income and social security tax purposes. Where these credits would be insufficient to provide a full offset, quarterly refunds would be provided. In order to simplify the refunding of small amounts withheld from nontaxable minors, provision would be made for a parent of a dependent minor to claim credit on the parent's annual tax return for amounts withheld from the minor, if the parent so wishes. Individuals not subject to tax (other than minors) would be allowed to claim the refunds on a quarterly basis. These refunds can be paid promptly. Although withholding statements would not be used, it is not expected that their absence would result in baseless claims for refunds. An excessive claim for refund is a fraudulent act; this fortunately is not commonplace among our taxpayers. Moreover, the Service would institute a special audit enforcement program to verify the incomes reported by individuals claiming refunds. Spot checks of refunds would be made by having payers confirm the reported incomes on those claims.

The adoption of this practicable system of withholding on dividends and most forms of interest would, on the basis of 1959 results, increase revenues by an estimated $613 million, the bulk of the estimated revenue loss. For most dividend and interest recipients, withholding would cover the bulk of their tax liabilities on such income. We would then be in a position to concentrate enforcement efforts on inadequate tax compliance among higher bracket taxpayers to insure collection of the total amounts of tax properly due. The out-of-pocket cost to the Government to recoup the $613 million by withholding is estimated to be $18 million, or 3 percent of the revenue gain. Ten million

dollars of this total would be the cost of additional return and refund processing; $6 million would be the cost to the Treasury for check issuance and fiscal service activities as payer; and $2 million would be the cost of policing the refund system.

2. REPEAL OF THE DIVIDEND CREDIT AND EXCLUSION

Under the law enacted in 1954 the first $50 of dividends may be excluded from income and a credit against tax of 4 percent taken on dividends in excess of this amount. By providing the exclusion and the credit against tax, it was intended to stimulate investment in the economy through tax relief for dividend income, and to partially remove the so-called double taxation of dividend income. In my view, the investment credit is a much more direct and effective method of encouraging investment. As an attempt to coordinate the personal and the corporate tax on dividend income, the 1954 technique has proved to be discriminatory and inequitable.

Whether there is, in fact, double taxation of dividends has been the subject of much controversy. However, even assuming the existence of such double taxation the fact remains that the dividend credit and exclusion give a considerably larger relative reduction in the burden of double taxation to the dividend recipient with high income than to the dividend recipient with low income.

This point may be made clear by considering the average stockholder in a particular income class. The corporate tax imposes an extra tax burden, over and above the personal tax on dividends, of 52 cents per dollar of corporate profit before tax for shareholders not liable to income tax, 42 cents per dollar of corporate profits before tax for stockholders in the 20 percent tax bracket (for example, married couples with less than $5,000 income), and of but 5 cents per dollar of corporate profits on those with incomes of over $1 million. On the average, the credit and exclusion combined reduce this extra burden by 3 cents per dollar of corporate profit before tax for married couples with income of $5.000, and by 2 cents for those with income over $1 million. The percentage reduction of the so-called double tax is thus only 8 percent for low income stockholders, while it is 41 percent for high income stockholders. This deficiency of the credit and exclusion has been noted widely. Surely a technique as discriminatory as this has little to recommend it.

The dividend credit represents a dead end approach toward the equitable taxation of dividends. In 1954 the provisions were represented as only a first step toward full relief, which was eventually to be achieved by raising the credit to 15 percent of dividends. However, it is not possible to increase the credit to such a level without giving those in the high tax brackets reductions exceeding the extra burdens they are presumed to bear as a result of the corporate income tax. For example, the tax relief granted by a 15 percent credit would amount to 7.2 cents per dollar of corporate earnings before tax—or about 25 percent more than the extra burden presumed to fall on those with incomes of $250,000 because of the corporate tax. With a 20 percent credit, which has been recommended by some, the tax relief at high income brackets could be twice as large as the presumed extra burden of the corporate tax.

Looked at as straight tax reduction, the benefits provided by these provisions are highly concentrated in the upper income groups. In recent years less than 9 percent of the total combined tax reductions from the dividend credit and exclusion have gone to returns with less than $5,000 of income. In contrast, more than 75 percent of the total tax reductions accrue to returns with incomes of $10,000 and over and more than 54 percent to taxpayers with incomes over $20,000. In view of the fact that the dividend exclusion is frequently represented as being helpful to low-income groups, it is noteworthy that only about 15 percent of the total tax reduction due to such exclusions go to returns with incomes under $5,000. About 55 percent of its tax benefits go to individuals with over $10,000 of income.

Benefits from the 1954 dividend provisions accrue more broadly at the higher income levels because shareholding is more usual at those levels. Only 6 percent of taxable returns with income under $5,000 have any dividends at all, while over 90 percent of returns with incomes of over $50,000 have dividends. Dividend income for returns under $5,000 constitutes but 1 percent of total income of this group as against 29 percent for the higher group. Putting it differently, returns with incomes under $5,000, or 40 percent of the total number of taxable returns, report only about 8 percent of the dividends included in tax returns. On the other hand, returns with incomes over $50,000, or two-tenths of 1 percent of all returns, account for 33 percent of all dividends. Anyway one looks at it, the overall benefit of the dividend credit is much larger for the upper income groups.

If the dividend credit and exclusion are thought of as methods of reducing taxes, they are extremely restricted in form. Singling out a particular type of income for such reduction discriminates against all other kinds of income recipients who also face high marginal tax rates.

I am vitally interested in shaping the tax structure to stimulate investment and growth. When the dividend credit and exclusion were adopted it was hoped that they would induce new equity issues from corporations which would use the proceeds to undertake new investment in plant and equipment. However, these provisions have not proved effective in encouraging additional capital investment. They cannot begin to compare in this regard to the proposed investment credit which applies only to new investment, operates directly at the point where the decision to buy plant and equipment is made, is available to firms whether they are investing retained earnings or outside funds, and draws no distinction between incorporated or unincorporated enterprises.

Let us look at the record and see what the dividend credit and exclusion have done to increase investment. Although the number of stockholders has increased since the dividend provisions were adopted, there has been no increase at all in the annual dollar purchases of equity securities (less sales) by individuals. In both 1951 and 1952 when dividends received no relief the net purchases of stock by individuals were higher than in any other year in the past decade. In recent years, net stock purchases by individuals have also been outpaced by a number of other forms of personal savings such as time and

savings deposits in banks and shares in savings and loan associations. The relative importance of stock issues to corporate external long-term financing from all sources has not risen. Department of Commerce figures show that the relative importance of stock issues was higher in the 1949–51 period than in later years of the past decade, except for 1959. And, finally, but not least, any incentive effect could only assist those large firms well enough known to be able to tap the stock market for new funds.

According to estimates by the New York Stock Exchange, the number of shareholders rose from 6.5 million in 1952 to 12.5 million in 1959 and to 15 million in 1961. This is a healthy course for economic democracy to take, and we welcome it. However, this development does not require special tax preferences, and it is very doubtful whether the dividend credit and exclusion have played a major role in this respect. A number of other factors such as the levels of personal incomes and savings, corporate profits, dividends, and stock prices, appear to have been far more important than the dividend provisions in stimulating stock ownership.

The repeal of the dividend credit and exclusion should be enacted promptly so that the introduction of withholding on dividend and interest income may benefit from the resulting simplification. The revenue gain from the repeal of these provisions is estimated at $450 million a year.

3. EXPENSE ACCOUNTS

Turning now to expense accounts, much has been said and written about the abuses in this area. Abuses through expense accounts take a variety of forms. Tax deductible entertainment allowances frequently are a means by which business provides tax-free compensation to favored employees or business associates. The seller invites the buyer to his yacht or hunting lodge, the buyer may reciprocate with lavish parties and nightclub entertainment, and both then charge it off as a business expense. Some of this is done because of the businessman's own desire to obtain such luxuries tax free; much of it is done in response to a competitive pressure which has in large measure been created by our tax law and not by the dictates of business. As a result, therefore, there are few of the luxuries of life, such as vacations at fancy resorts, club memberships, and cruises which a large number of taxpayers cannot in some way deduct on tax returns as business expenses. As the President stated, the time has come when our tax laws should cease to encourage luxury spending as a charge on the Federal Treasury.

I have here a four-part document illustrating the abuses in the entertainment area. This document demonstrates that tighter enforcement of present law will not suffice; corrective legislation is necessary.

Part One of this document summarizes the result of a recent audit by the Internal Revenue Service. This audit was undertaken last September by the Treasury Department as a step in meeting the directive of the Congress, set forth in the Public Debt and Tax Rate Extension Act of 1960, that the Secretary of the Treasury make a report as soon as practicable during the 87th Congress on the progress of an enforcement program, initiated by the Internal Revenue Service

in 1960, relating to expenses for entertainment, travel, yachts, hunting lodges, club dues, and similar items. Although this audit covered only 38,000 returns, it shows that these returns claimed deductions totaling $5.7 million for club dues, $2 million for theater tickets and similar amusements, over $1 million for hunting lodges and fishing camps, $2.6 million for yachts, and $11.5 million for business gifts. Most significantly, the audit shows that only a small portion of these expenses can be disallowed under existing law.

The difficulty in administering present law is shown by the fact that, even though most of the claimed expenditure for entertainment was allowed under the existing generous standards, almost 50 percent of the returns had to be adjusted by Internal Revenue agents. These adjustments resulted in the disallowance of $28.3 million of claimed travel and entertainment expense. In addition, it was determined that $29.5 million of the claimed deductions constituted unreported income in the nature of dividends or additional compensation to stockholders, officers, or employees.

Part Two of the document consists of a report by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the very serious problems encountered in administering present law relating to travel and entertainment expenses.

Part Three contains a summary of some court decisions and administrative cases illustrative of the type of entertainment expenditure which is deductible under existing law. As the introduction to this part states, when judicial decisions permit the cost of a safari to Africa undertaken by a hunting enthusiast and his wife to be deducted as an expense for advertising dairy milk, one cannot expect revenue agents to question successfully the business necessity for duck hunting or nightclubbing with business associates.

Part Four of the document contains a compilation of recent comments on expense accounts and business gifts appearing in newspapers and other periodicals. These comments illustrate the widespread public concern, shared by many in the business community, with expense account abuses.

The supplemental statement contains detailed proposals for carrying out the President's recommendation to disallow certain entertainment expenses. The characteristic feature of all of these expenses is that they confer substantial personal benefits which are in large measure a substitute for personal living expenses. Under these detailed proposals, expenses for entertaining guests at such functions as parties, nightclubs, theaters, country clubs and fishing trips would be disallowed in full. So also would be expenses for luxury entertainment facilities such as yachts, hunting lodges, and swimming pools, as well as for such items as country club dues. The cost of so-called business gifts would be disallowed to the extent it exceeds an annual limitation of $10 for each recipient.

Expenditures for food and beverages generally would be disallowed, although several exceptions are made. One exception relates to food or beverages provided primarily to employees on business premises. Another exception covers the cost of food and beverages consumed in the course of conducting business, but not in excess of a fixed amount per day for each individual involved. This figure could be somewhere in the range of $4 to $7. A deduction for the cost of

food and lodging while on business trips would be limited to twice the maximum per diem rate authorized to be paid to Federal employees. At the present time this rate for travel in the United States is $12 per day, but the Bureau of the Budget has recommended to the Congress that this figure be raised to $15. Therefore, the per diem limitation applicable to business travel would be $30 if the Congress accepts the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget. Finally, where a business trip is combined with a vacation, a portion of the cost of travel to the business destination would be disallowed.

I believe that these are realistic recommendations which recognize the legitimate needs of business while at the same time eliminating the lavish expenditure for personal benefit which has, in the past, been charged off to the American taxpayer. They would increase revenues by at least $250 million per year.

4. CAPITAL GAINS ON SALE OF DEPRECIABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY

The President has recommended that capital gain treatment be withdrawn from gains on the disposition of depreciable property to the extent of prior depreciation allowances. Such gain reflects depreciation allowances in excess of the actual decline in value of the asset and under the President's proposal would be treated as ordinary income. Any gain in excess of the cost of the asset would still be treated as capital gain. This reform will eliminate an unfair tax advantage which the law today gives to those who depreciate property at a rate in excess of the actual decline in market value and then proceed to sell the property, thus, in effect, converting ordinary income into a capital gain. This reform is particularly essential at this time in view of the recommendations to provide a tax credit for new investment in depreciable property.

Moreover, the proposed withdrawal of capital-gain treatment from gains on disposition of depreciable property that reflect prior depreciation would eliminate much of the present tax advantage attaching to investment in so-called depreciation shelters, which exist primarily in the real estate area. For example, during the first few years after acquisition of a building by a real estate syndicate, the total depreciation allowances and mortgage interest will often exceed the rental income, so that distributions of income during this period are tax exempt in the hands of the investor. When the distributions substantially cease to be tax exempt, the building is sold, a capital gains tax paid on the gain attributable to the depreciation allowances, and another building is acquired to provide another depreciation shelter. Withdrawal of capital-gain treatment from the gain on sale of the building, to the extent of prior depreciation allowances, will substantially eliminate this kind of tax trafficking. The gain in revenue is estimated to be $200 million per year.

5. SPECIAL TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS

In an economy characterized by a great variety of institutions, the tax law must attempt as far as possible to provide uniform and nondiscriminatory treatment among them. Various improvements of this sort are recommended in the President's message.

Cooperatives.—The President has recommended legislation to insure that earnings of cooperatives reflecting business activities are taxed either to the cooperatives or to the patrons. Under the recommendation, cooperatives would be allowed to deduct amounts allocated in cash or scrip as patronage dividends and the patrons would be taxable on the patronage dividends allocated to them. As under present law, a patronage dividend received by a patron with respect to purchases by him of items for his personal use would not be included in his income.

In 1951, Congress enacted legislation which was intended to accomplish just this result. However, various court decisions have rendered ineffective the congressional intent by holding certain allocations of patronage dividends to be nontaxable to the patron, although such allocations are deductible by the cooperative. As a result, substantial income from certain cooperative enterprises is not being taxed to either the cooperative or to its patrons. The President's recommendation would, in essence, fulfill the prior intention of Congress and remove a present inequity in the tax law.

The President also recommended that the withholding tax on dividends and interest at a rate of 20 percent be applied to patronage dividends. This would, in effect, assure the average patron of cash with which to pay the tax attributable to patronage dividends which he receives, since the 20 percent tax paid to the Government by the cooperative will come from its funds. The President's recommendation will result in a method of taxation of cooperative income that is fair and just to both the cooperatives and competing businesses. It is estimated to raise revenue by $25 to $30 million.

Fire and casualty insurance companies.—As indicated in the President's message, the tax provisions applicable to mutual fire and casualty insurance companies, originally adopted in 1942, are outmoded and result in an inadequate and inequitable distribution of tax. Under the provisions of the present law, stock fire and casualty insurance companies are taxed essentially like other corporations, on the basis of the application of the regular corporate rates to their combined investment and underwriting income. Mutual companies in the fire and casualty insurance field, however, are generally subject to an alternative tax formula under which they pay the regular corporate rates on net investment income only or 1 percent on their gross income, consisting of the sum of the gross investment income and net premiums, whichever results in the higher tax. Reciprocals and interinsurers are excused from the 1 percent gross income tax.

We recommend that legislation be adopted which would eliminate the special provisions now applicable to mutual and reciprocal insurance companies and tax these companies on the general corporate basis in essentially the same manner as stock companies. The bills introduced in this Congress by Mr. Boggs and Mr. Baker, members of this committee, to equalize the taxation of the various types of fire and casualty insurance companies provide a sound basis on which to effect current remedial legislation in this field.

It is estimated that the enactment of legislation along the line of the Boggs-Baker bill, effective beginning in 1962 would increase revenues by about $50 million annually in the next few years.

Mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations.—As the President has pointed out:

> Some of the most important types of private savings and lending institutions are accorded tax deductible reserve provisions which substantially reduce or eliminate their Federal income tax liability.

The President has further stated:

> These provisions should be reviewed with the aim of assuring nondiscriminatory treatment.

The Treasury Department in cooperation with other interested Government agencies is now intensively reviewing these provisions in order to develop specific recommendations in accordance with the President's message. As soon as this review is completed, which we expect to be done sometime in June, we will present our recommendations to the Congress.

IV. Further Recommendations

I now turn to a final set of recommendations, including tax rate extension, taxation of aviation fuel, and taxpayer account numbers.

Tax rate extension.—The President, in his tax message, recommended an extension of present corporation income and excise tax rates otherwise scheduled for reduction or termination on July 1, 1961. In the absence of this legislation, the corporate tax rate would be decreased 5 percentage points from 52 percent to 47 percent, excise tax rates on distilled spirits, beer, wines, cigarettes, passenger automobiles, automobile parts and accessories, and the transportation of persons would also decline; and the excise tax on general telephone service would expire.

These scheduled reductions in corporate taxes and excise taxes would cause a revenue loss of about $2.6 billion in fiscal year 1962 and a full year revenue loss of $3.6 billion. Since we are already facing a deficit in fiscal 1962 this is entirely unacceptable. It is essential that these rates be extended promptly to maintain intact the revenue producing power of our tax system, to prevent an increase in the budget deficit, and to avoid prejudging next year's overall tax reform.

Aviation fuel.—The President has recommended (1) extending the present net 2-cent rate on aviation gasoline to jet fuels; (2) holding this uniform rate covering both types of fuel at the 2-cent level for fiscal 1962; and (3) providing for annual increments in this rate of one-half cent after the fiscal year 1962, until the portion of the cost of the airways properly allocable to civil aviation is substantially recovered by this tax.

The immediate increase in revenue from this proposal will be modest in comparison with anticipated airway cost; and the annual gradation of further increases is intended to moderate the impact of the tax on the air carrier industry.

The inclusion of jet fuel in the tax base, along with aviation gasoline, is clearly in order and is estimated to almost triple the revenue from aviation fuel. As air travel increases through the introduction of modern jet aircraft, revenues from the aviation fuel tax are declining, from $29 million in fiscal year 1960 to an estimated $17 million in fiscal year 1962. This is a topsy-turvy situation which must be

corrected. If the tax were extended to jet fuel at the 2-cent rate, revenues in fiscal year 1962 would increase by $28 million to a total of $45 million. In view of the rapid transition to jet aircraft, the taxation of jet fuel is essential if the aviation industry is to contribute anywhere near its proper share to the cost of improving and operating the Federal airways system. Further, since the revenue from aviation fuel is considered a user charge for airways, the revenue from aviation fuel now going to the highway trust fund should be retained in the general fund of the Treasury. Representatives of the Federal aviation authority are available to discuss this recommendation in detail.

Taxpayer account numbers.—The President has recommended that legislation should be enacted to authorize the use of taxpayer account numbers beginning January 1, 1962, to identify taxpayer accounts throughout the processing and recordkeeping operations of the Internal Revenue Service. This legislation would require the use of identifying numbers for persons filing tax returns and other documents. It would also specify that such identifying numbers must be furnished to other persons who are required to file various tax documents.

The assignment of an account number to each taxpayer is indispensable to the effective operation of the system of automatic data processing which the Internal Revenue Service is now establishing. It is generally recognized that such a system utilizing modern mechanical methods of collecting and processing tax data is essential to a continued effective collection and enforcement program. A pilot processing installation located in Atlanta, Ga., encompassing the seven Southeastern States, is scheduled to begin operation in January of 1962. The need for identifying numbers is therefore apparent.

The proposed coordination of account number assignment with the existing social security numbering system will substantially alleviate any possible burden on taxpayers. Moreover, substantial flexibility in the requirements for using identifying numbers has been incorporated in the proposed legislation in order to permit the special problems of taxpayers in connection with information returns to be taken into account.

CONCLUSION

In concluding, let me repeat what I believe should be the basic principles underlying our tax policy this year and next. We must conserve and strengthen the revenue-producing power of our tax system so that its proceeds will be adequate to meet the needs of Government in these crucial years. We must adapt the tax structure to the requirements of a healthy economy, an economy that makes full use of its resources, provides relative stability of prices, and which generates a steadily rising level of income, contributing thereby to its role in an expanding world economy. Finally, we must improve the equity of our tax structure so as to assure that all Americans contribute their fair and proper share to the cost of their Government. If these things are done, the tax system will be a powerful positive force in the working of our economy and in the life of our Nation. I propose to strive with you to make it such.

Exhibit 14.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Dillon, March 14, 1961, before the House Committee on Ways and Means on financing the Federal highway program

The transportation potential of the Federal highway program's network of roads—its contribution to the economic, agricultural, and industrial growth of the Nation, as well as to its security—is clearly visible. We have the engineers, machinery, and manpower to carry out the program easily within the time limit contemplated. Furthermore, highway construction is making a positive contribution at this moment by putting underemployed manpower and machinery to work.

However, as President Kennedy said in his message of February 28, the pay-as-you-go Federal highway program is in trouble.

Five years have now passed since it was decided to complete the previously planned interstate system. We now see clearly that considerably more money than was first anticipated must be raised to pay for the system if it is to be finished in the early 1970's as scheduled.

The highway trust fund will need an additional $9.7 billion by 1972 to meet the anticipated extra costs, and $12.2 billion if the presently scheduled diversion for fiscal 1962–64 of revenues from the general fund of the Treasury is rescinded.

Let us take a look at the situation facing us in the next few years in order to put these figures in better perspective:

Highway aid involves planning and apportionments to States far in advance of the time the funds are actually spent. For this reason, State apportionments will be made this summer for the fiscal year 1963. Under present law, authorizations for both fiscal 1963 and 1964 for the interstate system are set at $2.2 billion.

Because of estimated shortages of trust fund revenues under present law, however, it now appears that apportionments to States for fiscal 1963 can only be $2 billion, and for fiscal 1964, $1.5 billion. Thereafter, under present law, revenues would permit apportionments to rise slowly to a maximum of $1.9 billion in 1968, compared to an estimated requirement in that year of $3 billion.

Under present law, diversions from the general fund to the trust fund amounting to $2.5 billion are scheduled during the fiscal years 1962–64.

President Kennedy, just as President Eisenhower before him, has requested that this diversion not be permitted to occur. Instead, both have supported the 1956 decision for financing the highway trust fund. The original legislation setting up the highway trust fund represented a decision that some, but not all, revenues from excises on automotive products be used for highway purposes.

At this point it is important to remember that when the new Federal highway program was set up, it was well understood that the Federal Government would have to spend considerably more on highway aid than the equivalent of receipts then being obtained from the gasoline tax alone. Thus, in making the 1956 program possible, Congress decided: To impose a few new automotive taxes, tread rubber and the truck weight tax; to increase the rates on others, motor fuels, highway tires, sales of trucks; and to use the resulting additional revenues, plus most of the then existing revenues from these sources, for highway aid.

Other revenues from these and from other automotive products were retained as general revenue sources.

To reverse the 1956 decision would be highly undesirable. It would represent an attempt to avoid admitting that the highway program is costing more money than estimated. More revenues are required. Diverting moneys from the general fund for highway aid would reduce revenues required for other needs of the Government, around which other important programs have been built. This would not solve the problem. It would merely transfer it to another portion of the overall Federal budget.

To use some of the previously expected general fund revenues for highways would be tantamount to making one of these assumptions: That highway building should replace some planned expenditures for defense, aid to farmers, aid to veterans, etc.; or, that these latter functions should be carried on as planned by increasing the taxes used for general fund purposes; or, finally, that highway building should be financed by deficits.

I am sure it is not intended to use diversions from the general fund for highway financing as a means of reducing other governmental programs. On the other hand, I am not aware of any interest in increasing other taxes to offset the loss to the general fund of any diversion to the highway trust fund. Consequently, it is most likely that diversion will in fact mean the use of deficit financing to build our

highways. Financing the highway program by increasing the level of the general Federal debt may make it difficult to measure the cost of bond financing, but the cost is still there.

A special bond issue to finance the interstate system was proposed to the Congress in 1955. The Congress considered the interest cost disadvantages of bonds and decided on a pay-as-you-build approach.

I think that decision is just as sound today as it was in 1955.

The magnitude of interest costs, if we were to take this route toward completing the Federal highway program, would be heavy indeed. The President said in his message that a special highway bond program to finish the interstate system as now planned would cost $6.6 billion in interest. This figure was based upon three assumptions: One, a 4 percent interest rate; two, reduction of the motor fuel tax to 3 cents per gallon on July 1, 1961; three, repeal of the now scheduled diversion for fiscal 1962–64 of the equivalent of a 5 percent tax on passenger automobiles and parts and accessories. The highway trust fund would have to be kept in being through most of fiscal 1981 to retire the bonds which would amount to over $16 billion at their maximum. Financing the highway cost through regular Federal debt issues could reduce the interest estimate somewhat, but there would still be billions of interest costs—dollars that build no roads.

The President has definitely stated that he believes deficit financing for the Federal highway program would be an unwise decision and that the amendment to section 209 of the Highway Revenue Act of 1956 limiting highway aid apportionments to estimated trust fund revenues should be continued in force. The President is pledged, "barring a worsening economy, to submit to the Congress programs (aside from any new defense outlays) which of and by themselves will not unbalance the budget previously submitted." To finance the highway program by diverting revenues now going to the general fund from the tax on passenger automobiles and parts and accessories would constitute a deliberate unbalancing of the budget. As the President said, "This is a decision which, if it is taken at all, should be taken on its merits, in relation to the state of the economy and the budget as a whole, not as an accidental by-product of the highway program."

With these considerations in mind, and after reviewing possible methods of financing, the President decided that it would be preferable to raise additional revenues from the excises which have previously been earmarked to support the highway program. As you remember, he made alternative suggestions in this respect.

His first preference was the retention of the present four cents per gallon tax on gasoline, rather than allowing it to be reduced to three cents on July 1 as scheduled under present law. As part of this program, he recommended increases in certain other taxes as follows:

	Tax base	Present rate	Rate as of July 1 under present law	Rate proposed by the President
Diesel fuel and special motor fuel	gallon	4¢	3¢	7¢
Trucks and buses over 26,000 lbs	1,000 lbs. of gross weight	$1.50	$1.50	$5.00
Highway tires	pound	8¢	8¢	10¢
Inner tubes	pound	9¢	9¢	10¢
Tread rubber	pound	3¢	3¢	10¢

His alternative suggestion, which also was the recommendation of the previous administration, was to increase the tax on motor fuels to 4½ cents a gallon, but without other tax increases.

To obtain a full perspective of the increases proposed by the President, as compared with present highway trust fund tax rates, I refer you to the table attached to my statement.

While either of these alternative programs would raise approximately $900 million a year at present levels of consumption, the first—which is the President's preference—would shift a considerable part of the increase on to heavier trucks using diesel fuel, rather than on to motorists in general. The desirability of such a shift of the tax burden is clearly borne out by various State and Federal

Financing of the highway trust fund

Item	Tax base	Rates prior to 1956 Highway Revenue Act	Rates under 1956 Highway Revenue Act	Rates under Federal-aid Highway Act of 1959	Rates under President's proposal	Fiscal year: Percent of receipts appropriated to trust fund				
						1957	1958–61	1962–64	1965–72	1962–72 President's proposal
						Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Gasoline	Gallon	2¢	3¢	[1] 4¢	no change	100	100	100	100	100
Diesel fuel [2]	Gallon	2¢	3¢	[1] 4¢	7¢	100	100	100	100	100
Trucks and buses	Mfrs. price	8%	10%	no change	no change	20	50	50	50	50
Tires:										
For highway vehicles	Pound	5¢	8¢	no change	10¢	37½	100	100	100	100
Others	Pound	5¢	no change	[3] no change	no change		100	100	100	100
Tubes	Pound	9¢	no change	no change	10¢	------	100	100	100	100
Tread rubber	Pound	------	3¢	no change	10¢	100	100	100	100	100
Use tax on trucks and buses [4]	Taxable gross weight	------	$1.50 per M lbs.	no change	$5	100	100	100	100	100
Floor stocks taxes:										
Gasoline	Gallon	------	1¢	1¢	------	100	100	------	------	------
Tires for highway vehicles	Pound	------	3¢	------	2¢	100	------	------	------	100
Tread rubber	Pound	------	3¢	------	7¢	100	------	------	------	100
Tubes	Pound	------	------	------	1¢	------	------	------	------	100
Trucks and buses	Mfrs. price	------	2%	------	------	100	------	------	------	------
Passenger automobiles	Mfrs. price	10%	no change	no change	no change	------	------	[5] 50	------	------
Automobile parts and accessories	Mfrs. price	8%	no change	no change	no change	------	------	[5] 62½	------	------

[1] For period October 1, 1959, through June 30, 1961.
[2] Includes special motor fuels.
[3] Laminated tires taxed at 1-cent per pound beginning June 1, 1960.
[4] Vehicles with taxable gross weight in excess of 26,000 pounds.
[5] Actually, receipts equivalent to tax of 5 percent.

studies. The shift would assign to heavier trucks a more reasonable share of the highway building costs attributable to them. For its part, the Treasury would consider either alternative to be financially satisfactory because both meet the need to finance the highway program from additional revenues.

I should point out that both alternatives appear to leave a shortfall of about $1 billion by the end of fiscal 1972 relative to present estimated financing needs. Since this is about 2 percent of total revenues over the life of the fund, it should permit the taxes to end before the close of the calendar year 1972. We are dealing with revenue and expenditure estimates up to a decade in the future, so there will be ample time in the future to take care of such minor adjustments.

Of course the additional taxes of about $900 million that the President has recommended mean additional burdens which in all fairness must be justified. The highway program benefits most specifically the automotive users of the roads. Federal aid to roads came into being because of the development of the automobile and truck, and federally aided roads are designed and built for automotive traffic needs. Since highways built with Federal aid exist because of the need for motor roads and would not exist except for motor travel, the additional revenue should come from motor vehicles.

Let me say a final few words regarding one further item mentioned by the President: the use of receipts from the 2 cents per gallon tax on aviation gasoline. These receipts, about $22 million in fiscal 1962, are now transferred to the highway trust fund. The President recommended that in the future aviation gasoline receipts be retained in the general fund of the Treasury.

Aircraft operators use a Federal airways system which provides services that may be compared with the Federal highway system. Federal costs for operating and improving the airways system (excluding airport grants and weather and other indirect services) now approach $600 million a year. Under the circumstances, it is inconsistent to use the revenues derived from aviation gasoline to help build highways.

President Kennedy's proposal with respect to aviation gasoline revenues did not include any recommendations as to an increase in the level of taxation of aviation gasoline or the taxing of jet fuel, which is now free of tax. We believe, along with the previous administration, that these products should make a greater contribution to Federal revenues in view of the heavy Federal expenditures for airways. However, we have not finished our analysis of the situation and, therefore, are not making any suggestions for change at this time.

To sum up, I believe that we have got to keep our Federal highway program moving ahead—and that we should do so on a pay-as-you-build basis.

Exhibit 15.—Statement by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Surrey, July 25, 1961, before the Senate Finance Committee on H.R. 10, to encourage the establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals

The Treasury Department welcomes this opportunity to present its views on H.R. 10, "To encourage the establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals." The problem with which this bill is concerned, how to treat the retirement savings of the self-employed for tax purposes, is an important one.

The objective of H.R. 10 is to give self-employed people a tax postponement advantage for income set aside in qualified pension plans generally comparable to that now received by employees covered by such plans who now are not required to include their employer's pension contributions currently in their taxable income. Under the bill, self-employed people covered by pension plans meeting the requirements described below would be allowed income tax deductions, within certain limits, for pension contributions made on their own behalf. In general, the income set aside in such pension plans would remain free of tax until received by the individual, when it would be included in income for tax purposes. In addition, the earnings on the income so set aside would likewise be exempt from tax prior to withdrawal. Since income tends to decline in the retirement years and older people receive favored tax treatment under a number of provisions, the deferment of tax from the time when the self-employed individual makes the pension contributions until the time he receives the pension benefits would shift income to lower income tax brackets. In addition to reducing taxes, the postponement of the time when tax is payable, both as respects the amounts

set aside and the earnings on such amounts, would provide substantial interest savings to covered self-employed individuals by allowing them to retain the use of funds for a longer period of time.

Principal features of H.R. 10

Under this bill, self-employed people (including partners) would be allowed to be covered by qualified pension plans. Individuals would be considered self-employed for this purpose if they own more than a 10 percent interest in the business. In general, individuals who have an interest in the business which does not exceed 10 percent would be treated as employees for pension purposes.

Self-employed people with fewer than four employees would be allowed to establish pension plans for themselves without making any provision for the retirement needs of their employees. In such cases, a self-employed individual would be permitted to contribute and deduct contributions for himself up to 10 percent of his self-employment income with a maximum of $2,500 a year. Since self-employment income represents the entire net income from a trade or business, the tax deductions of the self-employed people would be based on income attributable to capital invested in the business as well as on income from personal services.

Self-employed individuals with four or more employees would have to cover their employees under the qualified pension plan in order to secure coverage in the plan for themselves. In such cases, the pension plan would be required to cover all employees, other than part-time and seasonal employees, who have at least three years of service. The covered employees would have to be given nonforfeitable rights to the contributions made for them.

Where the self-employed individuals qualify as having four or more employees, the contributions on their own behalf would not be limited to the 10 percent—$2,500 allowance. In such cases a self-employed individual would be permitted to contribute and deduct for himself any amount without limit except that the ratio of his contributions for himself to his self-employment income could not exceed the ratio of contributions to earnings of any of his covered employees. If the self-employed individual's deductible contributions for himself did not exceed one-third of the total deductible contributions, the plan could be coordinated with the social security system by treating the employer's actual social security contributions for himself and his employees as if they were made under the private plan for purposes of determining whether the ratio test is met. Once a self-employed individual qualified as having four or more employees in any year his deductible contributions for himself would no longer be limited to the 10 percent—$2,500 allowance, even though his employees drop below this number in any subsequent year.

Except in the event of severe disability or death, benefits for self-employed individuals would not be payable before the age of 59½ and would have to begin before the age 70½. The retirement benefits received from the plans by the self-employed individuals would be taxable as ordinary income. Averaging treatment would be accorded lump-sum distributions. In general, the tax on such distributions received after age 59½ would be equal to five times the increase in tax resulting from including in income one-fifth of the distribution. Except in case of disability, distributions of $2,500 or more to self-employed people prior to age 59½ would be taxed at not less than 110 percent of the liability resulting from spreading the distribution over the taxable year and the preceding four years.

Retirement funds could be invested with a bank as trustee or used to purchase retirement annuities from an insurance company or face amount certificates. Custodial accounts could also be set up with banks if the investment is solely in regulated investment company stock. In addition, the self-employed individual could purchase and distribute to his employees in the plan a special nontransferable U.S. bond redeemable after age 59½ or disability.

The bill would be effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1961.

Problems raised by H.R. 10

The Treasury Department recognizes that the present law does not give self-employed people tax treatment for their retirement savings comparable to that now accorded to employees covered by employer financed pension plans. However, H.R. 10 as passed by the House does not provide a satisfactory solution.

If it is to be effective in achieving its objective, any legislation designed to achieve comparable tax advantages for self-employed people under pension plans should at least have the following attributes:

(1) It should at least grant approximately the same tax treatment under pension plans to self-employed people and corporate owner-managers. Since the principal justification for granting tax advantages for the retirement savings of the self-employed is that they are not given the pension advantages now received by corporate owners, any legislation which results in treating these groups in a markedly different fashion would merely represent a temporary expedient and not a lasting solution. Moreover, if corporate owner-managers retain important tax advantages over the self-employed individuals for pension purposes an artificial tax incentive would remain for self-employed people to change their businesses to the corporate form wherever possible in order to secure greater pension advantages. Self-employed individuals who now cannot incorporate would also continue to seek State legislation permitting them to do so.

(2) To prevent the use of pension plans to secure undue advantages, there should at least be appropriate limitations on the pension contributions made for self-employed people and corporate owner-managers. At present, despite the nondiscrimination requirements imposed by the law on qualified plans, it is difficult to check abuses which arise when owner-managers of closely held corporations establish pension plans primarily for their own benefit. In some cases, for example, the contributions under the plan may be used mainly to provide substantial benefits to the owner-managers, and other employees may receive only nominal benefits or none at all. For example, a plan covering only salaried employees, which is within the purview of section 401(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code, could result in the coverage of the owner-managers to the exclusion of all other employees. Any legislation allowing self-employed people to be covered by qualified plans should not create problems of this type for plans covering self-employed people, but instead should contain appropriate provisions eliminating these abuses where they now exist.

(3) In seeking to remove discrimination against self-employed people, the legislation should not grant them coverage under pension plans under such conditions as would create a counter discrimination against their employees. Historically, the objective of granting favored tax treatment to qualified pension plans has been to encourage the establishment of plans to meet the retirement needs of employees. In order to achieve this objective, the Internal Revenue Code contains an entire set of provisions which were designed to confine the special tax treatment to plans which do not discriminate as to coverage or benefits in favor of owner-managers and highly paid employees as compared with the rank and file of employees. In view of this background it is especially important that any legislation in this field should require self-employed individuals securing pension coverage for themselves to provide comparable coverage for their employees without any arbitrary exclusion of certain groups of employees.

H.R. 10 does not meet these requirements. Its adoption would create new serious discriminations to replace the problems that it seeks to solve by allowing self-employed people to be covered by qualified pension plans. It would result in very substantial differences in tax treatment for pension purposes not only for self-employed individuals as compared with owner-managers of corporations and for self-employed people as compared with their employees, but also among self-employed people themselves.

In some situations self-employed individuals would receive more favorable treatment than corporate owner-managers; in other situations the reverse would be true. For example, where there are no employees other than the owner, corporate owner-managers would receive more favorable treatment than the self-employed. In such cases, H.R. 10 limits the amounts that a self-employed individual can contribute on his own behalf to 10 percent of his self-employment income or $2,500 a year. In contrast, in accordance with the present provisions of the Code, nondiscriminatory contributions to qualified pension plans on behalf of corporate owner-managers would not be subject to any specific dollar limit.

On the other hand, where there are from one to three employees, H.R. 10 would allow self-employed individuals to secure pension coverage for themselves without making any provision for the retirement needs of their employees. Under present law, the owner-manager of a corporation does not have a comparable privilege. In order to secure pension coverage for himself he would have to establish a nondiscriminatory plan which could not automatically exclude all other employees though it could exclude employees on the basis of a nondiscriminatory classifi-

cation and seasonal and part-time employees as well as those with not more than five years of service.

Where there are four or more employees besides the owner, both the self-employed individual and the corporate owner-manager would be required to extend coverage under the plan to their employees in order to be covered themselves. However, in such cases, there would be important differences in the qualification rules for the plans established by self-employed persons and plans established by corporations in regard to the conditions under which employees would have to be covered, the rights that employees would have to contributions made on their behalf, and the method of coordinating the private pension plan with the social security system.

Besides failing to produce the same tax treatment for self-employed individuals and corporate owner-managers under pension plans, H.R. 10 discriminates against employees when it allows self-employed individuals with fewer than four employees to secure coverage in qualified plans for themselves without making any provision for the retirement needs of their employees. There is no logical basis for such an arbitrary exclusion of employees from the benefits of the pension plans covering the self-employed. Since self-employed individuals very frequently have less than four employees, the practical effect of the exclusion would be to deprive a large number of employees of the benefits of the new pension plans that would be established under the bill.

There also are not adequate safeguards to check abuses in contributions for self-employed people with more than four employees. Under H.R. 10, such individuals would be permitted to make pension contributions for themselves exceeding the 10 percent—$2,500 limit, presumably on the theory that they would have to grant coverage to such employees and make substantial contributions for them. However, since the contributions to the plan would be based on the self-employment income of the owner, including income from capital invested in the business, and the compensation of the employees, the bulk of such contributions would be made for the owner in those cases where employees earn modest salaries and the owner's self-employment income is large. In such cases, the immediate tax reduction received by the self-employed individuals as a result of the deduction for his own contribution could greatly exceed the contribution made for his employees. Though some part of this tax reduction might be offset by the tax resulting in later years when the pension is received and included in taxable income, the net tax benefits to such a self-employed individual would generally be substantial.

Self-employed individuals having once qualified for the larger allowances as employers of four or more individuals, can continue to contribute amounts in excess of the 10 percent—$2,500 limit in subsequent years even if they have no employees in such years. Also, because the bill specifically permits a self-employed individual to exclude from the plan employees who have less than three years of service and at the same time to count them in determining whether he has at least four employees, it would be possible for the self-employed individual to contribute for himself more than the basic 10 percent—$2,500 amounts without making any contributions on behalf of any other individual. As a result, some self-employed people would be able to deduct annual contributions substantially exceeding $2,500 indefinitely even though they never have any employees who qualify under the plan.

Another important defect of the present bill is that the pension contributions by the self-employed on their own behalf would be based on their self-employment income which generally includes income from capital invested in the business as well as personal service income. This would give self-employed people an important advantage over covered employees since, under present law, pension contributions for covered employees, including owner-managers of corporations, are based on earned income alone.

H.R. 10 would involve a revenue loss amounting to an estimated $358 million annually on a full-year basis. Over one-fourth of this revenue loss would be accounted for by the fact that the bill would allow self-employed people to base their allowable deductions for pension contributions on self-employment income instead of on personal service income alone. These estimates assume that actual deductions for contributions made by self-employed people on their own behalf would be only a part of the maximum allowable, ranging from 15 percent of the maximum for taxpayers with less than $3,000 of income to 66⅔ percent of the maximum for those with more than $20,000 of income. Particularly in view of the present budgetary situation, it would clearly not be appropriate to incur a

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revenue loss of this magnitude for legislation which would not constitute an adequate solution to the tax treatment of the retirement savings of self-employed people.

Because of these compelling considerations the Treasury Department is opposed to the enactment of H.R. 10. Though it seeks to equalize the tax treatment of retirement savings, the bill creates many inequities and unjustifiable differences in tax treatment. As you know, the President has directed the Treasury to undertake the research and preparation of a comprehensive tax reform program to be submitted to the Congress next year. A major aspect of this program will be a broadened and more equitable tax base and reconsideration of the rate structure. We believe that the problem which H.R. 10 seeks to meet should more appropriately be considered in connection with such a general tax program so that this problem could be evaluated in the context of the entire program. At the same time this would permit consideration of the problem in the light of a general examination of issues in the pension and retirement area and in the context of the rate structure that may result from a reexamination of the existing structure. Accordingly, the Department recommends that legislation dealing with the tax treatment of the retirement savings of self-employed people be deferred until it can be considered in the perspective of the entire tax reform program.

International Financial and Monetary Developments

Exhibit 16.—Statement by the President, October 27, 1961, on the new programs to stimulate American exports, strengthen the U.S. balance of payments, and enlist the maximum cooperation of private credit facilities

In my message to the Congress on balance of payments and gold earlier this year, I directed the President of the Export-Import Bank to initiate measures designed to give American exporters full equality with their competitors in other countries in order to help boost the total volume of United States exports. I also asked the Secretary of the Treasury to undertake a study of methods through which private financial institutions could participate more broadly in providing export credit facilities.

These two studies have been closely coordinated and carried out under the immediate supervision of the Export-Import Bank, with policy guidance from the Secretary of the Treasury and the National Advisory Council. I am pleased to announce two fundamental and complementary steps to achieve the objectives of stimulating American exports, strengthening the balance of payments of our country, and enlisting maximum cooperation of private credit facilities.

The new programs are intended to be fully comparable with those offered abroad, particularly with respect to small-and medium-sized export concerns and with respect to assistance in the financing of consumer goods exports.

The first new program consists of a system of export credit insurance to exporters. This will be operated through the newly organized Foreign Credit Insurance Association, a voluntary, unincorporated group of major United States insurance companies. The FCIA has entered into an agreement with the Export-Import Bank to issue coverage against commercial foreign credit risks in partnership with Eximbank, which will cover political risks.

The second program consists of a new system of guaranties to be issued by Eximbank directly to commercial banks and affiliated financial institutions undertaking the financing of exports. It is designed to encourage these banks to provide nonrecourse financing of medium-term credits, and to speed up these transactions by permitting the exporter to deal with his bank rather than with Eximbank in Washington.

The objective of both programs is to assure that U.S. exporters will not lose sales because of a lack of credit facilities where the extension of credit is appropriate. I believe that American exporters will be more disposed to extend credit to their customers if they hold an export credit insurance policy issued through the FCIA, and that commercial banks will be prepared to discount such insured paper. Accordingly, our exporters, through use of the insurance and bank guaranty programs, will be better able to compete successfully with exporters in other countries on sales where credit is required by the customers overseas.

I am deeply appreciative of the splendid response of private industry in furthering the national interest in this area. Both the participating insurance companies

and the commercial banks have rendered a public service through their cooperation in making these export credit facilities available as part of the national effort to improve the balance of payments to the United States.

Exhibit 17.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Dillon, February 14, 1961, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on ratification of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Convention

I am glad to appear before the Foreign Relations Committee to urge Senate approval of the Convention for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. When I last appeared before the committee on this subject, we were in the middle of the negotiations and while the main outlines of the OECD Convention were already clear many details remained to be ironed out. Now the convention has been signed and is before the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification.

The concept of the OECD reflects an historic change in our relations with Western Europe and in the relations between the industrialized and developing countries. The OECD would be the main instrumentality for welding stronger links between the countries of North America and Western Europe in meeting the enormous challenge they face in advancing the cause of economic growth and freedom throughout the free world. Only through working together can we bring our tremendous economic resources, technical competence, and scientific ability fully to bear on the problems of today's revolutionary world.

Before indicating in more detail the kind of cooperation through the OECD of major concern to the Treasury Department, I should like to mention briefly the origins of the OECD Convention, with which I was closely associated as Under Secretary of State.

The OECD was an American proposal put forward by President Eisenhower late in 1959. It was an initiative to which the Western European countries and Canada quickly and enthusiastically responded.

The old Organization for European Economic Cooperation, originally established in 1948 to assist in carrying out the Marshall Plan, had completed the task it was designed to fulfill. Western Europe had been restored to vigorous health. Discriminatory trade quotas were rapidly disappearing. Convertibility of the major European currencies had been reestablished. This era of transatlantic relations had drawn to a close.

In this earlier period the United States and Canada were associated with the Europeans in their efforts through the OEEC, but were not full partners. This was proper for the job to be done required a breakthrough in intra-European cooperation, with the United States and Canada cast in the role of providing material and moral support for this great cooperative effort of Europe to help itself.

Now we are entered upon a new era and face new challenges. In this era intra-European cooperation remains important and must be preserved. But, beyond this, the industrialized countries of Western Europe and North America must henceforth work in full partnership to strengthen the economy of the entire free world and to provide the developing countries with the resources they so sorely need if freedom is to be preserved.

In the fall of 1959 Western Europe, newly strong and confident, appeared ready to share fully with us the responsibilities we had shouldered virtually alone through most of the postwar period. Accordingly, President Eisenhower in his meetings in Paris in December of that year with President de Gaulle, Chancellor Adenauer, and Prime Minister Macmillan suggested that the time had come to reorganize and revitalize transatlantic relations so as to redirect the energies of the industrialized countries toward the economic improvement of the free world as a whole.

Out of these four-power talks emerged consultations and negotiations among all eighteen of the member countries of the OEEC, the United States, and Canada.

A group of four experts was created to draft the charter of a successor organization to the OEEC which the United States and Canada could join as full members. After consulting representatives of the twenty interested governments, as well as a number of individuals and international organizations, the group of four experts submitted their draft in April 1960. Intensive intergovernmental

negotiations on the OECD then began in May and continued almost without break until December 14, when representatives of the twenty governments signed the OECD Convention.

The result of this work is the convention before you. It provides a solid foundation for the OECD. It clearly states the basis on which the industrialized nations of North America and Western Europe are joining together and the reasons why they are doing so. It provides the means for converting common policy objectives into effective action. Yet it does not restrict or impinge upon the sovereign rights which each of the member countries is determined to preserve. In short, the convention provides a simple, sturdy platform from which the OECD countries can launch cooperative and constructive action to meet the major economic problems facing us today.

The Treasury Department is especially concerned with two types of measures to which the functions of the OECD would be relevant: Those that will invigorate our economy and those that will improve our balance-of-payments position. Such measures are now closely interrelated. For the first time in over thirty years, and to a larger extent than ever before in our history, our success in pursuing these objectives is dependent on the understanding and cooperation of the industrialized countries of Western Europe. In turn their economies are heavily influenced by our actions here at home. We must take into account the international repercussions of actions which we take here at home since the reactions they may provoke abroad could easily frustrate our objectives. The only answer is close continuing consultation and cooperation with Canada and the countries of Western Europe. The OECD is designed to provide the forum for this consultation and cooperation.

As an example, the effectiveness of the program just announced by the President to improve our balance of payments will depend to a considerable degree on the extent to which the major Western European countries pursue compatible policies. It is in this connection that we in the Treasury Department think the OECD will be especially useful. In the OECD, we shall be able to have informal and frank consultations with policymaking officials from our partner countries. Such consultations should enable the OECD countries to move in harmony toward the common objective of economic growth. Also such consultations should result in measures to contribute to the solution of the U.S. balance-of-payments problem.

The President, in his message to Congress on balance of payments and gold, set forth our program to ease the problem of short-term funds as well as to correct the basic payments deficit and achieve longer-term equilibrium. Most of the measures described by the President will be more effective if complementary policies are followed by the major OECD countries. Some of the measures can be effective only in cooperation with these countries.

To illustrate the need for better international coordination of economic and financial policies I would like to refer to last year's movements of international short-term capital.

During the first half of 1960 our balance-of-payments deficit on an annual basis was \$2.7 billion—down markedly from the level of \$3.8 billion in 1959. Last spring our Federal Reserve discount rate was at 4 percent, the German Bundesbank rate was 4 percent, and the Bank of England rate was 5 percent. In other words all those rates were close together. Then, as business began to slow in the United States, our Federal Reserve began to ease credit and reduced its rate first to 3½ percent, and later to 3 percent. Meanwhile the German Bundesbank, with its eye on the domestic boom in Germany, and with the objective of controlling inflation at home, increased its discount rate to 5 percent in June. The Bank of England promptly followed suit and upped its rate to 6 percent.

These actions brought about a sharp imbalance in short-term interest rates. The results were bad for all concerned. A flood of short-term funds left New York seeking the higher return in Frankfurt and London. This sharply increased our balance-of-payments deficit from an annual rate of \$2.9 billion in the first six months to a rate of \$4.7 billion in the second six months. This sudden and sharp increase shook confidence in the dollar and the result was a substantial increase in the outflow of gold. This in turn brought on the speculative outbreak in the private gold market in London last October when for a day or two gold sold at \$40 an ounce. Meanwhile the large inflow of American funds frustrated the efforts of the German authorities to tighten up on investment in Germany. When this became clear the German and British authorities cut back their discount

rates, the flow of short-term capital slowed and confidence was gradually restored.

The lesson to be learned by all this is that in these days of convertible currencies there must be close cooperation and coordination between our financial and monetary authorities and those of the major industrialized countries of Western Europe. This is now recognized on all sides. The OECD is the forum in which this coordination can be worked out and through which we can avoid similar episodes in the future. As such it is a vitally important element in our drive to right our payments deficit without infringing on the actions that must be taken to reinvigorate our economy at home.

The OECD will also provide an especially important mechanism for the industrialized countries of North America and Western Europe to work in concert to contribute to sound economic growth in the less-developed countries. The extreme poverty of these countries cannot be allowed to continue. The gap between standards of living in the industrialized OECD countries and those in the less-developed countries is large and widening.

To narrow this gap will require great effort and considerable resources. Economic development requires the formation of capital on a large scale. While the greatest portion of this capital must be derived from savings on the part of the less-developed countries, these countries also need large help from the industrialized countries. By fostering consultation and coordination among member countries, the OECD can contribute greatly to increasing and improving the economic, technical, and educational assistance extended to the less-developed countries. It can help to ensure that all the industrialized countries carry their full and fair share of the burden, including those which up to now have not fully met their responsibilities in this field. In this respect also we in the Treasury Department look on the OECD as an essential instrument of financial policy.

To summarize the role of the OECD, in terms of tasks which the President has stressed in his message on balance of payments and gold:

It will be a major forum for efforts to harmonize the financial and economic policies for growth and stability of most of those industrialized nations of the world whose economic behavior significantly influences the course of the world economy and trend of international payments;

It will provide a solid framework for intensive and frequent international consultations on the financial and monetary policies which must be pursued in order to achieve and maintain better balance in the international payments position;

Finally, it will bring into being an organization of vital importance for assisting, on a cooperative basis, the developing countries of the free world.

Exhibit 18.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Dillon, March 7, 1961, before the Joint Economic Committee

I am pleased to meet with this distinguished committee. It is important that we discuss the broad outlines of our economic situation and the economic programs the Government should follow in pursuit of our central national objective.

This objective, simply stated, is to preserve and develop the security, freedom, and prosperity of the United States within a strong free world. Our economic policies, both domestic and foreign, can be used effectively to serve our central objective if they are directed particularly at three specific economic objectives which have been a subject of particular concern to this committee during the past year.

The first national economic objective is that stated in the Employment Act of 1946, namely, the maintenance of a high level of employment or, in the words of the act, "maximum employment."

During the intervening years, marked at various times by unanticipated price rises, attention shifted to the problem of inflation and reasonable price stability emerged as a second national economic objective.

More recently, a third national objective has received increasing emphasis—to develop economic policies directed at stimulating maximum sustainable rates of growth within our own country and within the economies of our friends and allies.

In pursuing these national economic objectives it is important to keep in mind other national objectives such as national security, a desirable degree of economic freedom, a maintenance of a market mechanism unimpaired by the absence of

workable competition, the provision of adequate Government services in areas where private action will not suffice, and some equitable distribution of income and opportunity.

It is only realistic to recognize that some courses of policy and action can serve to promote the achievement of certain of our goals at the sacrifice of others. It seems important that we search for and employ those economic policies which are best designed to achieve a maximum of all of these desirable objectives, without unduly sacrificing one at the expense of another.

In moving now, in the year 1961, towards these long-range national economic objectives, we must recognize the urgency of the two major problems immediately confronting us:

First, the problem of bringing about a prompt recovery from the present recession and, even more important, a continuing, vigorous expansion in our domestic economy.

Second, during the long standing imbalance in our international payments, and working in concert with other industrialized nations toward a more permanent equilibrium.

The simultaneous occurrence of recession and acute balance-of-payments difficulties posed new and complex problems for the United States last year. The sensitive interrelationship between our domestic economy and our balance-of-payments situation can be expected to remain with us in the future. For today we face an international economic situation quite different from anything we have seen for over thirty years. This new situation arose two years ago with the return of convertibility in Europe. For the first time since the thirties all the major currencies of the free world became freely interchangeable for current transactions.

This new situation severely aggravated our balance-of-payments problem last year and, in turn, it determined the nature of some of our responses to recession here at home.

To begin with, I should like to review briefly the significant developments in our balance of payments in recent years.

Between 1951 and 1957 foreign countries utilized the proceeds of their surpluses, averaging roughly one billion dollars a year, to build up needed reserves of dollars. The situation has been quite different since 1957. In 1958 and 1959, our exports fell off sharply and our imports rose. Our deficit rose to $3½ billion and more a year and we had to pay out some $3 billion in gold to cover a large part of this deficit. In 1960 another overall deficit of $3.8 billion occurred and we paid out another $1.7 billion of gold.

The situation in 1960 was dominated by a new element. Our exports had a very good year. But a very large outflow of short-term capital took place, mainly from June to the end of the year. Our basic deficit—that is, minus the short-term capital outflow—markedly improved, and was estimated at about $1½ billion, as against something over $4 billion in 1959. The outflow of short-term capital, amounting to more than two billion dollars, was the major factor in the large drain of gold and dollars during the final six months of last year.

Now what caused this new phenomenon—the large scale exodus of short-term capital?

With convertibility, international money markets have again become closely interconnected and liquid funds now flow freely in large volume between these markets in response to differentials in interest rates, as well as to speculative considerations. When recession here coincided with boom abroad from mid-1960 onward, monetary policies and interest rates in the United States and Europe diverged widely. At one time last fall a short-term investor could obtain as much as two percent more on his money in London than in New York. Hence, a broad stream of short-term capital moved from New York to London and other European money centers in search of these higher short-term rates. The size of this flow shook confidence in our ability to maintain the value of the dollar. Speculation began against the dollar and added to the outflow. This speculative fever continued unabated until late January.

The first task of this administration was to restore confidence and put an end to these speculative movements. The President promptly pledged that the official dollar price of gold would be maintained at $35 per ounce. He also outlined a broad and comprehensive approach to achieving an overall equilibrium in our international payments, placing heavy emphasis on expanding our exports. He rejected protectionism as ineffective and undesirable and stressed that help

for the less-developed countries from all the economically advanced countries must be enlarged.

I am pleased to report that reaction abroad to the President's vigorous and determined approach has been very favorable. The dollar once again is strong. There has been a decided slackening in the outflow of gold and dollars and there are signs that some of the speculative funds that left our shores last fall are beginning to return.

This is not, of course, a sign that the problem is over, but only that the world believes that we mean what we say. It is imperative, therefore, that we press on with more fundamental measures for correcting our basic balance-of-payments deficit, utilizing the breathing spell provided by this free world vote of confidence. It is clear that achievement of reasonable equilibrium in our balance of payments will not be a simple task. It will involve vigorous and many-sided action by our Government, the cooperation of other free countries, and active and enlightened support by our own people. I am increasingly hopeful that if we utilize these elements, properly welded together, we can reach our goal within the next two years.

One inescapable conclusion which emerged from the short-term capital movements of 1960 is the need for more effective international cooperation in economic and monetary policy in order to minimize the disruptive effects, and the magnitude of such movements. To be sure there will always be differences among countries in the timing of booms and recessions, and there will always be some need for a short-term capital flow. But if fuller exchanges of views and experience among the financial officials of leading countries can in any way reduce the impact of these swings, we must seek such exchanges. We hope to pursue this cooperation through the proposed new Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), through the International Monetary Fund, and in other appropriate ways. At longer range, we are instituting a thorough exploration of measures to improve the functioning of the International Monetary Fund and to strengthen its capabilities, in order to assure adequate and flexible liquidity for the growth that lies ahead.

I have said that we must utilize the time given us by the restoration of confidence to attack the problem of our basic deficit, which last year amounted to about $1.5 billion. In dealing with this basic deficit, we are actively pursuing the specific lines of policy laid down by the President. For example, we expect to tie our military procurement and economic aid expenditures even more closely to United States sources of supply. We are preparing to improve our facilities for providing credit to our exporters. We are moving vigorously to promote an increased stream of tourists to the United States. We are recommending a reduction in tourist allowances. We are developing procedures to encourage foreign monetary authorities to hold dollars. And we are reexamining the tax status of American investment abroad to determine whether it is paying its fair share of our national tax and whether or not any deficiency of our tax system in this regard has contributed substantially to an imbalance of payments. We will continue to explore ways and means of assuring that the substantial payment imbalances of recent years are not continued so as to impair our national economic position.

But improvement in our basic deficit also means that the chronic surplus in the balance of payments of certain other advanced countries needs to be simultaneously reduced. This calls for improved international cooperation across the broad spectrum of economic policies. International cooperation is also increasingly needed in approaching what are now mutual responsibilities for a rising flow of capital to the less-developed countries. We hope to facilitate both of these types of cooperation through the OECD.

It is also essential for our people to realize that we are inevitably subject to international competition. Just as this country has always found open competition to be a major force in stimulating growth, expansion, and technological change here at home, the same is proving to be true internationally. This development serves to emphasize our need to remain strong and competitive—and not restrictive or isolated. Obviously, this has a great many implications for American industry in terms of the price-wage-cost structure. It becomes important to emphasize to both management and labor that profits and wages need not always be increased to provide more benefits to investors and workers. Both of these economic groups are made up of individual consumers. Hence, the provision of more goods and services for the same dollar by some lowering of prices with increasing productivity may better distribute the benefits of that increased

productivity between workers, investors, and consumers, without sacrificing our international competitive position. The President has just provided a channel for funneling many of these considerations and bringing them to bear on key problems through the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy.

Now to return to the problems of our economy here at home. We must try to produce an environment that will not only bring us out of our present recession, but will also permit our economy to grow at a faster rate than has been the case in recent years.

The role of the Federal Government as an energizing force in the growth of our economy and as a stabilizing influence upon its ups and downs is daily becoming more important. But there are limits upon what the Government can, or should, do. It is as important to avoid overcommitment as undercommitment, as essential to avoid waste as to avoid constrictive economy. We must make certain that the powerful and productive influence of the Federal Government is used most effectively.

Our Nation's resources—the capacity of our people and the quality of our physical plant and materials—are impressive. But they are not presently being fully utilized and the level of unemployment is unacceptably high. In initiating new programs of expansion, therefore, we can call upon unused resources, upon credit ease and fiscal expansion—and even upon a reasonable budget deficit for a limited period of time—without running the risk of inflation.

There are, of course, inescapable physical limits on the speed with which our untapped reserves can be put to use. Nevertheless, the current recession makes a modest and temporary deficit not only inevitable, but actually desirable as a stimulant to recovery and the resumption of economic growth. The fact is that a budget deficit may prove helpful in a period of widespread unemployment such as the present one. During periods of prosperity, of course, we should return to balanced budgets and surpluses.

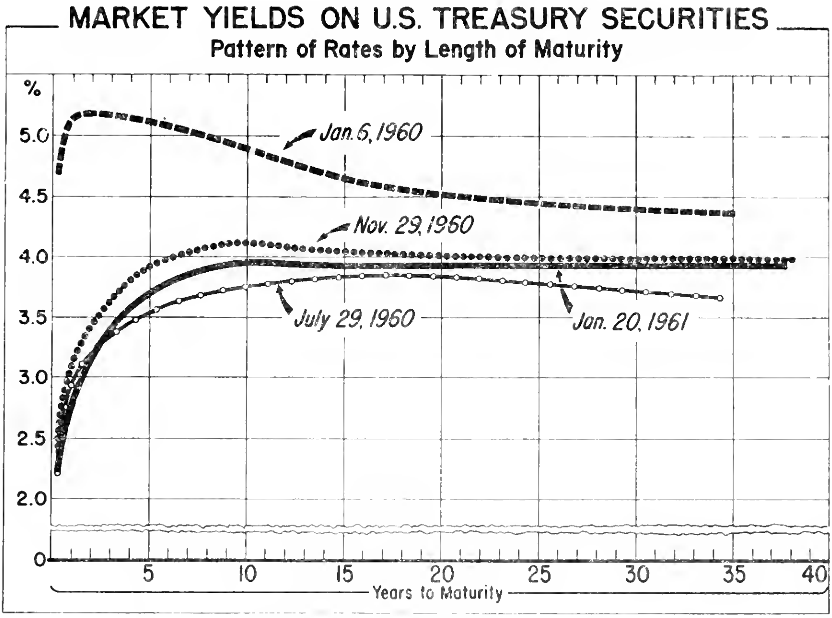
It is now clear that revenues in fiscal 1962 cannot help but be less than those projected in President Eisenhower's final Budget Message of January 16. In that message, corporate profits for calendar 1961 (on which, of course, fiscal 1962 revenue figures are based) were estimated at forty-six billion dollars. The facts now available indicate that this estimate is too high, possibly by as much as three billion dollars. In addition, personal income may fall somewhat short of the four hundred fifteen billion dollar estimate in that message.

I cannot pinpoint revenues and expenditures more exactly since final decisions have not yet been taken by the President. However, the Director of the Budget will be able to provide you with these estimates when he appears before you later this month.

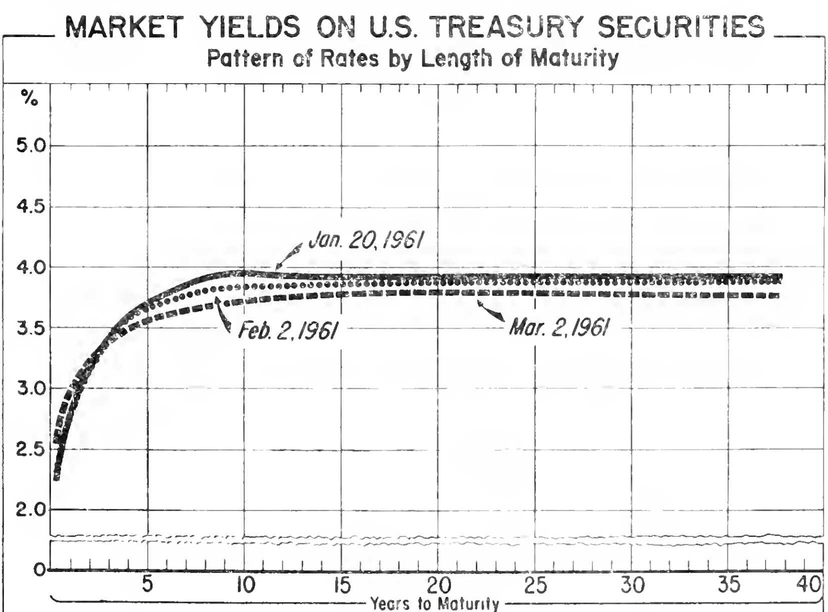
In past recessions the Federal Reserve has been able to promote the needed lower long-term rates of interest by allowing the short-term rate to fall almost to zero. In 1958, for instance, ninety day bills sold at six-tenths of one percent. This tended to lower long-term rates and in turn promoted economic recovery. It is important here to recognize that extremely low short-term rates are not of themselves necessary for recovery. They reflect increased credit availability and help stimulate the investment flow into the long-term sector at lower rates. Today, a reduction in long-term interest rates, including mortgage rates, is just as necessary as in previous recessions, but we must find new tools to achieve it. No longer can extremely low short-term rates be permitted to result from credit easing steps taken to achieve our recovery objective. Instead, moves have been made to stabilize the short-term rate around present levels, an adequately low rate for business purposes. There is always the danger that a lower rate may precipitate a renewed flow of short-term capital abroad which could once again affect confidence in the soundness of our dollar. This we cannot allow to occur.

Therefore, other means must be found to promote lower long-term rates—means that they do not immediately involve downward pressures on short rates. It was this dilemma that led the Federal Reserve Board to the conclusion that the "bills only" policy which had worked effectively in earlier recessions was no longer appropriate to the task at hand. In addition, the Treasury can and should support efforts to lower the long-term rate by judicious debt management policies, not forgetting, however, the need for some lengthening of the debt so as to maintain a reasonable refunding pattern.

Recent developments in this field can be seen from the two charts before you which show the market yields on U.S. Treasury securities for selected dates.



The first chart shows that the high point last year was reached in January and the low point the following July. It also clearly shows that long-term rates actually moved up as the recession deepened toward the end of last year—indicative of a lag in the availability of credit to borrowers.



The second chart shows that a decline in rates has occurred since Inaugural Day and that a further decline followed the President's economic message, in

which he specifically called for maintaining short-rates at current levels and a greater availability of long-term credit at declining rates. This decline in long-term rates, coupled with the maintenance of short-term rates, was helped when the Federal Reserve last month began buying Government notes and bonds of varying maturities, some beyond five years, for virtually the first time in a decade, and the Teasury concentrated its sales of securities in the short-term sector. The effect of these policies is, of course, to decrease the supply of long-term securities and increase the supply of short-term securities.

Our attempts to try to bring about a greater availability of credit at lower interest rates in pursuing recovery and growth are certainly justified by recent developments. There has been a notable lag in certain key areas such as housing and municipal and corporate investment. Yet these are the very areas which we wish to stimulate.

Let me briefly examine these three specific areas:

First, housing: Although in housing the availability of credit at lower mortgage rates is only one aspect of the problem, it is nevertheless an important one. We are hopeful that efforts of the administration to lower mortgage rates—by reducing the Federal Housing Administration rate, placing more emphasis in the Federal National Mortgage Association program on buying rather than selling mortgages, and urging key mortgage lenders to lower their rates—will help to speed up a decrease in long-term mortgage rates reflecting the increase in available mortgage funds that is already beginning to manifest itself.

Second, security offerings of municipalities, State, and local governments: Ordinarily, as interest rates decline and funds become increasingly available in a recession period, such offerings increase. However, in the current recession, this pattern has not been discernible. As late as last month, offerings continued to lag somewhat below a year ago. But as the credit ease continues, we can expect some growth in constructive municipal borrowing. Estimates for March project a considerable increase over the corresponding month last year.

Third, the corporate financing field, where the stock market seems to be openly inviting additional equity financing—an invitation we hope will be increasingly accepted by corporations. For the more corporations turn to the securities markets and repay their bank loans, the more the banks will be able to supply credit to other borrowers, and so stimulate recovery.

There is another vital force in this whole area of interest rates and the availability of funds generally, and that is in the field of tax policy.

I shall defer discussion of this subject in view of the recommendations which the President proposes to submit shortly on tax measures that will encourage the expansion and modernization of the Nation's productive plant so as to accelerate economic growth and improve the international competitive position of American industry. It will perhaps suffice to state the basic goal of our tax policy. It is simply this: to develop and maintain a strong tax system which will meet the revenue requirements of the Government, contribute to economic stability, and further the objectives of a dynamic and growing economy.

The tax system should be flexible and respond to changing economic conditions. In times of falling income, the receipts under such a tax system should decline, so that resulting Federal Budget deficits will help to sustain the level of demand and employment. In times of rising income and employment, the system should furnish increasing revenue and a surplus should result. An important advantage of the surplus will be that through debt retirement, it can be made available to private investors for capital formation and economic growth. We are looking forward to a strong economy in which such years of surplus will match or exceed those of deficit.

The problems of bringing about a prompt recovery and, more importantly, vigorous expansion, call for the stimulating potential of a larger Government budget within a financially orderly framework. We aim to make Government's contribution to economic activity in a way that will provide solid support—rather than more temporary stimulus—to the flourishing and continuing growth we can and must achieve. We hope that by carrying out these many-sided programs with resolve and determination, we can make maximum use of our resources, both human and material, to create a brighter future for all Americans.

Exhibit 19.—Remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Dillon, April 11, 1961, at the second meeting of the Board of Governors of the Inter-American Development Bank, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

It is a special pleasure for me to meet with you in my new capacity as a Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank. The concept of the Bank as a vital instrument of inter-American cooperation has been close to my heart since 1958, when I had the high privilege of informing the Inter-American Economic and Social Council of United States support for this new and long-dreamed of joint venture.

We are all grateful to the Government and the people of Brazil for inviting us to this gracious and hospitable city of Rio de Janeiro. The fame of Rio as a world metropolis is too well established for us to enrich it further by our remarks. But we can and do extend our warm thanks to the friendly people of this lovely city for making our stay so very pleasant.

I also cannot fail to congratulate our chairman, the distinguished Minister of Finance of Brazil, for the inspiration which he has given to our deliberations by the wisdom of his words. It is fitting that the first birthday of the Bank is being celebrated here in Brazil, whose genius gave us the noble concept of Operacao Panamericana. Operation Pan America, born of onrushing social change and the awakening aspirations of the people, speaks to the hearts of the men and women of the Americas. It is a spiritual call to action, action to raise the living standards of the many millions who now struggle in poverty and to give their lives real meaning in terms of personal freedom and individual dignity. More than a century ago, democracy raised its voice throughout Latin America in a revolutionary "grito" for liberty. Operation Pan America is the "grito" of the 20th century—an insistent and inexorable demand for liberation from the human misery created by crushing economic and social conditions. The governments and the peoples of the hemisphere are responding to the call. At San Salvador, a year ago, we joined in inaugurating the Inter-American Development Bank. At Bogota, last fall, we joined in launching an unprecedented social development program for Latin America, a program which substantially enlarged the responsibilities of the Bank. The stage is now set for us to join together again in a vast, expanded effort to achieve our goals through practical and concrete measures affecting all aspects of economic and social life.

President Janio Quadros in his message last month to the National Congress stated: "As was recognized by the Act of Bogota, in which the major practical and theoretical points of Operation Pan America were consecrated, the solution of the problems which afflict the Continent will depend substantially on economic progress. That economic progress will not be stimulated until the Governments of America decide to pass from the plane of theoretical formulations to the terrain of the practical execution of adequate measures." To "pass from the plane of theoretical formulations to the terrain of the practical execution of adequate measures"—and to do so on a comprehensive scale: this is the very purpose of the Alianza Para El Progreso proposed by President Kennedy. In President Kennedy's words: "If we are to meet a problem so staggering in its dimension, our approach must itself be equally bold, an approach consistent with the majestic concept of Operation Pan America. Therefore, I have called on all the people of the hemisphere to join in a new alliance for progress—a vast cooperative effort, unparalleled in magnitude and nobility of purpose, to satisfy the basic needs of the American people for homes, work and land, health and schools—techo, trabajo y tierra, salud y escuela."

What are the economic and social goals we must pursue in carrying forward an alliance for progress?

I think these goals can be defined as growth, stability, and social equity for the individual. These three goals go hand in hand. They are not isolated objectives. Indeed, if they are to serve the people, and in our hemisphere the well-being of the people is the supreme purpose of government, they must form an indissoluble trinity.

Economic stability is not an end in itself. It is a means to promote steady and widely shared economic growth. To induce an adequate rate of savings, to channel investment into truly productive undertakings, to strengthen popular con-

fidence in democratic processes, to attract foreign enterprise, in short to promote a balanced development of the economy, there must be reasonable price stability. This in turn requires effective budget management and tax administration. Credit policies should be designed to foster growth. They should also be designed to avoid speculative excess. Foreign exchange policies should realistically relate internal prices and cost to world markets. These views, I believe, are now well settled in the thinking of those responsible for economic and financial policy in the developing countries. The heavy long-run costs of severe inflation have been widely recognized. The illusion that such inflation can provide a quick and easy way to better living standards has been dispelled. Of course economic stability by itself will not guarantee economic growth. This is especially true in the developing countries, where bold and positive efforts must be made in both the governmental and private sectors to help create the conditions for growth.

I have heard it said that some Latin Americans believe the United States is concerned only with financial stabilization programs in Latin America. If there are any doubts on this score, let me dispel them here and now: The United States is concerned, and deeply concerned, with much more than stability. We do not accept economic stagnation as a tolerable condition for the Americas. Development—growth, progress broadly based and widely shared—these must be our primary objectives. Stablilization and growth are not alternatives in conflict with each other.

On the contrary, they are mutually reinforcing objectives which, when pursued simultaneously, promote improvement in living standards at the most rapid and continuous rate possible. Social equity for the individual, our third goal, is in many ways the most important. Development will not produce true economic progress if its benefits are restricted to the privileged few and denied to the many who today are sadly underprivileged. Social equity for the individual must be a prime target of our endeavor. Our spiritual traditions demand no less. Moreover, people are the single most powerful factor in economic development. Without social equity for the individual, democracy will languish and free government will disappear. The move rapidly towards these interrelated goals, the Alliance for Progress proposed by President Kennedy, calls for a concerted maximum effort over the next decade. This would involve the formulation by each Latin American country of its own long-term plans for development, as well as the establishment of specific targets and priorities. These plans would not only inspire surging national efforts, they would also provide solid foundations for the effective use of external assistance from the Inter-American Development Bank, from the United States and other industrialized countries, and from the international institutions of the free world.

The new Social Development Program embodied in the Act of Bogota will be an important part of the Alliance for Progress. We are confident that this program can be started quickly, with the Inter-American Bank taking a leading role. As you know, President Kennedy has proposed to our Congress that, of the 500 million dollars to be provided as a first step in implementing social development under the Act of Bogota, 394 million dollars be administered by the Bank and six million dollars by the Organization of American States. In the normal course of our legislative process these funds should become available within the next two months. Social development, we are all agreed, must be accompanied by economic development.

Planning and resources, both national and international, must be devoted to the expansion of industry, agriculture and mining, transport and power, and commercial enterprise. The United States is, therefore, prepared to devote substantial resources over and above the present flow of public and private capital, to basic economic development as a part of the Alliance for Progress. President Kennedy has submitted to the Congress a new overall program of foreign economic assistance to assure the availability of United States public capital for these purposes in Latin America, as well as in other developing countries. This assistance will be available, on a long-range basis, both for specific projects and for general economic support of well-conceived development programs. Terms of repayment are to be adjusted to national ability to repay, and will include the use of long-term, interest-free loans.

We also hope that the Alliance for Progress will lead to an increase in development assistance to Latin America from the other industrialized countries of the free world. Two weeks ago in London, the members of the Development Assistance Group agreed upon a significant declaration of policy. They called for an expansion of the aggregate volume of the resources presently flowing to the

developing countries, for aid on an assured and continuing basis, and for greater assistance in the form of grants and loans on favorable terms. A larger supply of external public capital and its more systematic application for development programs should bring about a greater flow of foreign private investment, particularly investment in the production and distribution of goods and services for expanding domestic markets. When the new Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is established sometime later this year, the Development Assistance Group will become a subsidiary body of the OECD.

Through the Organization of American States, Latin America should have a close working relationship with the OECD. The United States will strive to bring this about. We do not foresee any difficulty, for I understand that Mr. Thorkil Kristensen, the distinguished European statesman, who will be the Secretary General of the OECD, shares this view.

I have spoken of the need for self-help and effective national planning in carrying forward the Alliance for Progress. The phrase "self-help" should not be interpreted to mean conditions imposed upon a country as the price of external assistance. Quite the contrary, self-help is the key to the entire development process. Without it, outside assistance would be totally ineffective. The great bulk of resources for development, human and material, must come from within the developing countries. External assistance can be a critically important supplement to their own efforts. But it can be effective only when the developing countries make full use of their own resources on their own behalf.

It is for this reason that long-range planning and programming for economic and social development are so important to the concept of the Alliance for Progress.

As we see it, development planning does not imply regimentation of economies through governmental controls. It does mean consistent programming of public investment aimed at broad development targets—programming supplemented by economic and social policies designed to activate a nation's energies and resources, including the indispensable private sector. It means good monetary management. It means the mobilization of each country's resources in a manner best calculated to bring into the common endeavor the savings and earnings of all the people. It means the encouragement of private enterprise through tax and other policies. It means the building of roads and dams. It means the extension of marketing, distribution, and banking systems. It means the opening up of agricultural lands and the reformation of outdated systems of land tenure.

Let us not deceive ourselves. The adoption and execution of well-planned programs based upon self-help will call for discipline and sacrifice. These burdens will bear most heavily upon the more favored classes of society. Great as these sacrifices may be, I am confident that they will be made. For the challenge which the Americas face is clear and unmistakable. We can not, we dare not, let it go unanswered.

The vast effort required in planning, in self-help, and in the channeling of external resources into development, makes it mandatory that we make full use of our inter-American machinery. The Bank, Inter-American Economic and Social Council, and Economic Commission for Latin America; each must play its part. An excellent beginning has already been made with the creation of the new Committee on Cooperation by our President, Señor Felipe Herrera, and his colleagues, Dr. Raul Prebish of ECLA, and Dr. Jose Mora of the OAS. The opportunity to organize in concrete terms the new substantive programs envisaged in the Alliance for Progress will be provided by the forthcoming Special Ministerial Meeting of IA–ECOSOC. The United States will have specific suggestions to present at that meeting, and we will warmly welcome the suggestions of others.

Meanwhile I should like to outline some of our thinking: It may, for example, be desirable to make use of a limited number of special working groups in areas where individual country experience can be beneficially exchanged, or where multilateral consultations may be needed, as in the formulation of methods for employing surplus food in social development projects.

We attach great importance to the annual review of economic and social problems and progress as envisaged by the Act of Bogota. These reviews should provide both a continuing sense of direction and a stimulus for even greater efforts. The all important thing is that there be continuous and productive work from which the member nations can really benefit. Surveys and reports serve no useful purpose unless they produce concrete results. We are also convinced that the staff of IA–ECOSOC must be built into an outstandingly competent and creative secretariat—a goal which we are happy to note is well on its way to

fulfillment under the able leadership of Señor Jorge Sol. The Inter-American Development Bank is destined to play a vital role in both the economic and social development sectors of this great new effort, not only as a lender of funds, but also as a provider of technical assistance, as a policy coordinator with other international agencies, and as a source of information and assistance to the United States in the operation of its foreign aid programs.

The Inter-American Development Bank has been chosen by our governments to carry the principal responsibility for administering the Fund for Social Development. We believe in the multilateral, cooperative concept which inspired its organization. The distinguished President of the Bank, Felipe Herrera, whose eloquent speech we have just heard, was ideally chosen to direct the Bank's efforts in fulfilling this responsibility. He, together with the Executive Directors and the professional staff are men of broad experience, intellectual stamina, objectivity, and personal integrity—men well deserving of the trust reposed in them.

Our trust has been sustained by the Bank's performance. In the short period of its existence the Bank has already approved 50 million dollars in loans to private and public enterprises in eight Latin American countries: Six loans for $23,750,000 from its ordinary capital resources, and four loans for $26,500,000 from its funds for special operations. It has also provided technical assistance to several countries through its wide-ranging missions. Its record of accomplishment is outstanding. It has given high priority to providing urgently needed funds for the economic development of small- and middle-size private enterprises. Two of its loans met a need which is basic in many Latin American countries: increased supplies to potable water and expanded sanitation. These loans provide graphic examples of how economic and social progress can be combined in sound loans.

As testimony to the soundness of the Bank's operations fifteen private financial institutions of my country have participated with the Bank in its operations. This, too, is something of a record for an international bank still in its infancy. The Bank has also moved quickly into areas where economic frustration has retarded the march of progress. It has faced up to hard problems. Loans to break the grip of stagnation have been extended to Bolivia, Haiti, Paraguay, and to the northeast region of our host country, Brazil. There is a quality in the Bank's growth which has a special significance—the pervading spirit of unanimity and brotherhood in what the Bank does after thoroughgoing examination and discussion of complex issues. The management and directors have not once failed to arrive at a decision which all could consider a wise and forward step.

This is a happy augury for the future success of our Alliance for Progress. Earlier in my remarks, I said that we of the United States do not accept economic stagnation as a tolerable condition for the Americas. We regard both economic stagnation and social injustice as totally intolerable. To us, therefore, economic and social progress in the hemisphere is not merely a dream it is an essential step in the attainment of the possible. We have the essential instruments in our grasp. Let us here resolve to use them wisely and well.

Exhibit 20.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Dillon, April 28, 1961, before the Senate Appropriations Committee on the Act of Bogota and the proposed Fund for Social Progress

Before reviewing briefly the Act of Bogota of last September, which constitutes an important segment of the background against which the proposed Fund for Social Progress is to be appraised, I would like to say a word about the second annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Inter-American Development Bank which took place in Rio de Janeiro two weeks ago. Inasmuch as the administration is proposing that $394 million of the $500 million Fund requested will be administered by the IDB, attitudes of that institution toward the program are of major significance.

Second annual meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank

It was clearly evident at this most recent meeting of Latin American leaders that the spirit of the Act of Bogota, the inspiration of President Kennedy's call for an "Alliance for Progress," and the earlier Brazilian appeal to join in Operation Pan America have already started to bring about an effective shift in age-old patterns of thought in Latin America. It is not a new idea for us—the idea that

the purpose of economic development is to achieve an improvement in the physical, educational, cultural, and social life of all the people. But as that idea becomes more and more widely accepted as a basis for action by the leaders of Latin America, it will constitute a basic prerequisite for sound, sustainable economic growth. The spread of this idea will create social ferment, but it will provide the best hope for avoiding social explosions.

One Latin American statesman at Rio de Janeiro interpreted the new spirit of Latin American progress in these words:

"Progress, economic growth, expansion of wealth, industrialization, expansion of markets, substantial increase in buying power, whatever words you use, we all understand the concept. But we do not believe in the methods of the Pharaohs. We do not believe in their present-day counterpart, totalitarian methods, which consist in planning great works but with the sacrifice of millions of human beings and of several generations. Therefore we must think in terms of the human being of today, not as a figure of statistics but as a man of flesh and blood, who lives and breathes, who knows hunger, perhaps is attacked by sickness requiring medical attention, lacks schools, needs a roof over his head, and longs for a bit of land to work and to call his own and to be able to pass on to his children, the present living conditions of our peoples in many cases are terribly difficult. Therefore paralleling a plan of economic growth, we must carry forward without delay a bold and creative program of social betterment."

I was impressed not only by the enthusiasm with which speaker after speaker endorsed the theme that economic progress and social progress must go hand in hand, but also by the widespread recognition that the new Alliance for Progress demands self-help measures on the part of the Latin American countries as a precondition for assistance from the Social Progress Fund which you are considering today. Señor Herrera, President of the IDB, pointed out that there should be no illusions that the Social Development Fund will provide a direct solution to the social requirements and problems of Latin America. He said: "The Fund will not act as a charitable institution but as a device contributing to the effort of such Latin American countries as are concerned with surmounting social obstacles to their economic progress."

In the short span of seven months between the conference at Bogota and the recent conference in Rio, very substantial advances have been made in creating a unified and consistent concept of the type of economic and social growth we are seeking in Latin America.

I would like to express my appreciation for the fact that among my advisers at the Rio meeting were Senator Fulbright and Senator Hickenlooper, and Representatives Kilburn and Rains. Senator Morse and Senator Hickenlooper were members of our earlier delegation to the conference in Bogota. The report of the last two Senators on the Bogota Conference is an excellent summary review and analysis of that meeting.

The Bogota Conference

The conference held in Bogota, Colombia, in September of last year was the third full-scale meeting of the Subcommittee to Study the Formulation of New Measures for Economic Cooperation.

This group, popularly known as the "Committee of 21," was first convened by the Organization of American States in November 1958 in Washington, to give specific form and content to Operation Pan America. This was the name given by the then President of Brazil to the stirring appeal he had voiced in June of that year for closer cooperation within the Americas, in order to preserve and defend Western values of democratic government and personal freedom by joining in a concerted attack on underdevelopment and poverty. The committee met again in the spring of 1959 in Buenos Aires.

The Brazilian appeal embodied in Operation Pan America, like the call of President Kennedy for an "Alliance for Progress," dramatized the growing desire through the hemisphere for a collective attack upon the social and economic problems of the Americas.

The United States delegation went to the Bogota Conference with an unusually favorable opportunity to present a positive and forward-looking program to the other American Republics. This opportunity existed because of the action of the Congress last September in authorizing appropriation to the President of $500 million to be used in assisting those Latin American countries which were prepared

to support programs designed to further social progress in their respective countries.

Early in the Conference, the United States delegation introduced a draft document proposing a great cooperative effort to achieve these goals. After intensive consideration, based on this draft, the Act of Bogota was evolved and approved by the Conference. You will find the full text in Annex B of the presentation book.

I should like to stress at this point the emphasis which the Act of Bogota as finally agreed placed upon self-help measures. The preamble of the act recognizes that the success of the cooperative program of economic and social progress will require maximum self-help efforts on the part of the American Republics. Chapter I consists of an outline of a program for social development in which the participating countries undertake to examine existing legal and institutional systems dealing with land tenure legislation, agricultural credit institutions, tax systems, and fiscal policies as they affect use of land. Similar examination is called for in connection with measures for improving housing and community facilities, the reexamination of educational systems, measures for improving public health, and measures for mobilizing domestic resources with a view to providing additional revenues to assist in accomplishing the purposes of the act.

In Chapter II of the Act of Bogota, the other American Republics welcome the decision of the United States to establish a special inter-American fund for social development "to support the efforts of the Latin American countries that are prepared to initiate or expand effective institutional improvements and to adopt measures to employ efficiently their own resources, with a view to achieving greater social progress and more balanced economic growth."

The introduction of the U.S. proposal to the meeting rapidly set the tone of the entire Bogota Conference. All other topics on the agenda were subordinated to the task of drafting the Act of Bogota. The tone of the Conference was one of enthusiastic and friendly cooperation in working out agreement on detailed areas of activity in which the Latin American countries recognized the need for self-help measures in support of which the proposed Fund for Social Progress would provide assistance.

The only discordant note was sounded by representatives of the Government of Cuba. Cuba did not sign the Act of Bogota and will not be eligible for assistance from the proposed Social Progress Fund so long as it continues to isolate itself from cooperative efforts in this hemisphere. The Dominican Republic was not present at the Conference and will not be eligible for assistance so long as it is subject to economic or diplomatic sanctions by the Organization of American States.

Chapter III of the Act of Bogota, which deals with measures for economic development, emphasizes a very important point—that the Social Progress Program is designed to supplement, not to supplant in any degree, the essential measures needed for economic development.

Social progress and economic development are not separate and independent efforts. They are mutually reenforcing. Fundamentally, social progress is an added dimension to economic growth, the dimensions of a broader distribution of the benefits of growth and genuine participation in the development process by all segments of the population. Economic development can take place without adequate social progress. But sustained social progress cannot take place without economic development.

I think we will find as the years go by that the Act of Bogota will be regarded as one of the truly historic documents of human progress in this hemisphere. It is taken very seriously by the Latin American countries. One very encouraging development since the close of the meeting in Bogota is the agreement of the Organization of American States and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America to sponsor a long-range program to strengthen Latin American tax systems within the context of the Act of Bogota. This work will be carried out in cooperation with the Harvard Law School's International Program in Taxation. The Inter-American Development Bank will participate in certain phases of the program. A conference in Latin America on tax administration is planned for this fall to be followed by another conference on tax policy early next year.

Use of the Inter-American Development Bank as a primary mechanism in administering the proposed Fund

Secretary Ball has rightly stressed the desirability of using an inter-American agency for administering a substantial portion of the proposed Fund for Social Progress. This applies to the fields of improved land use, housing, and sanitation which are appropriate for financing mainly on a loan basis. The fields of education and health, which are proposed for bilateral assistance mainly on a grant basis, are of course equally essential parts of the Bogota program as a whole.

When the Social Development Program was presented to the Congress last year it was suggested that a substantial proportion of the funds available should be channeled through the Inter-American Development Bank. The same proposal was enthusiastically endorsed by representatives of the Latin American governments at the Bogota Conference and the Act of Bogota contemplates that the Inter-American Development Bank will be the "primary mechanism" for the administration of the proposed Fund.

Operating on the conviction that social progress is an added dimension to economic growth it appears highly appropriate that the Inter-American Development Bank, which was created "to contribute to the acceleration of economic development in Latin America," should be entrusted with additional funds to handle this additional dimension of the problem. Both economic development and social development must be carried on with due attention to the total allocation of a nation's resources, both those domestically available and those provided through external assistance. The staff of the Bank is highly qualified to deal with both these problems.

The Act of Bogota emphasizes necessary improvement of institutions for mobilizing domestic resources. Such improvement will involve consideration of tax systems, the stimulation of capital markets, the organization of local savings and loan institutions. These are all areas in which the Inter-American Development Bank and its specialized personnel will have particular competence.

The Inter-American Development Bank is already showing its ability to handle the important functions with which it has been entrusted. It opened its doors for business on October 1, 1960. At the second annual meeting in Rio this month the President of the Bank was able to announce that the Bank had already approved ten credit operations with a total value of $50.2 million. He forecast that this amount might be doubled within the next three months. The loans had involved Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Haiti, Nicaragua, Brazil, Chile, and Colombia. The President of the Bank also announced that 520 loan requests or inquiries had been received by the Bank up to the end of February 1961. Of the loan requests, 118 involving an estimated $240 million were being given further study and 24 loan requests, involving $60 million, were in an advanced stage of analysis and consideration.

The management of the Bank has the full confidence of the United States and the enthusiastic support of the Latin American countries which have contributed to its resources and regard it as an institution wholly devoted to economic advance in the Americas. This was made abundantly clear during the course of the second annual meeting in Rio de Janeiro.

The President of the Bank is Mr. Felipe Herrera. He is a distinguished Chilean who formerly served his country as Minister of Finance and as General Manager of Chile's Central Bank. The Executive Vice President is Mr. T. Graydon Upton of the United States who was formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. All the Executive Directors have had broad experience with both the economic and social problems of the area.

Mr. Ball has explained the arrangements we have in mind for entrusting the management of a substantial portion of these funds to the Inter-American Development Bank. We expect to benefit from the wide knowledge and experience of the Bank's Board of Executive Directors and from the work of the Bank's staff which has already demonstrated high competence and a strong sense of responsibility both to the shareholders and to the clients of the Bank. At the same time, all decisions regarding use of the moneys entrusted to the Bank from the Social Progress Fund will be taken by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Executive Directors. This means that the Executive Director representing the United States, who casts over 40 percent of the total votes, will be in a position to prevent favorable action on any particular loan proposal not clearly in harmony with the principles of the Act of Bogota.

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Exhibit 21.—Remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Dillon, May 2, 1961, before the U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, New York, N.Y.

The most important single problem confronting our Nation in the field of international finance today is how to achieve and maintain overall balance in our international payments, the accounting which shows the results of all of our trade and financial relations with the rest of the world.

It is, I am aware, a problem with which the members of the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce are deeply concerned. It is also a problem that you are in a position to help resolve in our country's favor, for I know of no group which has greater influence upon our international trade and payments. I am, therefore, extremely pleased to be here with you tonight.

The facts of our international payments position have been widely discussed in the past two years. At times they have been both overdramatized with unfounded alarm and underplayed with unwarranted complacency. To help put them into proper focus, let me review them briefly:

From the beginning of 1951 to the end of 1956, when European currencies were approaching convertibility, the United States ran a deficit in its balance of payments which averaged one billion two hundred million dollars a year. The total deficit for these six years was seven billion two hundred million dollars.

During that critical period of recovery from the ravages of World War II, these deficits played a useful role. They helped to rebuild the shattered financial structures of other free nations. They helped to bring the worldwide dollar shortage to an end. They gave to Western Europe the extra reserves needed to restore convertibility to their currencies, thus releasing free world trade and payments from exchange controls. This convertibility of the major currencies—which is of great benefit to the export trade of the United States, but which had not existed since before World War II—was achieved for all practical purposes at the end of 1958 and was formally recognized by the International Monetary Fund just last February.

The deficits of 1951–56 generated only a small outflow of gold from the United States. They were reflected instead by increases in foreign liquid dollar holdings, which became a part of the monetary reserves of our friends and allies abroad. The importance of the dollar as a reserve currency was thereby greatly increased. So, consequently, was the responsibility of the United States to maintain the value of the dollar as a reserve currency.

1957, when the United States ran a moderate surplus, saw a temporary change in our balance of payments. However, this surplus resulted from the Suez crisis, which brought with it heavily increased purchases of American petroleum and other goods and did not signify a basic shift in our payments position.

In 1958 we again returned to a deficit, but this time on a very large scale; a deficit of three billion five hundred million dollars, almost triple the 1951–56 average. The following year our deficit rose to three billion eight hundred million dollars. And last year it once again reached three billion eight hundred million.

In contrast to the pre-Suez years, the deficits of 1958–60 were accompanied by substantial outflows of gold from the United States which in part reflected the decision of some foreign countries to revert to their customary practice of holding in gold a larger share of their overall monetary reserves.

In looking back at 1960, when there was a large outflow of short-term capital, it is quite apparent that our traditional method of measuring a deficit can be misleading in this new era of convertible currencies. Because of currency convertibility, short-term capital movements last year were on a scale not seen since the Twenties. These movements initially resulted from differences between the short-term interest rates then prevailing in the United States and those then prevailing in other financial centers. Last fall, speculative transactions also added to the outflow. But these movements did not reflect persisting forces in our balance of payments.

To put it simply, when an American transfers his money from New York to invest at short-term in London or Frankfurt, he purchases sterling or deutsche marks with dollars—thus increasing the United States "deficit" in the conventional sense. However, he also acquires a short-term claim in the same amount against sterling or deutsche marks, a claim that can be quickly reconverted to dollars whenever he decides to shift his funds back home. Consequently, to include such short-term capital outflows in our deficit is to record liabilities without recording equivalent assets. This has the effect of making the payments position of recipient countries appear stronger than they really are, and of making our position appear weaker than it really is.

Nevertheless, heavy short-term capital outflows can, and last year did, result in large transfers of gold. They pose a severe threat to international financial relationships because they can bring loss of confidence in their wake. Closer international cooperation is therefore required to prevent excessive differentials in interest rates and other conditions which may stimulate such outflows. Hence, we are now regularly consulting with friendly financial and central bank officials in order to achieve the needed coordination. We hope to continue and improve these consultations through the new Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and in other appropriate ways.

Now, as to our "basic" deficit:

If estimated short-term capital movements are excluded from the international accounts of the United States, we find that our basic deficit in 1960 was not three billion eight hundred million, but nearer one billion five hundred million dollars. It is this deficit which is the persisting hard core of our balance-of-payments problem.

How is this basic deficit created? By the simple circumstance that, even though we have large export surpluses, they have not been sufficient to meet the expenditures we must make abroad in our national interest to maintain our military installations, to conduct our foreign economic assistance programs, and to cover the investment of private capital and the transfer of private remittances. In 1960 our export surplus of goods and services amounted to almost seven billion dollars. But our major nontrade expenditures were over eight and a half billion dollars: Three billion dollars for our military forces abroad, two billion eight hundred million dollars for economic assistance, two billion dollars for net long-term United States private investment abroad and foreign investment in this country, and, finally, eight hundred million dollars for remittances.

The cry is sometimes raised that we could solve our payments problem by curtailing our programs of economic aid to needy peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. This is as unrealistic as it is fallacious. It is unrealistic because our assistance to the new and developing countries is critically necessary to our own survival as members of the free world. It is fallacious because most of our foreign economic assistance is in the form of U.S. goods and services which would not otherwise enter our export picture. These goods and services are a vital contribution to the developing countries and go to areas which cannot afford to pay cash for them. They are also an important contribution to our export surplus, since foreign aid shipments are included in our commercial export statistics.

For instance, in 1960 it is estimated that over two billion dollars of our two billion eight hundred million dollar total of foreign economic assistance represented payments for U.S. goods and services. As a matter of fact, taking merchandise alone, goods shipped from the United States under our foreign economic aid programs were equivalent to nearly half of our merchandise export surplus.

In attacking our basic payments problem, the administration is seeking to avoid damage to our national security and to take actions consistent with our international obligations. President Kennedy has been moving on many fronts:

The Export-Import Bank is expanding its export credit guaranty program.

The President has requested tax legislation as an investment incentive to American business designed to help modernize our plant and improve our competitive position in export markets.

Our military and economic assistance programs are being administered so as to place primary emphasis upon procurement of American goods.

The Congress is preparing to act on administration legislation cutting down on duty-free tourist allowances in order to reduce the encouragement to U.S. travelers to spend their dollars abroad.

Through the promotion of foreign travel to the United States and of foreign investment in the United States, we are endeavoring to increase our receipts on service and capital accounts.

We are examining the possibilities of strengthening the international monetary system.

We are seeking through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to encourage increased economic development contributions by other industralized countries, as well as to improve international cooperation so as to moderate the size and violence of shifts of short-term capital.

The combination of these measures will, we hope, do a great deal to solve our balance-of-payments problem. As for the immediate outlook, I am sure you will want to know how we are doing so far in 1961. Since only preliminary figures

are at hand, all that I can tell you is necessarily tentative. We have had a substantial improvement in our payments position during the first quarter of 1961. Our export surplus remains high. Confidence in the dollar has been restored. Gold stopped flowing out after February and there was a small inflow during March. It is probable that our usual "basic" deficit was replaced by a modest surplus for the first quarter of this year. But, because of the continuing outflow of short-term funds, even though at a much lower rate, we still recorded an overall loss of gold and dollars for the period. This relatively modest loss was, however, in sharp contrast to the very large loss of the previous quarter.

The substantial improvement in our balance-of-payments position during the first quarter has been gratifying. But the long-term problem has not yet been solved. The attainment and maintenance of reasonable equilibrium in our international payments and receipts must remain a major national objective.

Although the surplus in our exports of goods and services has recently continued to grow, the growth has been small and the rise has been due almost entirely to a continued decline in our imports, for exports have remained fairly constant. A substantial part of our recent improvement has resulted from the simultaneous occurrence of a boom in Europe and a recession here at home—a situation which cannot be expected to continue indefinitely.

Although we must spare no effort to strengthen our export surplus, we cannot overlook other possibilities for strengthening our position. A major area is capital transactions, including long-term investments, which have an important impact on our international payments.

Our past direct investments have built a strong base for present and future net income from abroad. Indeed, in 1960 we received two billion four hundred million dollars from this source. But we must realize that, while the earnings remitted from investments which we have built up abroad over the years are substantial, they still are being offset to a very sizable extent by yearly outflows of new capital. This is particularly true in the case of the industrialized countries. For instance, new capital outflows to Western Europe and Canada generally exceed the return flow from these same areas.

While it is in our national interest to continue to promote direct U.S. investment in countries in the earlier stages of development so that they may benefit from American capital, technical know-how, and managerial skills, we do not see any reason why we should continue to provide special incentives for U.S. investment in the prospering industrialized countries. We believe the time has come to terminate incentives in our tax laws that enable American companies to defer payment of U.S. income tax on the unremitted earnings of their subsidiaries in these countries.

The tax-deferral privilege, as it is called, has fostered the use of tax "havens", which permit enterprises to pay very little tax, or to escape paying taxes altogether, either to the United States or to the country in which their business is principally conducted. This is most clearly demonstrated by the stampede to Switzerland, where over two hundred new American-owned companies were established during the past year.

In addition tax deferral inevitably favors investment abroad over investment at home. Other things being equal, companies are naturally inclined to invest where tax rates are lowest. Corporate income tax rates in some European countries are a bit lower than in the United States, although in Germany, France, and England the differential is virtually nonexistent. The elimination of tax deferral will not have a substantial effect on companies operating in these countries and it will promote equity by placing investment at home and abroad on a fully equal footing.

While it is difficult to make exact estimates, we believe that elimination of the tax-deferral privilege in industrialized countries and the restriction of tax havens everywhere, will yield some two hundred and fifty million dollars annually in additional taxes—plus a substantial additional amount in balance-of-payments savings. This represents a significant and much-needed contribution to the solution of our long-range balance-of-payments problem.

In conclusion, I should like to say just a few words about the relationship between our balance of payments and our domestic economy:

The two largest items by far in our international accounts are exports and imports.

As our economic activity expands, we normally may expect an increase in imports. At the same time we may experience upward pressures on domestic prices which would bring with them a decline in exports. We must resist these

pressures. This is essential if we are to maintain and improve our position in world markets. Our export prices must continue to be fully competitive if we are to achieve a sustainable equilibrium in our balance of payments. We cannot relax, for there will be no letup in the growing pressure of worldwide competition.

Exhibit 22.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Dillon, May 10, 1961, before a Subcommittee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency on a proposed amendment to the Articles of Agreement of the International Finance Corporation

I appear before you today in support of H.R. 6765, authorizing the approval by the United States of a proposed amendment to the Articles of Agreement of the International Finance Corporation which would permit the Corporation to make equity investments under limited conditions.

This amendment would have a significant effect in stepping up the rate at which the Corporation is able to invest in its less-developed member countries and would thereby further the purposes for which the Corporation was established.

The proposed agreement has been carefully considered by the Corporation and is unanimously recommended by its Board of Directors.

This is the first time since the IFC's creation in 1956 that a matter concerning it has been before this committee. It may, therefore, be helpful to review the origins of the Corporation and its work.

The IFC was established as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, or World Bank, whose outstanding record the committee knows well. Any country which is a member of the Bank may become a member of the IFC, and 59 of the Bank's 68 members have now joined the Corporation. The total authorized capital of the Corporation is $100 million. Present members have actually paid in $96.6 million in dollars. The United States subscription, which we paid when we joined in 1956, is $35.2 million.

While the Corporation has cooperated closely with the World Bank since its inception, its relationship to the Bank will be even closer in the future. The President of the Corporation, Mr. Garner, has announced his intention to retire this fall after the annual meeting. Mr. Eugene Black, President of the World Bank, has agreed to take on the added duty of the Presidency of the International Finance Corporation at that time. This will ensure the closest possible coordination between the operations of these two important institutions.

The idea behind the Corporation is a simple one. It is that a multilateral source of capital should be available to give direct encouragement to the stimulation and growth of private enterprise in the less-developed countries of the free world. The Corporation seeks to accomplish this by providing "seed capital," that extra margin which may very well determine whether private funds are willing to go in.

In practice the Corporation has invested in small or medium private enterprise projects. What is often regarded as a small private firm in a large industrialized nation may be a good-sized undertaking in many of the less-developed countries with which the Corporation deals.

Most of the enterprises assisted by the Corporation are engaged in light and medium manufacturing in such fields as furniture, rubber products, automotive components and replacement parts, electrical equipment, steel products, and food packing. A number of firms in which IFC has invested produce basic materials such as cement, bricks, lumber products, fertilizers, and paper pulp. All of the firms have aided local economies by providing additional employment, and all contribute importantly to the growth of the private sector of the developing economies.

During the approximately four years of its operations the Corporation has made investment commitments totaling $44.8 million, of which $29.3 million has actually been disbursed. The average size of its investments is about one and one-quarter million dollars. Thirty-six investment commitments have been made in seventeen countries. In each case additional private investment funds have been committed alongside the IFC. These private investments have amounted to over $125 million or nearly $3.00 of new private investment for each $1.00 of IFC investment.

In carrying forward its operations the Corporation has been severely limited by the provision in Article III, Section 2(a) of its Articles that: ". . . financing [by the Corporation] is not to take the form of investments in capital stock."

As I indicated in my letter of April 4, 1961, to the Speaker of the House, this limitation has tended to constrict the desirable flexibility of the Corporation in making risk capital available to less-developed economies. Because of this limitation the Corporation has had to resort to the use of convertible debentures or long-term stock options, that is, instruments which are not themselves common stock and may be converted to common stock only under prescribed conditions and only after they have been transferred out of the hands of the Corporation. However, convertible debentures are not well-known in foreign capital markets, especially in the developing countries. In many of these countries legal provisions for the issuance of such debentures do not exist. Arrangements for long-term stock options have involved techniques which are legally complex and present substantial negotiating difficulties. A detailed explanation of these problems and of the need for authority to make equity investments is contained in a memorandum dated February 10, 1961, from the President of the Corporation which I would like to submit for the record at this point. In sum, the charter limitation on the purchase of capital stock has severely restricted the ability of the Corporation to carry out its primary function of stimulating private enterprise in the less-developed areas.

The original reason for including a prohibition against equity investment in the Articles of Agreement was to insure that the Corporation would not as a result of stock ownership have management responsibilities in the private enterprises in which it invested. Such responsibilities properly lie with the private owners of the enterprise. This concept is a sound one and remains applicable today. However, safeguards have been incorporated in the proposed amendment to insure that the Corporation will not become involved in the operational or management decisions of the enterprises in which it invests.

The form of the proposed amendment to the Articles of Agreement is embodied in the proposed Resolution of the Board of Governors of the International Finance Corporation. It proposes that Article III, Section 2 of the Corporation's Articles, the sense of which I described to you a moment ago, would be deleted, and a new section 2 would be substituted, reading simply: "The Corporation may make investments of its funds in such form or forms as it may deem appropriate in the circumstances."

In order to safeguard the Corporation's role in exercising voting rights attached to capital stock which it acquires, Subsection (iv) of Article III, Section 3, which now reads:

"The Corporation shall not assume responsibility for managing any enterprise in which it has invested"

would be amended by adding:

". . . and shall not exercise voting rights for such purpose or for any other purpose which, in its opinion, properly is within the scope of managerial control."

This formulation, in my judgment, would achieve the purpose of the original prohibition on the purchase of capital stock. Yet it would also permit the Corporation to take the necessary steps to protect its interests in the event it is legally required, as a stockholder, to vote on such matters as corporate reorganization, increase of capitalization, etc.

The proposed amendment represents a desirable and logical evolution in the development of the Corporation. The National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems has recommended its adoption. It is in the interest of the United States, as well as in the interest of the free world as a whole, to improve the ability of the Corporation to carry out its tasks of promoting productive private enterprise in the developing countries. The proposed amendment is essential for this purpose.

H.R. 6765 would give me authority, as United States Governor of the IFC, to vote in favor of the proposed amendment and I earnestly recommend its approval by the Congress.

EXHIBIT 23.—Joint announcement, May 17, 1961, by Secretary of the Treasury Dillon and the Minister of Finance of Brazil of the conclusion of financial negotiations between the United States and Brazil

Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillion and the Minister of Finance of Brazil Clemente Mariani today announced the conclusion of financial negotiations between the United States and Brazil.

In his message to the Brazilian Congress in March President Quadros announced a new economic program to bring economic growth and progress to the Brazilian people under conditions of financial stability. President Kennedy, in the spirit of Operation Pan America and the Alliance for Progress, responded by directing the appropriate agencies of the U.S. Government to assist the Brazilian people in carrying out Brazil's new economic program.

President Kennedy pointed out that the future of Brazil—a nation containing half the population of South America—was vital to the future of the Western Hemisphere. "By identifying ourselves with the economic and social aspirations of the people of Brazil," the President said, "we are identified with the hopes of half the continent." The size and importance of Brazil make it clear that the success of this nation in realizing its potential for growth and progress is a key to the maintenance of free government in Latin America.

As a result of the financial negotiations between the United States and Brazil, the United States has agreed:

1. To postpone to later years principal repayments to the Export-Import Bank, amounting to $220 million, which would otherwise have fallen due during the rest of 1961, calendar year 1962, and the first half of 1963.

2. To extend the obligation to repay over a 20-year period the existing debt to Export-Import Bank of approximately $530 million by rescheduling payments of approximately $305 million. This rescheduling includes the postponement, referred to above, of principal payments otherwise due during the next two years in the amount of $220 million.

3. To provide new credits to Brazil totaling $338 million. Of this amount $168 million will be provided by the Export-Import Bank, $70 million by the Treasury Exchange Stabilization Fund, and $100 million from President Kennedy's new foreign assistance program, subject to action by the Congress on the proposed foreign aid program.

Minister Mariani and Secretary Dillon have signed the Treasury Exchange Stabilization Agreement and the President of the Export-Import Bank, Harold F. Linder, has issued a letter of commitment on behalf of the Bank.

While in Washington Minister Mariani also completed discussions with the International Monetary Fund. The Fund today announced that, in order to assist Brazil in carrying out its new economic program, the Fund has agreed to reschedule Brazil's existing debt to the Fund of $140 million and, in addition, to extend to Brazil a standby credit of $160 million.

Conversations were also held by Brazilian representatives with private U.S. banks with a view to alleviating the burden of repayments in the next few years, which amount to $114 million, as well as to obtaining additional credits. These conversations are proceeding satisfactorily and will be concluded by the Director of Exchange of the Bank of Brazil who will stay in the United States for this purpose.

The Brazilian and U.S. Governments have also undertaken discussions with European countries regarding the contribution they might make in helping Brazil to overcome its financial difficulties. The two Governments have been informed that a number of European countries have agreed in principle to extend to Brazil a substantial standby credit and to reschedule Brazil's existing debts to them in order to lengthen the terms of repayment and reduce substantially payments of principal due in 1961 and 1962.

During Minister Mariani's visit to Washington he and Ambassador Walther Moreira Salles, who has conducted the preparatory phase of the negotiations, were received by President Kennedy. The President expressed his great hope that assistance provided by the United States, the International Monetary Fund, and European countries would help to assure the success of Brazil's new economic program.

EXHIBIT 24.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Dillon, June 5, 1961, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the proposed Act for International Development and the International Peace and Security Act

My belief that foreign aid is a critically essential ingredient of our national policy is well known to this committee. As Secretary of the Treasury, I am, of course, intimately concerned with the formidable problem of financing all of our most urgent national needs, both foreign and domestic. If we are to meet these

needs without sacrificing our fiscal integrity, we must set priorities. And I am firmly convinced that an adequate, flexible, and soundly conceived program of foreign economic assistance merits very high priority. Such a program is basic to the security and well-being of our Nation. I agree with the views expressed by Secretary of State Rusk last Wednesday describing the urgency and importance of President Kennedy's new program, and I am pleased to appear before you in support of S. 1983.

I would like to confine my remarks today to the financial aspects of the proposed legislation—aspects for which I, as Secretary of the Treasury and Chairman of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, have a special responsibility. At my request the National Advisory Council has reviewed and approved those aspects of the proposed Act for International Development which relate to international financial policy.

The program the President has submitted to Congress is one that the United States can afford. Including the essential increases requested by President Kennedy in his special message on urgent national needs, a total of $2,878 million is being requested in fiscal 1962 for the Act for International Development. This amount includes authorization to reuse some $287 million which is what we currently expect to receive from dollar repayments of previous foreign loans. It also includes authority to borrow $900 million from the Treasury for development loans. In addition, the military assistance request for 1962 amounts to $1,885 million. This makes up an overall total program of $4,763 million which amounts to less than one percent of our gross national product, a figure that is certainly well within the capacity of our domestic economy.

The proposed bill also requests authority to borrow from the Treasury $1.6 billion for each of the following four years as well as continued authority to reuse the dollars from repayments on earlier foreign loans. These repayments are expected to average about $300 million annually during these four years.

The expenditure estimates for fiscal year 1962 under the proposed program are approximately the same as those contained in the budget presented to the Congress by President Eisenhower. The increased expenditures to be expected over the years following 1962 will, of course, be taken into account in the presentation of the budgets for those years.

As Secretary of the Treasury I am especially interested in the relationship of foreign assistance to our balance of payments. The program proposed is consistent with our efforts to achieve and sustain overall balance in our international payments. I wish to emphasize that it is the form in which aid is extended, rather than the amount to be provided, which is most relevant to this question. We will continue under the new program to place primary emphasis on the purchase of U.S. goods and services by aid recipients. The preponderant part of foreign aid expenditures will be spent in the United States. Such expenditures, which are accompanied by American exports, have no adverse impact on our balance of payments. In 1960, American exports financed by aid programs accounted for nearly half of our total export surplus. The fact that foreign assistance is in any case largely accompanied by an outflow of American exports is not understood by those who hope to cure our payments deficit by curtailing foreign economic assistance. Nevertheless, for such time as our payments situation requires, our objective will be to assure that at least eighty percent of our foreign economic assistance will be spent on U.S. goods and services. Because of earlier commitments this goal cannot be achieved immediately but the new policy will have an increasingly favorable effect on our payments position.

Under the present policy it is not in every case practicable or desirable to require that foreign assistance funds be limited exclusively to the procurement of U.S. goods and services. In some cases particular commodities financed by aid dollars are not available in the United States, or may not be available here in the time required. Also, emergency situations sometimes require the transfer of aid through cash grants, a part of which is ultimately spent for the goods of other countries. Nevertheless, through our procurement policy we will keep to a minimum any adverse effect of aid spending on our payments situation. I am satisfied that the present directives are adequate to assure this result.

The new economic aid program set forth in the proposed Act for International Development emphasizes long-term authority for financing development lending. The President, in his letter transmitting the draft foreign assistance bill, stated that "Real progress in economic development cannot be achieved by annual, short-term dispensations of aid and uncertainty as to future intentions."

I am convinced from my earlier experience in the Department of State that long-term financing authority is an essential tool for the achievement of our foreign policy objectives. I am equally convinced as Secretary of the Treasury that this is the most efficient and least costly method of providing development assistance.

Adequate authority for long-term financing as proposed in the bill will permit both orderly development and effective execution of development lending programs by the administrator of the aid program. Without such authority there will continue to be insistent pressures for stopgap financing to meet crises which could have been prevented, at less cost, by adequate long-range programs.

In my judgment the inability of the Executive to make long-term commitments has diminished the effectiveness and increased the cost of the foreign aid program. Without adequate assurance of financing for long-term programs to deal with the basic needs of a developing country, there is less incentive for such a country to thoroughly organize its plans or to adopt appropriate measures of self-help. We urge the developing countries to undertake basic and difficult reforms that are essential to development. But such reforms take years to implement, and require the support of long-term development programs. Reasonable assurance of outside assistance extending over a period of years may often mean the difference between success or failure in the efforts of a developing country to carry out the measures requisite to effective development. Legislative authority to make multiyear commitments will for the first time put the United States in a position to effectively stimulate and cooperate in basic reforms. It will also provide an incentive to other industrialized countries to join with the United States in providing aid to developing areas.

Because an effective long-term foreign lending program requires an assured and adequate source of funds for solid multiyear commitments, the President has requested that development loans be financed by borrowing from the Treasury. For this purpose the proposed bill provides for authority to borrow from the Treasury $900 million in fiscal year 1962 and $1.6 billion in each of the succeeding four years. This method would be used only for development loans and specific ceilings would be established limiting the amount of borrowing authority to be exercised annually. All loan transactions making use of this authority would be in dollars and all repayments would be in dollars. Grants or other forms of assistance connected with the foreign aid program would continue to be financed by annual appropriations.

It is a common practice to finance lending operations of U.S. agencies through loans and advances from the Treasury. The Treasury uses this method to finance the programs of more than twenty agencies, in accordance with the statutes governing the activities of the particular agency. A list of examples of legislative authorizations currently in effect for financing governmental activities through the borrowing method has been submitted for the information of the committee.

This fiscal arrangement need not, and will not, mean any loss of legislative control over expenditures. The funds will be available only for the purposes and in the annual amounts approved by the Congress. Under the proposed legislation, specific congressional control over the lending program would be exercised in each year of the five-year period in a number of ways:

First, the law would determine the availability of the funds year-by-year.

Second, quarterly reports on lending operations would be submitted to the Congress.

Third, an annual presentation would be made to the authorizing committees of the Congress covering all development lending operations.

Fourth, an annual presentation would be made to the appropriations committees of the Congress in accordance with the provisions of the Government Corporations Control Act. Under this act the aid agency would be required to submit to the appropriations committees an annual budget setting forth its proposed lending operations for the coming year and to obtain from Congress authority to expend funds in accordance with this budget.

Finally, the amounts to be borrowed under the proposed legislation would be included each year in the budget as new obligational authority in the same manner as other appropriations. Similarly, expenditures would appear in the regular expenditures budget. As far as the budget is concerned there is not the slightest difference between this method of funding and the appropriation process heretofore used for this program.

I would like to make a further point in connection with the use of borrowing authority. This is that borrowing from the Treasury under the Act for Inter-

national Development would not mean that the Treasury would be forced into any additional borrowing from the public. To put it another way, the extent to which the Treasury may have to increase the public debt, or alternatively rely upon tax or other income is exactly the same whether foreign development lending is financed by the borrowing method or by funds otherwise appropriated. The requirements of this and all other programs, foreign and domestic, determine the amount of overall expenditure which must be met by the receipts of the Treasury.

The financing of development loans by borrowing authority was recommended by President Eisenhower in 1957 at the inception of the Development Loan Fund and approved at that time by this committee and the Senate. As you know, the Development Loan Fund is authorized to make loans repayable in local currency, that is, repayable in the currency of the borrower rather than in dollars. As a result of experience, it has been found desirable to change this policy. It is now proposed that all development loans under the new program be repaid exclusively in dollars.

An important reason for this change is that the United States is rapidly acquiring large accruals of local currencies from various programs, most importantly from the sale of agricultural surpluses under Public Law 480. There is danger that continued large accruals of local currency by the U.S. Government could become a source of friction and misunderstanding in our future relations with the countries whose currencies we are accumulating. This danger would be particularly acute if the U.S. Government were to acquire a large proportion of the outstanding money supply in a foreign country. The accumulation of large, and in many cases excessive or unusable amounts of local currency, provides no advantage to the United States whereas repayment in dollars, even over a long period of time, would provide a definite return.

The President has also requested authority to make available for development lending the dollars to be realized from repayments of earlier foreign obligations. This request is confined to outstanding obligations in which the United States has the option to require dollar repayments. The amounts will approximate $300 million a year for the next five years. This is a reasonable extension of the revolving fund principle that has been used in many other lending programs. It would, in brief, put the returns from our earlier aid programs to the industrialized countries to work in our new program to help the developing countries.

The primary purpose of the development lending provisions of the Act for International Development is to assist the developing countries in carrying out long-range development programs. Loan funds are intended to support those activities which make the most effective contribution to economic growth. Loans may, for example, be directed to specific projects. They may also be used to provide broad support for a national development program. They may also be used to help in establishing general financial and economic conditions essential to steady growth in the future. All three kinds of lending operations are essential if the needs of the developing countries are to be met.

During the past few years the United States has come to recognize the need of the developing countries for loans on terms more favorable to the borrower than can be provided under conventional banking practices. Under the proposed legislation this need will continue to be met, even though dollar repayment is to be required. Dollar repayment should be possible as the developing country increases its ability to mobilize domestic resources and to enlarge its exports and foreign exchange earnings. But these self-help efforts of the developing countries will take time to bear fruit. Meanwhile, it is necessary to avoid excessive debt burdens on the budget or the balance of payments of the developing country. Repayment over a long term with substantial grace periods would allow the major burden of repayment to come after self-sustaining growth has commenced. Elimination or drastic reduction of the interest burden on loans should also considerably ease the annual and overall debt service burden of the loan.

It is for these reasons that development loans under the proposed program are intended to be on terms much less onerous than conventional banking terms. Periods of repayment may extend up to fifty years. Grace periods, in which no repayment of principal is required, may be granted up to ten years. Rates of interest could be low or nonexistent, although a small service charge might be made. In short, loan terms would take into account the prospective situation of the borrower. Flexibility would permit loans to private borrowers on appropriate

terms. Thus, while the objective of lending operations will be to improve the ability of the borrowing country to service its debts through progress in development, the burden of debt service will not be such as to impede that progress. These terms and conditions which are along the lines being worked out by the International Development Association should enable the United States to offer to the developing countries loan terms as favorable as those offered by any other country in the world. It is significant that the International Development Association reached this decision after long and thorough international discussion under the leadership of its distinguished President, Mr. Eugene Black.

The development lending operations of the new aid agency will necessarily be related to the activities of other lending institutions—national and international. As the U.S. Governor of the major international financial institutions, I have responsibility for assuring that the national lending activities of the United States are properly coordinated with the activities of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, and the Inter-American Development Bank. Coordination with the international institutions and with the Export-Import Bank will also be effected through the National Advisory Council, through the United States Executive Directors of the international institutions, and through informal day-to-day contacts. In addition the proposed legislation provides for a Development Loan Committee, similar to the present Development Loan Fund Board, to establish standards and criteria for the lending operations of the new aid agency in accordance with the foreign and financial policies of the United States. The Treasury Department and the Export-Import Bank will be represented on this interagency committee.

Through proper coordination we can ensure that the new lending program will complement, rather than compete with, other established lending institutions, domestic or international as well as the flow of private funds available for international investment.

We will also continue to work with the other industrialized nations of the free world to encourage increased participation by them in providing economic assistance to the developing countries. This is the major objective of the Development Assistance Group which will soon be incorporated in the new Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The functions of the Development Assistance Group and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in this field will be discussed in detail by Under Secretary Ball.

In addition to the work of the Development Assistance Group in urging the mobilization of resources of the industrialized countries for the purpose of helping the developing countries, there has been very substantial progress in coordinating and enlarging free world assistance to particular countries. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has pioneered in this effort by enlisting the cooperation of a number of industrialized countries in expanding help to India and Pakistan. You are familiar with the Bank's role in the Indus Waters project and the financial participation by a number of its members in this important undertaking. The Bank has also played an important role in stimulating and coordinating efforts by the economically advanced countries to assist India's economic development by convening consortium meetings on several occasions in the past. Only last week it led a meeting of capital-exporting countries prepared to help in financing India's third Five-Year Plan.

Participating countries other than the United States indicated their willingness to provide $780 million over the next two years. This amount, together with $400 million from the World Bank and the International Development Association, and $1 billion from the United States, which is subject to congressional action on the pending legislation, should enable India to proceed in an orderly manner to a successful launching of its Third Plan. A similar meeting under the auspices of the World Bank is being held this week to consider aid to Pakistan.

If the United States and the other industrialized countries of the free world fully cooperate in providing assistance to the developing areas, based upon the self-help efforts of the developing countries themselves, we can look forward to a decade of progress and development for the hundreds of millions of people in other lands economically less fortunate than our own. Their economic progress is to no small degree dependent on us. Our own future importantly depends on them. The bill before you is essential to meet the need.

Exhibit 25.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Dillon, June 19, 1961, before the Subcommittee on International Exchange and Payments of the Joint Economic Committee

I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you this morning to discuss recent developments in the international payments structure. The committee's review of these developments and its study of possible ways to improve present international monetary mechanisms is both timely and welcome.

The problems stemming from persistent imbalances in the international economy are of course not new, they have been with us in one form or another throughout much of the postwar period. While the so-called "dollar shortage" of earlier years was recognized as a source of international instability, and policies were adopted by the United States specifically to deal with this problem, its effects were felt more directly by the rest of the world than they were by us. What is new is that the constraints imposed by our own recent balance-of-payments deficits—most conspicuously evidenced in the decline of the U.S. gold stock—have become a matter of direct public concern in this country.

Problems in the world's financial markets cannot be divorced from the underlying economic conditions and trade patterns of the world's major countries. Therefore, although the committee has indicated its desire to focus on the financial side of the international payments structure during the current hearings, I should like to begin by highlighting recent developments in this country's balance of payments with the rest of the world, relating these developments to the pressures that have arisen in the exchange markets. Against this background, I should then like to comment on the exchange market pressures themselves and some of the specific steps that have been taken to deal with them.

The U.S. balance of payments, 1960–61

The problems which gave rise to the rapid gold outflow during the second half of 1960 had their roots in the unprecedentedly large balance-of-payments deficits incurred by the United States in both 1958 and 1959. In analyzing these deficits, we need to distinguish between what may be called the "basic" components of our payments accounts, and the short-term capital flows which, as we have seen, can have such an important impact on our overall position at any given time. It was partly to point up this distinction that I made arrangements several months ago to set up a special interdepartmental Committee on Balance-of-Payments Information to study possible ways of rearranging our international accounts to make them analytically more useful. I thought that your committee might be interested in one form of presentation that we have adapted for our use in the Treasury, on the basis of the interdepartmental committee's work thus far.

If you will look at line 15 of table I, you will see that our basic deficit was very large in 1958 and increased still further in 1959. Last year, however, there was substantial improvement in the basic balance as exports picked up sharply and imports actually declined somewhat. In the first quarter of this year, moreover, exports remained at high levels while imports continued to fall slightly, with the result that we actually achieved a small surplus on these basic items.

While there are some indications that the recent improvement in our merchandise accounts reflects a strengthened U.S. competitive position—for example, in the displacement of foreign automobile imports by domestically produced compact models—we cannot overlook the fact that much of the change was due to the conjunction of high levels of economic activity in other advanced countries with a recession in the United States. Therefore, since the progress of recovery in the United States will undoubtedly bring some increase in our imports, we must expect somewhat less favorable results during the second half of the year. Furthermore, even if we should achieve a basic balance this year, there is no assurance that this balance can be maintained in 1962. Certainly we cannot afford to depend on the recent combination of circumstances—boom conditions in Europe and Japan side by side with recession in the United States—which make for the widest possible trade surplus. It is essential, therefore, that we push forward with the President's balance-of-payments program in order to assure our ability to maintain balance in our international accounts over the longer run.

We must of course be concerned not only with policies that will strengthen our basic balance, but also with the development of measures to cope with international short-term capital flows. While we must expect some transfers of funds between countries in response to differing commercial incentives, there is no economic justification for—and potentially much harm from—movements that

begin to feed on themselves for speculative reasons. As you know, the considerable improvement in our basic balance during 1960 was offset almost completely by outflows of short-term funds. Line 16 of the first table shows the rise of more than a billion dollars in this outflow last year. An additional strain was placed on our overall balance by the shift in unrecorded transactions (line 17) from a substantial inflow in 1959 to an outflow of more than half a billion dollars in 1960. These unrecorded transactions represent largely private transactions and much of last year's shift is clearly associated with the speculative atmosphere that developed last fall.

While short-term capital movements are more difficult to analyze than changes in the basic components of our international accounts, it seems likely that much of the outflow, initially at least, was attributable to widening differentials in interest rates and credit availabilities between this country and other financial centers. Not only was there a substantial incentive to transfer funds to foreign money market instruments such as Treasury bills and bankers' acceptances, but the differential in bank lending rates also caused business borrowers to shift their source of financing from other countries to U.S. banks. At the same time the unfavorable short-run prospects for capital appreciation in this country caused foreigners to contract their investments in the stock market, and enhanced the attractiveness to U.S. firms of direct investments abroad.

As the summer months progressed, and the earlier improvement in the trade balance was increasingly offset by these capital outflows, rumors began to appear in the exchange markets that even the dollar itself could not withstand continued deficits of the magnitude that had been experienced in the three preceding years. As a result there was some liquidation of dollar holdings to avoid any risk from devaluation, with the result that speculative withdrawals of funds were added to the outflows already taking place in response to business incentives.

The wide differentials in money market rates which helped to activate the sizable movements of short-term funds in 1960 have, for the most part, been considerably narrowed this year. Even more important, the President's unequivocal statements of our determination to maintain the present gold value of the dollar, together with his program for dealing with balance-of-payments deficits, have fully restored confidence in the dollar, and thus eliminated a source of heavy pressure on our reserves. This changed atmosphere was reflected in the sharp swing in "unrecorded transactions" from a large negative figure in the latter part of last year to a small plus figure during the first quarter. On the other hand, foreign business firms, particularly in Japan and Germany, continued to borrow heavily from U.S. banks with the result that recorded outflows of short-term capital continued at roughly the same rate as the second half of last year during the first three months of 1961, that is, close to $2 billion a year on a seasonally adjusted basis. Therefore, even though there has been a significant improvement from the latter part of 1960, we must still keep an eye on short-term rates in this country so as not to encourage a resumption of sizable money market investments abroad.

Before going on to discuss some of the steps that have been taken to deal both with the basic balance-of-payments problem and the unsettling effects of short-term capital movements, I think it would be useful to summarize the geographical distribution of gold and dollar gains during the past three years. In a very rough way these gains reflect, and indeed are the counterpart of, U.S. deficits. Table II emphasizes the well-known fact that by far the largest part of excess U.S. expenditures abroad has ended up, directly or indirectly, in the gold and dollar holdings of continental Western European countries. Japan, too, has accumulated sizable balances during this period, though the increase in official reserves seems to have come to a halt recently. The large increase in the gold and dollar holdings of the sterling area during 1960 was more than accounted for by short-term capital inflows into the United Kingdom, and there has been some reverse flow in the last few months.

The point I wish to emphasize is that international imbalances are two-sided. The obligation to take effective action to bring about equilibrium in international accounts falls as heavily on surplus countries as it does on those incurring a deficit. The United States recognized this obligation and acted decisively during the earlier postwar period to alleviate the dollar shortage. Now that circumstances have changed, others must follow this example.

At the same time we ourselves have embarked on a broad program aimed at achieving a sustainable balance in our international payments within the next

two years. The general outline of the proposed measures was described in the President's message to Congress of February 6, and I do not believe it is necessary to reexamine the whole program in detail at this time. I would, however, like to offer a few general observations.

First of all, these measures have been designed to avoid damage to our national security and to be consistent with our international obligations. For this reason we have not proposed curtailment of our overall military or economic assistance programs. We have, however, carefully reviewed these programs and taken action to reduce their foreign exchange costs as much as possible. Both our military and our economic assistance programs are now being administered so as to place primary emphasis on procurement of U.S. goods and services. In fact, we estimate that more than two billion dollars of U.S. Government economic grants and credits were spent internally even in 1960.

The administration's balance-of-payments measures were also designed to conform to this country's liberal commercial policy. We have ruled out the imposition of either trade or foreign exchange controls because such controls would, of course, be self-defeating—particularly for a country of our relative importance in international transactions. We have advocated the removal of special tax incentives to direct investment in developed countries overseas. It would clearly be to our own long-run disadvantage, as well as contrary to our principles, to impose general restraints on foreign investment. Similarly in the area of trade, our efforts have been aimed at inducing other countries and trading groups to eliminate discriminatory quotas and reduce tariffs on dollar exports rather than imposing restrictions ourselves.

While the United States will continue to seek a solution to its balance-of-payments problem along lines that are consistent with its international obligations and policies, I cannot emphasize too strongly that the task will be exceedingly difficult without the fullest cooperation of the surplus countries. A continued accumulation of reserves, year after year, cannot avoid straining the international financial system. Industrialized countries must work together closely to eliminate the basic imbalances that have developed during the past few years.

At the same time it is also important that we continue our efforts to strengthen the international financial framework itself so that the danger from speculative capital movements—generated by these imbalances—may be minimized. I should like to turn now to some of the steps that have already been taken, both unilaterally and in cooperation with authorities abroad, to this end.

Strengthening the international financial system

The problems that arose from the outflow of short-term funds during the second half of 1960, not only for the United States but also for the recipients of these funds, grew out of the conditions that have developed since the return to convertibility by most of the world's important currencies at the end of 1958. It quickly became clear that these new problems required new measures to deal with them.

One of the most widely discussed experiments undertaken in this country involved the attempt to influence the structure of domestic interest rates through new techniques in the implementation of monetary and debt management policies. For several months now the authorities have sought to achieve the seemingly contradictory goals of holding up short-term rates while enlarging the flow of funds into all forms of domestic investment in order to spur domestic recovery. On the whole this venture has been gratifyingly successful thus far, both in limiting the interest incentive to transfer short-term funds abroad and in maintaining credit ease and encouraging monetary expansion at home.

In part this has been made possible by the cooperation of other countries in an effort to reduce the volatility of short-term flows. This was most clearly seen in the measures taken by various European monetary authorities to reduce the attractiveness of their money market instruments to foreigners. In both Germany and Switzerland, for example, the authorities took administrative action to discourage foreign investments in their respective money markets by barring the payment of interest on such investments, and in certain cases even imposing a penalty on foreign balances. Similarly in Germany, short-term interest rates were reduced specifically with a view to the foreign effect. As a result, the differential between short-term rates here and abroad, particularly after allowing for forward exchange cover, has narrowed, and thus reduced considerably the interest advantage of shifting funds abroad.

Although these measures were most helpful in alleviating the immediate problem posed by interest differentials, it was generally agreed that there was a need for continuing contact and discussion of international financial problems in order that steps might be taken before a potentially unstable situation got out of hand. The Federal Reserve, both on its own behalf and as fiscal agent of the Treasury, has been keeping in closer touch with monetary authorities in Europe. At the same time, the U.S. Government has taken the initiative in developing a framework for close consultation with European authorities through the Organization for European Economic Cooperation-Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. A new working party on monetary and fiscal policies has been established as a subcommittee of the Economic Policy Committee of OEEC. It is meeting at four-to six-week intervals in Paris, where a small group of responsible officials can discuss questions of mutual interest and concern, and gain a practical grasp of the flexibility which exists in national policies to help discourage excessive or disequilibrating movements of liquid funds. These officials well realize that international financial considerations are only one of many objectives that must be taken into account in the overall financial policy of a nation. Yet it is through the lessons learned last year and through consultations of this kind that progress has been made toward a better coordinated and more stable pattern of international interest rate relationships than was the case last year. These OECD meetings also afford an opportunity to keep the basic balance-of-payments situation under scrutiny, and the confrontation serves to keep both the surplus and deficit countries aware of their responsibilities to correct their positions. At the same time the International Monetary Fund is beginning regular consultations with convertible-currency countries, thus broadening the scope of these useful periodic reviews which previously had been largely confined to countries maintaining exchange restrictions.

The need to strengthen the international financial system and improve international financial cooperation was again dramatized recently by the speculative movements of capital that developed following the revaluations of the German mark and the Dutch guilder in early March. The methods employed on that occasion to contain these movements and prevent them from forcing either an undesirable and unnecessary change in exchange rates, or a reversion to the controls removed only after such painstaking struggle through the postwar years, were impressive. Even though no question concerning the standing of the dollar was directly involved in this latest speculative flurry, the techniques developed and the lessons learned through the close day-by-day contact which we have maintained with various European monetary authorities during this period, will have lasting value to the United States.

I believe you will have an opportunity to explore this subject further tomorrow with the representatives of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, whose operational contacts have been utilized on behalf of the Treasury as our fiscal agent as these new procedures were being developed. The particular techniques used are not as important, however, as the fact that ways were found to offset speculative capital flows of very large magnitude. What stands out against the background of uneasiness prevailing last autumn is that the speculative flows which began in March at the time of the revaluations of the mark and the guilder did not precipitate any resumption of gold purchases by foreigners. Our monetary gold stock has actually increased by more than $100 million since the revaluations.

We have, meanwhile, initiated a number of measures designed to diminish the likelihood that speculation against the dollar might recur. Our decision to undertake limited operations in forward exchange markets represents one step in this direction.

The impact of the currency speculation during March did not confine itself to the markets for spot exchange. In the case of the German mark, for example, the premium on the forward mark rose to very high levels immediately following the revaluation. Had this premium been allowed to rise unchecked, it might well have aggravated the speculative conditions prevailing in the market. However, arrangements were worked out between the United States and Germany whereby a stabilizing influence could be exerted on the market. It is our intention to conduct similar operations in other major currencies whenever such action appears appropriate and useful. I might point out that although the recent official operations in the forward exchange market have been directed primarily at suppressing potential speculation on currency revaluations, essentially the same techniques can be used to exert an influence, upward or downward, on the covered

interest incentive to move short-term investment funds from one market to another.

Aside from these operations in the forward market the Treasury, through the facilities of the Federal Reserve System and in cooperation with authorities abroad, has begun to acquire modest holdings of foreign exchange which could be sold in the spot market should the dollar again come under pressure. You will recall, for example, that we requested Germany to make some marks available to us temporarily at the time they agreed to prepay $587 million of their official debt to the United States. The Treasury has also taken advantage of opportunities to acquire certain other convertible currencies in relatively small amounts during recent months. Whereas other countries have long been in a position to even out short-term influences on their currencies through sales or purchases of dollars, the United States, because it held no convertible currencies, had no similar option. Our decision to acquire small balances of foreign currencies is designed to eliminate or reduce this disparity. Henceforth, in order to indicate clearly the increased strength and flexibility of our position, we expect to include holdings of convertible foreign exchange as well as gold in the reports of our monetary assets.

While it is too soon to judge the possibilities for lasting effectiveness of these actions in dealing with disturbances in the exchange markets, we have been highly pleased with the results of our operations thus far. Another implication of the experiences in Europe during March is that intercentral bank credits can play an important role in offsetting the destabilizing effects of speculative capital flows. I believe the various participants would agree, however, that intercentral bank credits must supplement rather than replace the facilities provided by the International Monetary Fund. In fact, there would seem to be considerable logic in an arrangement whereby central bank credits might in some part be repaid or refinanced through drawings on the Fund whenever the capital flows that had initially given rise to the interbank credits did not reverse themselves quickly enough to permit repayment by this means.

I should point out, however, that the Fund at the moment holds only moderate amounts of continental European and Japanese currencies so that drawings of these currencies by the United States, should such action ever seem desirable, would in practice be restricted. For this reason among others, the United States is participating in exploratory discussions which we hope will lead to an agreement among the industrial countries to provide standby credits to supplement the Fund's resources of needed currencies. Many technical questions remain to be explored in this approach, but there seems to be increasing agreement on the need for standby facilities of this sort to deal with short-term capital flows.

I believe it would be premature at this time to go into detail on the technical aspects of any change that might be made in the operations or resources of the International Monetary Fund. However, I think it is fair to say that our efforts at the moment are directed toward strengthening the existing international framework, and improving the institutional arrangements for making more effective use of present world reserves.

There has been considerable public discussion, as you know, of proposals for fundamental changes in the international financial system. These proposals arise out of concern that over the longer run, injections of international reserves may be needed to finance a growing volume of trade and financial transactions. Whether there in fact is likely to be a shortage of aggregate world liquidity sometime in the future, and specifically whether any such shortage will need to be corrected by creating an international currency to replace dollars (and sterling) as official reserves, are controversial questions on which there is as yet no agreement among economists. Therefore, although these questions need to be included in our continuing study and consideration of long-range monetary problems, they seem very unlikely to be matters of practical policy at the present time. Today our problem is the correction of imbalances and the handling of excessive shifts of liquid funds, rather than a shortage of overall liquidity. Indeed, in several countries the problem is to direct some of the excess liquidity into longer term finance through long-term capital exports. New reserves injected into the present payments situation would simply move to the centers which already have excess reserves.

In the final analysis there is no substitute for balance-of-payments discipline in this or any economy, a discipline that reaches through our productivity per-

formance, our price and wage performance, our governmental budgetary position, and our monetary and credit policies. Neither the force nor the form of this discipline is materially different for a reserve-currency country than for any other. But because of its position as the principal key-currency country, the United States does have a special position of prominence. The way in which it acts to maintain the conditions for balance-of-payments equilibrium sets the pace for many other countries of the Western Alliance, all of whom use our currency in carrying on their trade, and in supporting their own monetary reserves. In that sense the present role of New York, and thus of the United States, as the financial center for the world, carries great responsibilities and great opportunities. The further shaping of that role will clearly benefit from periodic review of the kind that Congress is initiating with the meetings beginning here today.

TABLE I.—*United States balance of payments, 1958–60*

[In billions of dollars]

	1958	1959 [1]	1960	First quarter 1961 (seasonally adjusted)
Basic components:				
1. U.S. payments, total	27.4	29.7	30.1	7.2
2. Merchandise imports	13.0	15.3	14.7	3.4
3. Nonmilitary services	4.7	5.1	5.6	1.4
4. Military expenditures abroad	3.4	3.1	3.0	.8
5. U.S. direct and portfolio investment abroad	2.5	2.3	2.5	.5
6. U.S. Government grants and credits (gross)	3.1	3.0	3.4	1.0
7. Pensions and remittances	.7	.8	.8	.2
8. U.S. receipts, total	23.9	25.3	28.2	7.3
9. Merchandise exports	16.3	16.3	19.4	5.0
Nonmilitary services:				
10. Income on investments	2.9	3.0	3.2	.9
11. Other	3.8	4.1	4.4	1.1
12. Military sales	.3	.3	.3	.1
13. Foreign direct and portfolio investment in United States	(*)	.6	.3	.1
14. Repayments to U.S. Government	.5	1.1	.6	.1
15. Basic balance (deficit (−))	−3.6	−4.3	−1.9	+.2
Other components:				
16. U.S. private short-term assets abroad (increase (−))	−.3	−.1	−1.3	−.5
17. Unrecorded inflow (+), or outflow (−)	+.4	+.5	−.6	+.1
18. Overall balance (deficit (−))	−3.5	−3.9	−3.8	−.3

*Less than $50 million.

[1] Excludes U.S. subscription of $1.4 billion to IMF.

NOTE.—Excludes military grant transactions.

TABLE II.—*Net changes in gold and dollar holdings*

[Official and private in millions of dollars]

	1958	1959	1960
Total foreign countries	+3,927	+3,112	+3,120
Latin America	−268	−228	−335
Canada	+207	+208	+99
U.K. and Sterling Area	+878	+2	+939
Continental W. Europe	+2,876	+2,352	+1,908
Other foreign countries	+234	+778	+509
Japan	+379	+471	+602
Others	−145	+307	−93
International institutions [1]	+451	+2,854	+1,053

[1] Beginning with 1959 includes changes in dollar holdings of international shipping companies operating under the flags of Liberia, Panama, Honduras, and the Bahamas.

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Exhibit 26.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Dillon as Governor for the United States, September 20, 1961, at the discussion of the Annual Report of the International Monetary Fund

First, let me say how delighted I am to be once again in the gracious and storied city of Vienna. Since my last visit a little more than a year ago, I have seen fresh evidences of growth and change—change that reflects the industry, the imagination, and the initiative of the Austrian people. The stability of the Austrian Government in postwar years, the extent of Austria's remarkable economic resurgence, the unswerving devotion of the Austrian people to democratic principles all are features of modern Austria that command our respect. This small nation—this revered cradle of thought and culture—this courageous outpost on the frontiers of freedom—has aroused the admiration of free men everywhere. On behalf of my Government—on behalf of the President of the United States, who recalls with pleasure the warm hospitality he received here last June—I wish to say that we consider Vienna to be a most auspicious setting for the important work upon which we are embarked.

During the past year the International Monetary Fund, under the distinguished leadership of Per Jacobsson, has again demonstrated its vital importance to world monetary stability and economic growth.

The role of the Fund is being further enhanced at this meeting where we have the privilege of welcoming to our deliberations ten new countries—the largest increase in a single year's operations since the Fund's inception. It is a particular pleasure for me to welcome to our midst our good friends from Cyprus, Laos, Liberia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

Since we met a year ago in Washington, $2.4 billion has been drawn from the Fund. A major part of that was the recent drawing by the United Kingdom, but 21 other member countries made drawings totaling more than $980 million. There are also 20 standby arrangements in effect, with unused drawing rights totaling $1.2 billion.

Fund assistance in the past year has both strengthened the structure of currency convertibility in the industrialized countries and helped many of the developing countries to adopt or maintain programs of financial and monetary stabilization. The Fund has come to occupy a central position in international monetary affairs—a role I am confident will be of ever-increasing importance to all our member countries in the years ahead.

A few years ago almost all drawings from the Fund were in dollars. Since the advent of currency convertibility in Western Europe, however, the Fund has made great progress in using a larger number of the currencies it holds, thus increasing the percentage of drawings in currencies other than U.S. dollars. During the past year, eleven different currencies were drawn from the Fund, and two-thirds of the total drawings were in currencies other than the dollar. This is an encouraging development. It has made a reality of the original concept of the Fund as a reserve pool of many currencies for the use of members.

Last year the Fund's advisory activities continued on a broad scale. Wherever member countries have sought to deal effectively with financial instability—by strengthening their fiscal resources, by controlling money and credit, or by otherwise improving their financial institutions—they have been able to rely on the staff of the Fund for expert and objective advice.

The stabilization programs many members of the Fund have worked out and put into operation, usually with Fund advice, have at times been criticized on the ground that they have supposedly imposed a choice between stagnation and economic growth. I do not believe that this is a correct appraisal of the role played by financial stabilization in economic development. I agree with the opinion expressed by Mr. Jacobsson in his brilliant opening statement: That the aim of a well-designed stabilization program is to eliminate inflation, not only as a source of balance-of-payments disequilibrium, but also as an obstacle to economic growth. Financial stability can thus assist economic growth which, together with social progress, must be the major objective of development policy.

Of course, financial stability cannot of itself cure all the problems of economic growth that beset the developing countries. Effective development planning, basic internal reforms, and adequate capital from both external and internal sources—all are necessary. This is well recognized by the Fund, which is, as it should be, the partner of economic development institutions, national and international, in coordinated efforts to increase the flow of external assistance and to

help the developing countries make the best use of their own domestic resources.

I turn now to the economy of the United States and the status of our international balance of payments.

The recovery of the U.S. economy, following the mildest of our postwar recessions, is well under way and moving strongly. The low point in economic activity was reached in the first quarter of this year. In the second quarter major economic indicators recorded new highs. Gross national product, personal income, and personal consumption expenditures all reached fresh peaks in the April-June period. Total industrial production recorded a new high in July and again in August. We estimate that gross national product, which jumped from an annual rate of just over \$500 billion at the beginning of the year to \$516 billion in the second quarter, will reach approximately \$540 billion during the fourth quarter. The course of our economic recovery has been particularly encouraging since prices have remained stable. Hence, almost the entire rise in our gross national product has been real. Moreover, our increased economic activity has not been accompanied by speculative buying or abnormal buildup of inventories.

During the past year the monetary and fiscal policies of the United States have been directed at limiting the extent of the decline in economic activity and at strengthening the forces of recovery. Prompt recognition by our monetary authorities of the impending downturn brought a quick shift of policy from monetary restraint to ease. As early as June of last year the Federal Reserve relaxed credit restrictions by reducing discount rates and lowering the reserve requirements of commercial banks. Federal Reserve purchases of Government securities provided additional bank reserves to combat recession and finance expansion. Reflecting this Federal Reserve policy, total loans and investments of commercial banks have expanded by seven percent, or \$14 billion, during the past 12 months. This large increase provided a major force which softened the strains of recession and stimulated recovery.

On the fiscal side increased unemployment benefits and other Government outlays associated with the recession, in conjunction with reduced income tax collections, have operated as in previous recessions to provide an automatic supporting influence. Largely as a result of these "built-in stabilizers" the total value of all goods and services produced during the economic downturn never fell appreciably below the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

As I noted earlier, we are especially encouraged that our recovery and our attainment of record new levels of production have been accompanied by price stability. Our index of wholesale prices has remained for three years at virtually the same level. Retail commodity prices have been stable while the overall index of consumer prices has increased by less than one percent since last October.

The business outlook for the United States during the coming year is very promising. Excessive stocks have been liquidated. As a result of rising production and sales, inventories have once more begun to increase moderately but they are not high in relation to either present or prospective needs. Consumers have reduced their debt and built up their savings, thus strengthening the outlook for retail trade. Net financial savings of individuals rose by \$7.7 billion in the first half of 1961 on top of a \$10 billion rise in 1960. In contrast to 1958–59, interest rates have remained remarkably constant during the initial recovery period.

We anticipate further vigorous growth. The substantial room in our economy for further expansion should avert any inflationary pressures that might otherwise develop. For we have no shortage of productive resources, nearly all of our industries are operating well below capacity and the labor supply is ample. Continued rises in output should materially assist us in solving the persisting problem of relatively high unemployment. Nevertheless, we are developing worker retraining programs designed to attack this problem directly.

Federal budget expenditures remain well within our capacity. In fact, the deficit for fiscal year 1961 and the projected deficit for 1962 are together much smaller than the deficits during the last comparable recession and recovery in 1958–59. After taking into account all presently scheduled expenditures, including the substantially increased outlays for defense requested by President Kennedy in July, our estimates point to a deficit this year (fiscal 1962) that will amount to about half the deficit for fiscal 1959. In addition, our gross national product will run some 17 percent higher than in fiscal year 1959, and our tax revenues will be about 21 percent greater. Hence, the economic impact of the current deficit will be considerably less than half that of the 1959 deficit.

The deficits in fiscal 1961 and 1962 are essentially a reflection of the shortfall of revenues resulting from the recent recession. This is a characteristic of our tax system because it is heavily dependent upon direct taxation of personal and business income. For the same reason we may expect sharp increases in revenues as business improves and the economy grows. The calendar year 1962 gives every promise of being a very good year for business, and since our revenues are based upon earnings of the previous year we can confidently look forward to a substantial increase in our income during the fiscal year 1963, which begins next July first. Fiscal 1963 will be closely comparable in the business cycle to fiscal 1960, when Federal revenues jumped $10 billion over the preceding year. Hence, unless a need arises for further increases in defense outlays, the balanced budget which President Kennedy is determined to submit next January can be achieved without any increase in taxes. However, should additional defense expenditures become necessary the President has stated clearly and unequivocally that he is prepared to request additional taxes should they be required to balance the budget.

I would like to emphasize the firmness of our decision to balance our budget in fiscal 1963. Indeed, had it not been for the increase in international tensions over Berlin, which forced us to increase our defense expenditures substantially above the levels previously planned, we could have looked forward confidently to a substantial budgetary surplus in fiscal 1963. We are resolute in our determination to maintain both a sound and an expanding economy so that the United States may play its full part in the defense and the development of the free world and, at the same time, meet the requirements of an increasing population at home.

I am glad to be able to report that the U.S. balance of payments has developed in a much more satisfactory manner this year than in 1960. The marked improvement in our merchandise account during 1960 continued into 1961 and the large speculative outflows of short-term capital, which swelled the volume of our outpayments in the second half of 1960, have ceased. Our merchandise trade surplus in 1960 amounted to $4.7 billion, whereas in 1959 it had been less than $1 billion. In the first half of 1961 our trade surplus was running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $6 billion.

These developments are reflected both in our "basic" position (comprising all of our recorded transactions exclusive of U.S. private short-term capital outflow) and in our overall payments position. In 1960 the basic deficit amounted to $1.9 billion, compared with $4.3 billion in 1959 and $3.6 billion in 1958. In the first half of 1961 the basic position continued the substantial improvement shown in 1960 and, without counting special prepayments of $650 million on U.S. Government loans, was almost exactly in balance. Our overall deficit, which is measured by decreases in U.S. holdings of gold and convertible currencies plus increases in foreign liquid holdings of U.S. dollars, which together amounted to about $4 billion in both 1959 and 1960, was running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate somewhat under $1.7 billion in the first half of 1961. The figure of $1.7 billion also does not count as a receipt the special debt prepayments of $650 million. While this indicates the continuation of substantial short-term capital outflows, these movements have represented, for the most part, a substantial enlargement of the financing of world trade by U.S. banking institutions and have not been speculative in character.

These are encouraging developments. But they do not mean that the United States can relax its efforts to achieve a satisfactory and durable equilibrium in its balance of payments. We must have a large and growing export surplus of goods and services to pay for military expenditures abroad which we incur for the defense of the free world. We must have it for both that portion of our foreign aid program that is not covered by procurement in the United States and for our continuing large outflow of long-term private development capital.

The improvement in our trade surplus so far this year cannot be expected to continue in the months ahead since it was accomplished more through a decrease in imports than through an increase in exports. And now as the U.S. economy moves toward reasonably full employment of resources, we must look to a corresponding expansion of our imports. Indeed, they have already started to grow. While this tends to sharpen our payments problem it also leads to larger world trade and greater prosperity for our trading partners.

Accordingly, we must continue to make intensive efforts to expand our exports. This means for us, as it does for any nation, that we must constantly improve the productivity on which the ability of our producers to compete in world markets is based. It also requires that we prevent increases in money costs from canceling

out improvements in productivity. At the same time our producers must search out export opportunities with energy and imagination. The domestic market of the United States is a very large one and many of our producers have traditionally thought almost exclusively in terms of that market, rather than of opportunities overseas. We believe this orientation can and must be shifted, for there are surely thousands of our producers who can be more successful in the export field than they have been in the past. It is for this reason that our Government is devoting considerable effort to bringing market opportunities abroad to the attention of our business community.

We are well aware that the position of the dollar as a strong reserve currency depends upon our success in maintaining a reasonable equilibrium over the years in our balance of payments. This we are determined to do. As we succeed, the upward trend in the accumulation of gold and dollars by other countries taken together will necessarily be slowed. The elimination of current payments imbalances can, of course, be greatly facilitated by the cooperation of surplus countries in pursuing liberal trade policies, in increasing long-term development assistance, and in sharing expenditures for the common defense in accordance with their capabilities.

During the past year, as Mr. Jacobsson has reminded us, there has been active discussion and examination in governmental circles, among economists, and in the financial press, of the adequacy of existing international monetary arrangements. These discussions have been very helpful. Mr Jacobsson has now proposed that each of the principal industrial countries commit itself to lend its currency to the Fund up to a stated amount. I strongly agree that an arrangement of this sort should be worked out to ensure the fund access to the additional amounts that would be needed should balance-of-payments pressures involving these countries ever impair or threaten to impair the smooth functioning of the world payments system.

At the same time, for its regular requirements the Fund can, and should be expected to, borrow from one or another of the participating countries under Article VII whenever its supply of any of these particular currencies becomes low. It would also appear reasonable to consider the possibility that such loans be credited against any commitment which the lending country may have undertaken as its part of the multilateral arrangement. These special bilateral borrowings would thus replenish the Fund's supply of particular currencies in strong demand and, in this way, would help to avoid undue drains on its gold reserve.

I have no fixed opinions on the details of the multilateral borrowing arrangement. I am confident on the basis of the encouraging views I have heard expressed in the past few days that practical means can be found to give effect to the agreement in principle which so evidently exists. There are four important aspects which I do wish to emphasize:

First, the aggregate amount the participating countries should look forward to committing to the project should be large enough to add decisively to the Fund's capacity to play its essential role.

Second, to be effective, the additional resources must be promptly available in case of need.

Third, safeguards will be required to ensure that there will be effective consultation between the Fund and the lenders, and that the Fund will only actually borrow under the commitment arrangements after taking full account of the current reserve position of the lending country. In addition, each country which actually lends to the Fund should, in case the need develops, be able automatically to obtain repayment from the Fund.

Fourth, I concur in Mr. Jacobsson's judgment that there must be no weakening of the policies that have guided the Fund in the use of its resources; nor should the new arrangements change in any way the existing rights and duties of members of the Fund, both as drawers of currencies and as providers of currencies.

This is an important project. The Fund should push ahead promptly in its current consultations with the prospective lending countries in order that the Executive Board may carry the project to completion so that the participating countries may obtain the necessary legislative authority from their parliaments early next year. With this done, the monetary system of the free world will be substantially strengthened. For the Fund will then clearly be in a position to meet the changing needs of the new world of convertible currencies.

Speaking for my country, I want to say that the United States regards the work in which we are engaged here in Vienna as having a direct and important bearing

upon the future course of free world growth and progress. I have confidence in the ultimate outcome of our deliberations because I have confidence in the vitality of the free economies upon which the work of the Fund is founded. Our mutual goal is a world of expanding opportunities for every human being to pursue his legitimate aspirations in peace and freedom. The International Monetary Fund is playing an important role in helping us to achieve it.

Exhibit 27.—Statement by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Leddy as Temporary Alternate Governor for the United States, September 21, 1961, at the discussion of the Annual Report of the International Finance Corporation

It gives me great pleasure to join in paying tribute to Robert Garner, our distinguished President and good friend, as he approaches his retirement next month from the presidency of the International Finance Corporation. Robert Garner is the pioneer of the IFC. It was his wise leadership which guided this novel institution through its critical early years of experimentation in an untested field.

We all know how difficult his task has been. From the beginning the IFC has been handicapped by the limitation in its Articles of Agreement prohibiting the Corporation from investing in capital stock. Happily this prohibition has now been removed with the approval last month of an amendment to the Articles of Agreement. The large favorable vote on the amendment, reflecting approval by 88 percent of the Governors and 94 percent of the total voting power, is due in no small measure to the unceasing efforts of President Garner to make the IFC a vital and progressive institution. We extend to him our admiration, our warm thanks, and every good wish for the future. To Eugene Black, the new President, and to Martin Rosen, who holds the newly created office of Executive Vice President, we offer our full cooperation and our hopes for every success in steadily enlarging the role and influence of the IFC in furthering private enterprise in the developing countries.

Despite the serious restrictions in its charter, the IFC has succeeded in making 45 business investments in 18 member countries for a total of almost $58 million. Of this total, over $13 million represents five commitments entered into during the last three months, signifying a sharp increase in activity.

The IFC is the only intergovernmental financial institution established solely for the purpose of investing directly in private enterprise in the developing countries. And for each dollar of IFC money several additional dollars of private money have gone into enterprises in which the IFC has invested. Thus, we estimate that total investment generated by the IFC has been in the neighborhood of $200 million.

Since IFC's total authorized capital of $100 million is relatively small, it is especially important for the IFC to replenish its funds by selling its investments in completed projects to private investors. So far the Corporation has been able to make little progress in this direction, mainly because the prohibition against investment in capital stock has forced the Corporation to utilize devices such as convertible debentures, stock options, and contingent interest arrangements which are complicated, little known, and not readily marketable in the developing countries. Now that the Corporation has been authorized by the new amendment to invest in capital stock, including common shares, we have every reason to hope that it will be able to sell its portfolio much more readily and thus truly revolve the limited capital at its disposal.

The new amendment, while enabling the Corporation to invest in common stock, does not permit it to participate in the management of private enterprise except to protect its interests in cases of default or jeopardy. It is the hope of the United States that the need for exercising this protective power will be rare. We are sure that the officers of the Corporation have no desire or intention that it intervene in operations which are properly within the domain of private management.

The Corporation now has greater flexibility to take full advantage of the opportunities open to it for stimulating private investment and enterprise. We are confident that it will move forward vigorously in carrying out its important tasks.

In closing, may I extend a warm welcome to our new members—we look forward to a close association with them in the work of the Corporation which lies ahead.

Exhibit 28.—Statement by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Upton, August 15, 1960, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the President's proposal for Latin America

I am happy to appear on behalf of the Treasury Department in support of the President's proposal for Latin America. The Treasury has a deep interest in our financial relations with Latin America. As you know, the Treasury Department presented to the Congress last year recommendations for the formation of the Inter-American Development Bank, which the Congress approved. It is anticipated that the Inter-American Development Bank will take an active role in the implementation of the program which is being presented to you.

We see this program as a major and significant step in the evolution of the historic close relations among the American Republics. As the President's message indicated, what is envisaged here is a direct approach to some of the problems of the average man in Latin America. We are confident that the Latin American countries wish to direct their own efforts increasingly to this objective, and the purpose of our program is to supplement and encourage these additional steps. We would cooperate with individual Latin American countries in their own efforts to provide for the individual citizen. He needs such things as improved community facilities and an opportunity to work land which is not now being used productively. We expect that under the authorization being requested, we should be able to extend our assistance in such areas as pilot and self-help housing and vocational education. Measures of this type will, as the President said, "help our Latin American neighbors accelerate their efforts to strengthen the social and economic structure of their nations and improve the status of their individual citizens."

While we will press forward with our efforts to assist constructive economic development activities, the new program would seek to assist in spreading the benefits of economic growth. The proposal is supplemental to the long history of our previous efforts taken to promote economic and industrial development through loans for dams, power, airports, railroads, and factories.

The U.S. program, including the present proposal, can be considered as providing support for the broad objectives of Operation Pan America, which was conceived some two years ago by President Kubitschek of Brazil. There is, however, some difference of emphasis. President Eisenhower's proposal would promote democratic freedom by giving particular attention to social aspects of the Latin American problem and to the objective of spreading the benefits of economic growth and advancing the status of individual people in these nations.

In considering this new endeavor it is necessary to recognize the special place of the American Republics in their historical association with the United States and the particular importance to us of these neighboring countries in the southern parts of this hemisphere. We have a long history of a special political relationship with the American Republics. More recently that special relationship has been highlighted in the economic and financial field by the establishment of the Inter-American Development Bank. The proposal now before you represents our belief that the time has come to underline this relationship still further and with particular stress upon the status of the individual citizen and his opportunity for advancement. Economic development by itself does not fully meet the need in Latin America to promote growth with social stability.

In our relations with leaders of Latin American countries we have sensed an increasing note of urgency about the importance of stressing activities which would contribute directly and relatively quickly to the economic and social progress of individual citizens. During most of the postwar years Latin America has concentrated on the development of industries and other directly productive economic areas. Our neighbors have come to us for financial support for these activities, and, as is well known, they have obtained large amounts of financing. Great strides have been achieved in general economic progress. Indeed during many of the postwar years the growth of the gross national product in many Latin American countries has proceeded more rapidly than in most other parts of the world.

It is evident that the United States and the international institutions have been doing a great deal toward advancing economic development in Latin America. We expect to be doing even more through the Inter-American Development Bank. The Export-Import Bank has been particularly active in Latin America, and of its total current loans about $1.5 billion, or 45 percent, pertains to this area. (The total loans of the Bank include nondevelopment loans, particularly to European countries; therefore Latin America's share of development loans is even higher.) The World Bank has some 21 percent, or almost $800 million, of its current loans in Latin America. The International Monetary Fund has given repeated and active support to overcoming the exchange problems of Latin American countries. At present it has more than $415 million in short-term credits outstanding to these countries. Furthermore, there is, of course, a very large investment of private American capital south of our border totaling approximately $9 billion in the other American Republics. About 31 percent of our total private foreign investments are situated in Latin America.

Nevertheless, there are many problems remaining in Latin America. Some of these have their roots in political and social history, in degree and type of economic activity, in climate, and many other factors. One of the major problems is the extremely rapid rate of increase in population. It has been estimated that in the case of a few countries the population may as much as triple by the end of this century. Without improved facilities for utilization of land and settlement of a growing population on new land, there is a movement to the cities where the increasing numbers put a very heavy strain on community facilities.

In struggling with these problems, the Latin countries have faced many difficulties due to the overall limitations on available resources and the many competing demands for their use. These countries have also found impediments in the way of mobilizing effectively their financial, human, and physical means to organize and carry out advancement in these fields. We all recognize, I am sure, that there is everywhere tremendous competition for available resources and savings. But such competition is more acute when the total production of a country is limited and when its population is rapidly increasing.

A special problem in many Latin American countries has been the development of financial policies to enable currencies to be strengthened and inflation to be brought under control. Deficit financing on an excessive scale and rapid inflation have driven capital abroad and have distorted the pattern of savings and their effective use. Inflation has brought its usual consequences of speculative investment and of particularly heavy burdens for the large groups of the community who are least able to protect themselves against the threat to real incomes which inflation presents. In recent years an increasing number of Latin American countries have recognized the need for ending the vicious cycle of inflation if they are to survive economically and progress socially. It is gratifying that several countries have recently seen considerable success in their stabilization efforts. In due course, as savings are encouraged and capital markets develop, the social values of a stable currency are increasingly demonstrated.

I have listed some of the factors which I believe create an urgent demand for the proposals envisaged by this legislation. If this program is approved, we shall be able to work with the countries of Latin America by providing financing to supplement the investment of additional domestic resources in the direction which many of their leaders increasingly believe requires a higher priority.

In the implementation of this program we propose to be flexible. We will seek to concentrate our efforts, in cooperation with Latin American countries, in the particular situations and areas where our assistance will be most valuable and effective. As Mr. Dillon has indicated, it is expected that the Inter-American Development Bank will become the principal institution for administering loans under the special program for Latin America. The Inter-American Development Bank was organized only this year and it will not officially open its doors for loans for another six weeks. But its potential for promoting economic progress in Latin America has, I feel, already been demonstrated by the practical and cooperative atmosphere which surrounded the work of building the structure of the Bank and by the high quality of the Bank's Board of Directors and Management.

In the ultimate analysis, we can provide seed capital, technical assistance, and assist in meeting some of the more drastic needs in some areas. The overall problems are so large, and so complex, and are so intimately related to the institutions and the economic and social capacities and capabilities of each country, that only the Latin American people themselves, and particularly their leaders, can effectively deal with them. In the utilization of land, and in the various areas of public administration and public finance, I believe they realize increasingly the challenges before them and wish to face up to them. Through the present proposal we can give encouragement and emphasis to an approach—directed straight to the heart of the problem—the simple needs of the common man in Latin America. I sincerely hope that this Congress, so many members of which have shown themselves cognizant and actively interested in Latin America, will give its support to this proposal.

EXHIBIT 29.—Press release, August 9, 1960, announcing the signing of the Articles of Agreement of the International Development Association

Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson today signed the Articles of Agreement of the International Development Association (IDA) on behalf of the United States. Mr. Anderson acted in his capacity as U.S. Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), of which the new Association is to be an affiliate.

The IDA is designed to complement the World Bank by providing development financing in less-developed countries on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than the terms of conventional loans. IDA is to have initial subscriptions from its members totaling $1 billion, payable over a five-year period. Of this, the U.S. subscription is $320 million. Seventeen other economically strong members are to subscribe a total of $443 million, payable in gold or freely convertible currency, and the balance is to be subscribed by the less-developed members, largely in their own currencies. The Articles of Agreement also provide a means whereby one member may under appropriate circumstances transfer to IDA the local currency of another member.

Membership in the IDA is open to the 68 member countries of the World Bank, and becomes effective as soon as member countries whose subscriptions amount to 65 percent of the $1 billion total accept the IDA Articles of Agreement, but not prior to September 15. It is hoped that the 65 percent figure will be achieved by that date, so that IDA's entry into force under the terms of the Agreement could be formally announced at the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the World Bank in Washington late in September. Financial operations by the agency could start shortly thereafter.

Also signing the IDA's Articles of Agreement today were Canada and Honduras. As a result of today's actions, subscriptions now amount to 43.1 percent of the $1 billion total. Legislative action has been completed by a substantial number of other countries, thus opening the way for additional signatures in the near future.

The new organization is the outgrowth of a U.S. suggestion originally put forward early in 1958 by Senator A. S. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma. At President Eisenhower's request Secretary Anderson, Under Secretary of State Dillon, and other U.S. officials took the initiative at the 1958 annual meeting of the World Bank in New Delhi and the 1959 annual meeting in Washington, and in the intervening period in moving the project closer to reality. In the fall of 1959 active negotiations were undertaken by the Executive Directors of the International Bank. In January 1960 the Executive Directors submitted the present Articles of Agreement to member governments for action.

Legislative action in the United States was completed by the Congress early in July. The Congress authorized the President to accept U.S. membership in IDA with a subscription of $320.29 million and appropriated $73,666,700 to pay the first installment on the U.S. subscription. This payment is to be made within thirty days after IDA begins operations.

Exhibit 30.—Press release, January 6, 1961, on extending the exchange agreement between the United States and Argentina

Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the Treasury, and Emilio Donato del Carril, Ambassador of Argentina, today signed a one-year extension of the $50,000,000 exchange agreement between the U.S. Treasury and the Government and Central Bank of Argentina, which had been in force during 1960.

The agreement is designed to assist Argentina in its continuing efforts to promote economic stability and freedom in its trade and exchange system. Exchange operations on the part of the Argentine authorities will be for the purpose of maintaining an orderly foreign exchange system.

Under the Treasury exchange agreement, Argentina may request the United States Exchange Stabilization Fund to purchase Argentine pesos. Any pesos acquired by the U.S. Treasury would subsequently be repurchased by Argentina with dollars.

With the purpose of assisting the Argentine Government in continuing its stabilization efforts, by providing currencies that may be used for the maintenance of an orderly exchange market, the International Monetary Fund on December 9, 1960, announced a standby arrangement with Argentina in the amount of $100 million.

Exhibit 31.—Press release, February 10, 1961, on the signing of an exchange agreement between the United States and Chile

Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon, and Walter Muller, Ambassador of Chile, today signed an exchange agreement in the amount of $15 million.

Under the agreement, which will run for one year, Chile may request the United States Exchange Stabilization Fund to purchase Chilean pesos should the occasion for such purchases arise. Any pesos so acquired by the U.S. Treasury would subsequently be repurchased by Chile for dollars.

This exchange agreement is designed to assist the continuing efforts of Chile to consolidate economic stabilization and freedom in its trade and exchange system, while Chile pursues a program of reconstruction from the damage of the severe earthquakes of May 1960 and a program of general economic development. The Chilean Government has stated that exchange operations on the part of the authorities will be conducted to minimize exchange rate fluctuations arising from purely temporary or erratic influences which do not reflect a fundamental trend in the market.

The agreement with the U.S. Treasury supplements the $75 million standby arrangement with the International Monetary Fund which was also announced today.

Organization and Procedure

Exhibit 32.—Secretaries, Under Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury Department from September 11, 1789, to January 20, 1961, and the Presidents under whom they served

Term of service		Official	Served under—	
From—	To—		Secretary of the Treasury	President
		Secretaries of the Treasury		
Sept. 11, 1789	Jan. 31, 1795	Alexander Hamilton, New York		Washington.
Feb. 3, 1795	Dec. 31, 1800	Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut		Washington, Adams.
Jan. 1, 1801	May 13, 1801	Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts		Adams, Jefferson.
May 14, 1801	Feb. 9, 1814	Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania [1]		Jefferson, Madison.
Feb. 9, 1814	Oct. 5, 1814	George W. Campbell, Tennessee		Madison.
Oct. 6, 1814	Oct. 21, 1816	Alexander J. Dallas, Pennsylvania.		Madison.
Oct. 22, 1816	Mar. 6, 1825	Wm. H. Crawford, Georgia		Madison, Monroe.
Mar. 7, 1825	Mar. 5, 1829	Richard Rush, Pennsylvania [2]		Adams, J. Q.
Mar. 6, 1829	June 20, 1831	Samuel D. Ingham, Pennsylvania.[3]		Jackson.
Aug. 8, 1831	May 28, 1833	Louis McLane, Delaware		Jackson.
May 29, 1833	Sept. 22, 1833	Wm. J. Duane, Pennsylvania		Jackson.
Sept. 23, 1833	June 25, 1834	Roger B. Taney, Maryland		Jackson.
July 1, 1834	Mar. 3, 1841	Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire.		Jackson, Van Buren.
Mar. 6, 1841	Sept. 11, 1841	Thomas Ewing, Ohio		Harrison, Tyler.
Sept. 13, 1841	Mar. 1, 1843	Walter Forward, Pennsylvania		Tyler.
Mar. 8, 1843	May 2, 1844	John C. Spencer, New York [4]		Tyler.
July 4, 1844	Mar. 7, 1845	Geo. M. Bibb, Kentucky		Tyler, Polk.
Mar. 8, 1845	Mar. 5, 1849	Robt. J. Walker, Mississippi		Polk.
Mar. 8, 1849	July 22, 1850	Wm. M. Meredith, Pennsylvania.		Taylor, Fillmore.
July 23, 1850	Mar. 6, 1853	Thos. Corwin, Ohio		Fillmore.
Mar. 7, 1853	Mar. 6, 1857	James Guthrie, Kentucky		Pierce.
Mar. 7, 1857	Dec. 8, 1860	Howell Cobb, Georgia		Buchanan.
Dec. 12, 1860	Jan. 14, 1861	Philip F. Thomas, Maryland		Buchanan.
Jan. 15, 1861	Mar. 6, 1861	John A. Dix, New York		Buchanan.
Mar. 7, 1861	June 30, 1864	Salmon P. Chase, Ohio		Lincoln.
July 5, 1864	Mar. 3, 1865	Wm. P. Fessenden, Maine		Lincoln.
Mar. 9, 1865	Mar. 3, 1869	Hugh McCulloch, Indiana [5]		Lincoln, Johnson.
Mar. 12, 1869	Mar. 16, 1873	Geo. S. Boutwell, Massachusetts		Grant.
Mar. 17, 1873	June 3, 1874	Wm. A. Richardson, Massachusetts.		Grant.
June 4, 1874	June 20, 1876	Benj. H. Bristow, Kentucky		Grant.
July 7, 1876	Mar. 9, 1877	Lot M. Morrill, Maine		Grant, Hayes.
Mar. 10, 1877	Mar. 3, 1881	John Sherman, Ohio		Hayes.
Mar. 8, 1881	Nov. 13, 1881	Wm. Windom, Minnesota [6]		Garfield, Arthur.
Nov. 14, 1881	Sept. 4, 1884	Chas. J. Folger, New York		Arthur.
Sept. 25, 1884	Oct. 30, 1884	Walter Q. Gresham, Indiana		Arthur.
Oct. 31, 1884	Mar. 7, 1885	Hugh McCulloch, Indiana [5]		Arthur, Cleveland.
Mar. 8, 1885	Mar. 31, 1887	Daniel Manning, New York		Cleveland.
Apr. 1, 1887	Mar. 6, 1889	Chas. S. Fairchild, New York		Cleveland, Harrison.
Mar. 7, 1889	Jan. 29, 1891	Wm. Windom, Minnesota [6]		Harrison.
Feb. 25, 1891	Mar. 6, 1893	Chas. Foster, Ohio		Harrison, Cleveland.
Mar. 7, 1893	Mar. 5, 1897	John G. Carlisle, Kentucky		Cleveland, McKinley.
Mar. 6, 1897	Jan. 31, 1902	Lyman J. Gage, Illinois		McKinley, Roosevelt.
Feb. 1, 1902	Mar. 3, 1907	L. M. Shaw, Iowa		Roosevelt.
Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 7, 1909	George B. Cortelyou, New York		Roosevelt.
Mar. 8, 1909	Mar. 5, 1913	Franklin MacVeagh, Illinois		Taft.
Mar. 6, 1913	Dec. 15, 1918	W. G. McAdoo, New York		Wilson.
Dec. 16, 1918	Feb. 1, 1920	Carter Glass, Virginia		Wilson.
Feb. 2, 1920	Mar. 3, 1921	David F. Houston, Missouri		Wilson.
Mar. 4, 1921	Feb. 12, 1932	Andrew W. Mellon, Pennsylvania.		Harding, Coolidge, Hoover.
Feb. 13, 1932	Mar. 3, 1933	Ogden L. Mills, New York		Hoover.
Mar. 4, 1933	Dec. 31, 1933	William H. Woodin, New York		Roosevelt.
Jan. 1, 1934	July 22, 1945	Henry Morgenthau, Jr., New York.		Roosevelt. Truman.
July 23, 1945	June 23, 1946	Fred M. Vinson, Kentucky		Truman.
June 25, 1946	Jan. 20, 1953	John W. Snyder, Missouri		Truman.
Jan. 21, 1953	July 28, 1957	George M. Humphrey, Ohio		Eisenhower.
July 29, 1957	Jan. 20, 1961	Robert B. Anderson, Connecticut		Eisenhower.

Footnotes at end of table.

Exhibit 32.—Secretaries, Under Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury Department from September 11, 1789, to January 20, 1961, and the Presidents under whom they served—Continued

Term of service		Official	Served under—	
From—	To—		Secretary of the Treasury	President
		Under Secretaries [7]		
July 1, 1921	Nov. 17, 1923	S. Parker Gilbert, Jr., New Jersey	Mellon	Harding, Coolidge.
Nov. 20, 1923	Feb. 1, 1927	Garrard B. Winston, Illinois	Mellon	Coolidge.
Mar. 4, 1927	Feb. 12, 1932	Ogden L. Mills, New York [8]	Mellon	Coolidge, Hoover.
Feb. 13, 1932	May 15, 1933	Arthur A. Ballantine, New York	Mills, Woodin	Hoover, Roosevelt.
May 19, 1933	Nov. 16, 1933	Dean G. Acheson, Maryland	Woodin	Roosevelt.
Nov. 17, 1933	Dec. 31, 1933	Henry Morgenthau, Jr., New York.[9]	Woodin	Roosevelt.
May 2, 1934	Feb. 15, 1936	Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, Massachusetts.	Morgenthau	Roosevelt.
Jan. 29, 1937	Sept. 15, 1938	Roswell Magill, New York	Morgenthau	Roosevelt.
Nov. 1, 1938	Dec. 31, 1939	John W. Hanes, North Carolina	Morgenthau	Roosevelt.
Jan. 18, 1940	Dec. 31, 1945	Daniel W. Bell, Illinois	Morgenthau, Vinson.	Roosevelt, Truman.
Mar. 4, 1946	Jan. 14, 1947	O. Max Gardner, North Carolina	Vinson, Snyder	Truman.
Jan. 23, 1947	July 14, 1948	A. L. M. Wiggins, South Carolina.	Snyder	Truman.
July 15, 1948	Jan. 20, 1953	Edward H. Foley, New York	Snyder	Truman.
Jan. 28, 1953	July 31, 1955	Marion B. Folsom, New York	Humphrey	Eisenhower.
Aug. 3, 1955	Jan. 31, 1956	H. Chapman Rose, Ohio	Humphrey	Eisenhower.
Aug. 9, 1957	Jan. 20, 1961	Fred C. Scribner, Jr., Maine	Anderson	Eisenhower.
		Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs [10]		
Aug. 3, 1954	Sept. 25, 1957	W. Randolph Burgess, Maryland	Humphrey, Anderson.	Eisenhower.
Sept. 30, 1957	Jan. 20, 1961	Julian B. Baird, Minnesota	Anderson	Eisenhower.
		Assistant Secretaries [11]		
Mar. 12, 1849	Oct. 9, 1849	Charles B. Penrose, Pennsylvania	Meredith	Taylor.
Oct. 10, 1849	Nov. 15, 1850	Allen A. Hall, Pennsylvania	Meredity, Corwin	Taylor, Fillmore.
Nov. 16, 1850	Mar. 13, 1853	William L. Hodge, Tennessee	Corwin, Guthrie	Fillmore, Pierce.
Mar. 14, 1853	Mar. 12, 1857	Peter G. Washington, District of Columbia.	Guthrie, Cobb	Pierce, Buchanan.
Mar. 13, 1857	Jan. 16, 1861	Philip Clayton, Georgia	Cobb, Thomas, Dix.	Buchanan.
Mar. 13, 1861	July 11, 1865	George Harrington, District of Columbia.[12]	Chase, Fessenden, McCulloch.	Lincoln, Johnson.
Mar. 18, 1864	June 15, 1865	Maunsell B. Field, New York	Chase, Fessenden, McCulloch.	Lincoln, Johnson.
Jan. 5, 1865	Nov. 30, 1867	William E. Chandler, New Hampshire.	Fessenden, McCulloch.	Lincoln, Johnson.
July 11, 1865	May 4, 1875	John F. Hartley, Maine	McCulloch, Boutwell, Richardson, Bristow.	Johnson, Grant.
Dec. 2, 1867	May 31, 1868	Edmund Cooper, Tennessee	McCulloch	Johnson.
Mar. 20, 1869	Mar. 17, 1873	William A. Richardson, Massachusetts.	Boutwell	Grant.
Mar. 8, 1873	June 11, 1874	Frederick A. Sawyer, South Carolina.	Richardson, Bristow.	Grant.
July 1, 1874	Apr. 3, 1877	Charles F. Conant, New Hampshire.	Bristow, Morrill, Sherman.	Grant, Hayes.
Mar. 4, 1875	June 30, 1876	Curtis F. Burnam, Kentucky	Bristow	Grant.
Aug. 12, 1876	Mar. 9, 1885	Henry F. French, Massachusetts	Morrill, Sherman, Windom, Folger, Gresham, McCulloch, Manning.	Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland.
Apr. 3, 1877	Dec. 8, 1877	Richard C. McCormick, Arizona	Sherman	Hayes.
Dec. 9, 1877	Mar. 31, 1880	John B. Hawley, Illinois	Sherman	Hayes.
Apr. 10, 1880	Dec. 31, 1881	J. Kendrick Upton, New Hampshire.	Sherman, Windom, Folger.	Hayes, Garfield, Arthur.
Feb. 28, 1882	Apr. 16, 1884	John C. New, Indiana	Folger	Arthur.
Apr. 17, 1884	Nov. 10, 1885	Charles E. Coon, New York	Folger, Gresham, McCulloch, Manning.	Arthur, Cleveland.
Mar. 14, 1885	Apr. 1, 1887	Charles S. Fairchild, New York [13]	Manning	Cleveland.
Nov. 10, 1885	June 30, 1886	William E. Smith, New York	Manning	Cleveland.
July 12, 1886	Mar. 12, 1889	Hugh S. Thompson, South Carolina.	Manning, Fairchild, Windom.	Cleveland, Harrison.

Footnotes at end of table.

EXHIBIT 32.—Secretaries, Under Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury Department from September 11, 1789, to January 20, 1961, and the Presidents under whom they served—Continued

Term of service		Official	Served under—	
From—	To—		Secretary of the Treasury	President
		Assistant Secretaries [11]—Continued		
Apr. 6, 1887	Mar. 11, 1889	Isaac N. Maynard, New York	Fairchild, Windom.	Cleveland, Harrison.
Apr. 1, 1889	July 20, 1890	George H. Tichner, Illinois	Windom	Harrison.
Apr. 1, 1889	Oct. 31, 1890	George T. Batchelder, New York.[14]	Windom	Harrison.
July 22, 1890	Dec. 1, 1892	A. B. Nettleton, Minnesota	Windom, Foster	Harrison.
July 23, 1890	June 30, 1893	Oliver L. Spaulding, Michigan	Windom, Foster, Carlisle.	Harrison, Cleveland.
Apr. 27, 1891	Oct. 31, 1892	Lorenzo Crounse, Nebraska	Foster	Harrison.
Nov. 22, 1892	Mar. 3, 1893	John H. Gear, Iowa	Foster	Harrison.
Dec. 23, 1892	Apr. 3, 1893	Genio M. Lambertson, Nebraska	Foster, Carlisle	Harrison, Cleveland.
Apr. 12, 1893	Apr. 7, 1897	Charles S. Hamlin, Massachusetts.	Carlisle, Gage	Cleveland, McKinley.
Apr. 13, 1893	Mar. 31, 1897	William E. Curtis, New York	Carlisle, Gage	Cleveland, McKinley.
July 1, 1893	May 4, 1897	Scott Wike, Illinois	Carlisle, Gage	Cleveland, McKinley.
Apr. 7, 1897	Mar. 10, 1899	William B. Howell, New Jersey	Gage	McKinley.
Apr. 7, 1897	Mar. 4, 1903	Oliver L. Spaulding, Michigan	Gage, Shaw	McKinley, Roosevelt.
June 1, 1897	Mar. 5, 1901	Frank A. Vanderlip, Illinois	Gage	McKinley.
Mar. 13, 1899	June 3, 1906	Horace A. Taylor, Wisconsin	Gage, Shaw	McKinley, Roosevelt.
Mar. 6, 1901	Apr. 15, 1903	Milton E. Ailes, Ohio	Gage, Shaw	McKinley, Roosevelt.
Mar. 5, 1903	Mar. 5, 1905	Robert B. Armstrong, Iowa	Shaw	Roosevelt.
May 27, 1903	Jan. 21, 1907	Charles H. Keep, New York	Shaw	Roosevelt.
Mar. 6, 1905	Nov. 1, 1909	James B. Reynolds, Massachusetts.	Shaw, Cortelyou, MacVeagh.	Roosevelt, Taft.
July 1, 1906	Mar. 15, 1908	John H. Edwards, Ohio	Shaw, Cortelyou	Roosevelt.
Jan. 22, 1907	Feb. 28, 1907	Arthur F. Statter, Oregon	Shaw	Roosevelt.
Apr. 23, 1907	Mar. 6, 1909	Beekman Winthrop, New York	Cortelyou	Roosevelt.
Mar. 17, 1908	Apr. 10, 1909	Louis A. Coolidge, Massachusetts.	Cortelyou, MacVeagh.	Roosevelt, Taft.
Apr. 5, 1909	June 8, 1910	Charles D. Norton, Illinois	MacVeagh	Taft.
Apr. 19, 1909	Apr. 3, 1911	Charles D. Hilles, New York	MacVeagh	Taft.
Nov. 27, 1909	July 31, 1913	James F. Curtis, Massachusetts	MacVeagh, McAdoo.	Taft, Wilson.
June 8, 1910	July 3, 1912	A. Piatt Andrew, Massachusetts	MacVeagh	Taft.
Apr. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1913	Robert O. Bailey, Illinois	MacVeagh	Taft.
July 20, 1912	Sept. 30, 1913	Sherman P. Allen, Vermont	MacVeagh, McAdoo.	Taft, Wilson.
Mar. 24, 1913	Feb. 2, 1914	John Skelton Williams, Virginia	McAdoo	Wilson.
Aug. 1, 1913	Aug. 9, 1914	Charles S. Hamlin, Massachusetts.	McAdoo	Wilson.
Oct. 1, 1913	Sept. 30, 1917	Byron R. Newton, New York	McAdoo	Wilson.
Mar. 24, 1914	Jan. 26, 1917	William P. Malburn, Colorado	McAdoo	Wilson.
Aug. 17, 1914	Mar. 15, 1917	Andrew J. Peters, Massachusetts	McAdoo	Wilson.
Apr. 17, 1917	Aug. 28, 1918	Oscar T. Crosby, Virginia	McAdoo	Wilson.
June 22, 1917	Nov. 20, 1919	Leo S. Rowe, Pennsylvania	McAdoo, Glass	Wilson.
Oct. 5, 1917	Aug. 26, 1921	James H. Moyle, Utah	McAdoo, Glass, Houston, Mellon.	Wilson, Harding.
Oct. 30, 1917	July 5, 1920	Russell C. Leffingwell, New York.[15]	McAdoo, Glass, Houston.	Wilson.
Dec. 15, 1917	Jan. 31, 1919	Thomas B. Love, Texas	McAdoo, Glass	Wilson.
Sept. 4, 1918	June 30, 1920	Albert Rathbone, New York	McAdoo, Glass, Houston.	Wilson.
Mar. 5, 1919	Nov. 15, 1920	Jouett Shouse, Kansas	Glass, Houston	Wilson.
Nov. 21, 1919	June 14, 1920	Norman H. Davis, Tennessee	Glass, Houston	Wilson.
June 15, 1920	Apr. 14, 1921	Nicholas Kelley, New York	Houston, Mellon	Wilson, Harding.
July 6, 1920	June 30, 1921	S. Parker Gilbert, Jr., New Jersey.[16]	Houston, Mellon	Wilson, Harding.
Dec. 4, 1920	May 31, 1921	Ewing Laporte, Missouri	Houston, Mellon	Wilson, Harding.
Dec. 4, 1920	Mar. 4, 1921	Angus W. McLean, North Carolina.	Houston	Wilson.
Mar. 16, 1921	Mar. 31, 1925	Eliot Wadsworth, Massachusetts	Mellon	Harding, Coolidge.
May 4, 1921	July 9, 1923	Edward Clifford, Illinois	Mellon	Harding.

Footnotes at end of table.

Exhibit 32.—Secretaries, Under Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury Department from September 11, 1789, to January 20, 1961, and the Presidents under whom they served—Continued

Term of service		Official	Served under—	
From—	To—		Secretary of the Treasury	President
		Assistant Secretaries [11]—Continued		
Dec. 23, 1921	July 25, 1922	Elmer Dover, Washington	Mellon	Harding.
Mar. 3, 1923	June 13, 1926	McKenzie Moss, Kentucky	Mellon	Harding, Coolidge.
July 9, 1923	Nov. 19, 1923	Garrard B. Winston, Illinois [17]	Mellon	Harding, Coolidge.
July 1, 1924	Nov. 5, 1927	Charles S. Dewey, Illinois	Mellon	Coolidge.
Apr. 1, 1925	July 31, 1927	Lincoln C. Andrews, New York	Mellon	Coolidge.
Dec. 28, 1926	June 25, 1929	Carl T. Schuneman, Minnesota	Mellon	Coolidge, Hoover.
Aug. 1, 1927	Mar. 15, 1933	Seymour Lowman, New York	Mellon	Coolidge, Hoover.
Nov. 7, 1927	Sept. 1, 1929	Henry Herrick Bond, Massachusetts.	Mellon	Coolidge, Hoover.
June 26, 1929	Apr. 17, 1933	Ferry K. Heath, Michigan	Mellon	Hoover.
Nov. 21, 1929	Mar. 15 1931	Walter Ewing Hope, New York	Mellon	Hoover.
Mar. 16, 1931	Feb. 12, 1932	Arthur A. Ballantine, New York [18]	Mellon	Hoover.
Mar. 9 1932	June 11, 1933	James H. Douglas, Jr., Illinois	Mills	Hoover.
Apr. 18, 1933	Feb. 15, 1936	Lawrence W. Robert, Jr., Georgia	Woodin, Morgenthau.	Roosevelt.
June 6, 1933	Sept. 30, 1939	Stephen B. Gibbons, New York	Woodin, Morgenthau.	Roosevelt.
June 12, 1933	Dec. 12, 1933	Thomas Hewes, Connecticut	Woodin	Roosevelt.
Dec. 1, 1934	Nov. 1, 1937	Josephine Roche, Colorado	Morgenthau	Roosevelt.
Feb. 19, 1936	Feb. 28, 1939	Wayne C. Taylor, Illinois	Morgenthau	Roosevelt.
July 1 1938	Oct. 31, 1938	John W. Hanes, North Carolina [19]	Morgenthau	Roosevelt.
June 23, 1939	Dec. 2, 1945	Herbert E. Gaston, New York	Morgenthau, Vinson.	Roosevelt, Truman.
Jan. 18, 1940	Nov. 30, 1944	John L. Sullivan, New Hampshire	Morgenthau	Roosevelt.
Jan. 24, 1945	May 1, 1946	Harry D. White, Maryland	Morgenthau, Vinson.	Roosevelt, Truman.
Apr. 15, 1946	July 14, 1948	Edward H. Foley, New York [20]	Vinson, Snyder	Truman.
July 16, 1948	Jan. 20, 1953	John S. Graham, North Carolina	Snyder	Truman.
Feb. 8, 1949	Mar. 31, 1951	William McChesney Martin, Jr., New York.	Snyder	Truman.
Jan. 24, 1952	Feb. 28, 1957	Andrew N. Overby, District of Columbia.	Snyder, Humphrey.	Truman, Eisenhower.
Jan. 28, 1953	Aug. 2, 1955	H. Chapman Rose, Ohio [21]	Humphrey	Eisenhower.
Sept. 20, 1954	Jan. 20, 1961	Laurence B. Robbins, Illinois [22]	Humphrey, Anderson.	Eisenhower.
Aug. 3, 1955	Dec. 15, 1957	David W. Kendall, Michigan	Humphrey, Anderson.	Eisenhower.
Apr. 18, 1957	Aug. 8, 1957	Fred C. Scribner, Jr., Maine [23]	Humphrey, Anderson.	Eisenhower.
Dec. 4, 1957	Dec. 15, 1958	Tom B. Coughran, California	Anderson	Eisenhower.
Dec. 16, 1957		A. Gilmore Flues, Ohio	Anderson	Eisenhower.
Dec. 17, 1958	Dec. 18, 1960	T. Graydon Upton, Pennsylvania	Anderson	Eisenhower.
Dec. 20, 1960	Jan. 20, 1961	John P. Weitzel, Rhode Island	Anderson	Eisenhower.
		Fiscal Assistant Secretaries [24]		
Mar. 16, 1945	June 17, 1955	Edward F. Bartelt, Illinois	Morgenthau, Vinson, Snyder, Humphrey.	Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower.
June 19, 1955		William T. Heffelfinger, District of Columbia.	Humphrey, Anderson.	Eisenhower.
		Administrative Assistant Secretaries [25]		
Aug. 2, 1950	Aug. 31, 1959	William W. Parsons, California	Snyder, Humphrey, Anderson.	Truman, Eisenhower.
Sept. 14, 1959		A. E. Weatherbee, Maine	Anderson	Eisenhower.

1 While holding the office of Secretary of the Treasury, Gallatin was commissioned envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary Apr. 17, 1813, with John Quincy Adams and James A. Bayard, to negotiate peace with Great Britain. On Feb. 9, 1814, his seat as Secretary of the Treasury was declared vacant because of his absence in Europe. William Jones, of Pennsylvania (Secretary of the Navy), acted ad interim Secretary of the Treasury from Apr. 21, 1813, to Feb. 9, 1814.

2 Rush was nominated Mar. 5, 1825, confirmed and commissioned Mar. 7, 1825, but did not enter upon the discharge of his duties until Aug. 1, 1825. Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey (Secretary of the Navy), served as ad interim Secretary of the Treasury from Mar. 7 to July 31, 1825.

3 Asbury Dickens (chief clerk), ad interim Secretary of the Treasury from June 21 to Aug. 7, 1831.

[4] Spencer resigned as Secretary of the Treasury May 2, 1844; McClintock Young (chief clerk), ad interim Secretary of the Treasury from May 2 to July 3, 1844.
[5] Hugh McCulloch was Secretary from Mar. 9, 1865, to Mar. 3, 1869, and also from Oct. 31, 1884, to Mar. 7, 1885.
[6] William Windom was Secretary from Mar. 8, 1881, to Nov. 13, 1881, and also from Mar. 7, 1889, to Jan. 29, 1891.
[7] Office established by act of June 16, 1921; appointed by the President.
[8] Became Secretary Feb. 13, 1932.
[9] Became Secretary Jan. 1, 1934.
[10] Office established by act of July 22, 1954; appointed by the President.
[11] Office established by act of Mar. 3, 1849; appointed by the Secretary. Act of Mar. 3, 1857, made the office presidential.
[12] Act of Mar. 14, 1864, provided for an additional Assistant Secretary.
[13] Became Secretary April 1, 1887.
[14] Act of July 11, 1890, provided for an additional Assistant Secretary.
[15] Act of Oct. 6, 1917, provided for two additional Assistant Secretaries for duration of war and six months after.
[16] Became Under Secretary July 1, 1921.
[17] Became Under Secretary Nov. 20, 1923.
[18] Became Under Secretary Feb. 13, 1932.
[19] Became Under Secretary Nov. 1, 1938.
[20] Became Under Secretary July 15, 1948.
[21] Became Under Secretary Aug. 3, 1955.
[22] Act of July 22, 1954, provided for an additional Assistant Secretary.
[23] Became Under Secretary Aug. 9, 1957.
[24] Office established by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1940.
[25] Office established by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950.

NOTE.—Robert Morris, the first financial officer of the Government, was Superintendent of Finance from 1781 to 1784. Upon the resignation of Morris, the powers conferred upon him were transferred to the "Board of the Treasury." Those who finally accepted positious on this board were John Lewis Gervais, Samuel Osgood, and Walter Livingston. The board served until Hamilton assumed office in 1789.

EXHIBIT 33.—Treasury Department orders relating to organization and procedure

No. 148, REVISION No. 8, DECEMBER 1, 1960.—SUPERVISION OF BUREAUS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The following assignments of bureaus of the Treasury Department are hereby ordered:

Under Secretary (Mr. Fred C. Scribner, Jr.):
- Internal Revenue Service.
- Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
- Administrative Assistant Secretary (Mr. A. E. Weatherbee):
  - Management Analysis Staff.
  - Office of Administrative Services.
  - Office of Budget.
  - Office of Personnel.
- Assistant to the Secretary (Mr. Nils A. Lennartson):
  - Office of Information.
- Assistant to the Secretary (Mr. Francis J. Gafford):
  - Office of Personnel Security.
- Tax Analysis Staff.
- International Tax Staff.

Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs (Mr. Julian B. Baird):
- Fiscal Assistant Secretary (Mr. William T. Heffelfinger):
  - Bureau of Accounts.
  - Bureau of the Public Debt.
  - Office of the Treasurer of the United States.
- United States Savings Bonds Division.
- Assistant to the Secretary (Mr. J. Dewey Daane).
- Assistant to the Secretary (Mr. Charls E. Walker).
- Special Assistant to the Secretary (Mr. Frank A. Southard, Jr.).
- Debt Analysis Staff.

Assistant Secretary (Mr. Laurence B. Robbins):
- Office of Defense Lending.
- Bureau of the Mint.
- Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Assistant Secretary (Mr. A. Gilmore Flues):
- United States Coast Guard.
- United States Secret Service.
- Bureau of Customs.
- Bureau of Narcotics.
- Assistant to the Secretary for Law Enforcement (Vacancy).

Assistant Secretary (Mr. T. Graydon Upton):
- Assistant to the Secretary (Mr. Alfred H. Von Klemperer):
  - Office of International Finance (including Foreign Assets Control).

General Counsel (Mr. David A. Lindsay):
- Assistant to the Secretary and Head, Legal Advisory Staff (Mr. Jay W. Glasmann).

Deputy to the Secretary (Mr. John P. Weitzel).

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 148, REVISION No. 10, MARCH 2, 1961—SUPERVISION OF BUREAUS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

1. The following assignments of bureaus and offices of the Treasury Department are hereby ordered, effective immediately or upon the date of oath where any official has yet to be confirmed by the Senate.

Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs (Mr. Robert V. Roosa):
- Assistant to the Secretary (Mr. J. Dewey Daane):
  - Office of Debt Analysis.
- Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.
- United States Savings Bonds Division.

Assistant Secretary (Mr. A. Gilmore Flues):
- Bureau of Customs.
- Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
- Bureau of the Mint.
- Bureau of Narcotics.
- Office of Law Enforcement Coordination.
- United States Coast Guard.
- United States Secret Service.

Assistant Secretary (Mr. John M. Leddy):
- Office of International Finance.

Assistant Secretary (Mr. Stanley S. Surrey):
- Office of Tax Analysis.
- Office of Tax Legislative Counsel.
- Office of International Tax Affairs.

General Counsel (Mr. Robert H. Knight):
- Office of Legal Services.

Fiscal Assistant Secretary (Mr. William T. Heffelfinger):
- Bureau of Accounts.
- Bureau of the Public Debt.
- Office of the Treasurer of the United States.
- Office of Defense Lending.

Administrative Assistant Secretary (Mr. A. E. Weatherbee):
- Office of Administrative Services.
- Office of Budget.
- Office of Management and Organization.
- Office of Personnel.
- Office of Security.

2. In addition to the above assignments, the following bureaus, offices, staffs, and staff assistants shall be under the direct supervision of the Secretary and the Under Secretary:
- Internal Revenue Service (Mr. Mortimer M. Caplin).
- Assistant to the Secretary (Congressional Relations) (Mr. Joseph W. Barr).
- Assistant to the Secretary (Public Relations) (Mr. Dixon Donnelley).

Special Assistant to the Secretary (Mr. Robert A. Wallace).
Special Assistant to the Secretary (Mr. Frank A. Southard, Jr.).
Special Assistant to the Secretary (Mr. Robert Cutler).
Director, Executive Secretariat (Mr. Thomas W. Wolfe).

3. The Under Secretary shall have general supervision over all the functions of the Department and will act as Secretary of the Treasury in the absence, unavailability, or sickness of the Secretary. In case of the absence of the Secretary and the Under Secretary, the following will act as Secretary of the Treasury in the order indicated:

The Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs.
The senior Assistant Secretary present.
The General Counsel.

4. This order supersedes Treasury Department Order No. 148 (Revision No. 9), dated January 23, 1961, and all other orders and circulars previously issued with reference to the supervision of bureaus and offices of the Treasury Department.

Douglas Dillon,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 150-53, December 7, 1960.—Establishment of Internal Revenue District, Anchorage

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1952, section 7621 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, and Executive Order 10289, approved September 17, 1951, made applicable to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by Executive Order 10574, approved November 5, 1954, it is hereby ordered:

1. *Area comprising Alaska removed from Internal Revenue District, Seattle.*—The area comprising the State of Alaska is removed from the Internal Revenue District, Seattle.

2. *Establishment of Internal Revenue District and Office of District Director.*—An internal revenue district to be known as Internal Revenue District, Anchorage, which shall include the area comprising the State of Alaska, and an office of District Director, Anchorage, are established in the San Francisco region for all purposes authorized by the internal revenue laws of the United States.

3. *Effective date.*—This order shall be effective January 1, 1961.

Fred C. Scribner, Jr.
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 150-55, January 19, 1961.—Delegation of Functions to the Secretary of the Interior

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury, there are hereby delegated to the Secretary of the Interior, to be performed through the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, or their subordinates, the functions of the Internal Revenue Service in the administration, collection, and enforcement in Guam and American Samoa of the taxes imposed by chapters 2 and 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

The authority delegated herein shall be carried out generally in conformity with the policies, procedures, and instructions established for the Internal Revenue Service.

The Internal Revenue Service shall furnish the Governors of Guam and American Samoa or their subordinates with pertinent Treasury Department issuances, render interpretations of the applicable tax laws and regulations, and provide guidance and assistance in carrying out the functions delegated herein.

Robert B. Anderson,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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No. 167-44, October 18, 1960.—Delegation of Functions to the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 and by 14 U.S.C. 631, there are transferred to the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury under Public Law 86-555, the Great Lakes Pilotage Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 259-262).

The Commandant may make provision for the performance by subordinates in the Coast Guard of the functions delegated herein.

A. Gilmore Flues,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 168-2, January 23, 1961.—Authorization to Continue the Sale of Certain U.S. Securities Bearing the Facsimile Signature of the Former Secretary of the Treasury

Pursuant to the provisions of R.S., Sec. 161, 5 U.S.C. 22, as amended, it is hereby ordered:

That the sale and issue of United States savings bonds of Series E and H, pursuant to Department Circulars Nos. 653, Fifth Revision, and 905, Second Revision, continue and that the existing stocks be used notwithstanding the fact that the bonds of such stocks bear the facsimile signature of the former Secretary of the Treasury. All savings bonds issued or reissued pursuant to said Department circulars or applicable regulations by the Treasury, directly or through authorized issuing agents, shall be valid and binding obligations notwithstanding the fact that they bear the facsimile signature of the former Secretary. The term "existing stocks" as used herein means stocks of bonds of Series E and H now on order, as well as stocks thereof presently on hand in the Treasury Department and at its issuing agencies, including the Federal Reserve Banks and branches.

This order shall be effective immediately.

Douglas Dillon,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 170-6, January 23, 1961.—Establishment of an Executive Secretariat

There is hereby established in the Office of the Secretary an Executive Secretariat. The Executive Secretariat will be the central coordinating staff of the Department serving the Secretary and the Under Secretary. Its purpose is to screen and check all matters submitted to them for completeness and conformity with established standards of presentation, and to insure responsiveness in all departmental units to the wishes of the Secretary and the Under Secretary.

In carrying out this responsibility, the Director of the Executive Secretariat will, among other duties:

(*a*) Review all material submitted by departmental units for the attention of the Secretary and Under Secretary to insure completeness and proper coordination;

(*b*) Review for assignment of action all incoming official correspondence for the Secretary and Under Secretary;

(*c*) Attend key meetings with the Secretary and Under Secretary to assure completeness of action assignments made;

(*d*) Assure proper oral and/or written briefing of the Secretary and Under Secretary for their appointments with the President, meetings of the Cabinet, NSC and similar engagements, and for official visitors calling upon them; and

(*e*) Maintain direct liaison with the White House Staff Secretary as the principal Department channel to the White House.

All action papers, correspondence, staff studies and memoranda, and similar material submitted by departmental units for the attention of the Secretary and Under Secretary will be routed through the Executive Secretariat for review and approval.

Douglas Dillon,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 170–7, February 23, 1961.—Establishment of an Office of Congressional Relations

There has been established within the Office of the Secretary an Office of Congressional Relations. This office will coordinate congressional relations activities throughout the Department. In carrying out this responsibility, the Assistant to the Secretary for Congressional Relations will, among other duties:

(*a*) Service congressional mail, inquiries, requests, etc.;

(*b*) Supervise and coordinate the Department's legislative program, except appropriation matters;

(*c*) Assist the Secretary in determining feasible legislative policy; and

(*d*) Act as a conduit for the continuous exchange of information between the Congress and the Department.

Douglas Dillon,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 177–14, Revised, September 26, 1960.—Delegation of Authority to Make Certain Loans to the District of Columbia

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, there is hereby transferred to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury the function of making loans to the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia:

(1) Pursuant to the act of June 2, 1950, 64 Stat. 195, as amended by the District of Columbia Public Works Act of 1954, 68 Stat. 101, 103, for the expansion and improvement of the District of Columbia water system;

(2) Pursuant to the District of Columbia Public Works Act of 1954, 68 Stat. 101, 108, for the construction, expansion, relocation, replacement, or renovation of the sanitary sewer system of the District or the combined sewer system of the District;

(3) Pursuant to the District of Columbia Public Works Act of 1954, 68 Stat. 101, 110, for financing highway construction;

(4) Pursuant to the act of June 12, 1960, Public Law 86–515, 74 Stat. 210, 211, for the planning, construction, operation, and maintenance of a sanitary sewer to connect the Dulles International Airport with the District of Columbia system; and

(5) Pursuant to the act of June 6, 1958, 72 Stat. 183, to assist in financing the cost of constructing facilities required for activities financed by the general fund of the District.

All of the foregoing loans shall be made at rates of interest fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions.

Julian B. Baird,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 180–5, August 3, 1960.—Delegation of Functions to the Commissioner of Narcotics

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 and by Public Law 86–429, there is hereby delegated to the Commissioner of Narcotics authority to perform all the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury under Public Law 86–429, 74 Stat. 55, cited as the "Narcotics Manufacturing Act of 1960."

The functions herein transferred to the Commissioner of Narcotics may be delegated by him to subordinates as he deems necessary.

Regulations issued by the Commissioner of Narcotics under the Narcotics Manufacturing Act of 1960 shall be subject to approval by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A. Gilmore Flues,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 180-6, March 30, 1961.—Authorization for the Governor of the Canal Zone to Administer the Laws and Regulations Relating to Narcotic Drugs

WHEREAS, section 4735(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, provides that—

"The President is authorized and directed to issue such Executive orders as will carry into effect in the Canal Zone the intent and purpose of sections 4701 to 4707, inclusive, and sections 4721 to 4726, inclusive, of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, by providing for the registration and the imposition of a special tax upon all persons in the Canal Zone who produce, import, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute, or give away narcotic drugs;"
and

WHEREAS, the President by Executive Order 10583 of December 18, 1954 (3 CFR, 1954 Supp. 98), delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury his powers under section 4735(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of this authority it is hereby ordered that:

1. The heading of Part 16 of Title 35 is amended to read as set forth above, and the part is revised to read as follows. These sections supersede former §§ 16.1 to 16.9.

Subpart A—Administration of Laws and Regulations Relating to Narcotic Drugs

Sec.
16.1 Authority of the Governor of the Canal Zone.
16.2 Issuance of regulations.
16.3 Redelegation.
16.4 Prohibited acts.
16.5 Registration and payment of tax.
16.6 Issuance of order forms.
16.7 Penalties.

Subpart B—[Reserved]

AUTHORITY: §§ 16.1 to 16.7 issued under 68A Stat. 559; 26 U.S.C. 4735(b).

Subpart A—Administration of Laws and Regulations Relating to Narcotic Drugs

§ 16.1 AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE CANAL ZONE

The Governor of the Canal Zone shall perform in the Canal Zone all of the duties required to be performed under the act of Congress approved December 17, 1914, entitled "An Act To provide for the registration of, with collectors of internal revenue, and to impose a special tax upon all persons who produce, import, manufacture, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute, or give away opium or coca leaves, their salts, derivatives, or preparations, and for other purposes," as amended. These duties shall include the making of such inspections and the taking of such actions as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of the act of December 17, 1914, as amended, and all orders and regulations issued thereunder, insofar as they apply to activities in or relating to the Canal Zone.

§ 16.2 ISSUANCE OF REGULATIONS

The Governor of the Canal Zone shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this subpart into full force and effect. In doing so the Governor shall follow the form of regulations prescribed by the Commissioners of Narcotics and Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury (26 CFR Part 151) so far as they can be made applicable to conditions in the Canal Zone.

§ 16.3 REDELEGATION

The Governor of the Canal Zone is authorized to delegate to such officers or employees of the Canal Zone as he may deem appropriate any of his functions under this subpart when he deems a delegation necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of this subpart.

§ 16.4 PROHIBITED ACTS

No person shall produce, import, manufacture, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute, or give away in the Canal Zone opium, opiates, or coca leaves, their salts, derivatives, or preparations unless he shall have complied with the provisions of the act of December 17, 1914, as amended, and all relevant orders and regulations issued thereunder.

§ 16.5 REGISTRATION AND PAYMENT OF TAX

Every person who by the terms of the act of December 17, 1914, as amended, would be required, if located outside of the Canal Zone, to register with the director of internal revenue of his district, his name or style, place of business and place or places where such business is to be carried on, shall register that information with the Governor of the Canal Zone or his delegate on forms to be prescribed by the Governor. At the time of such registry, and on or before the first day of July annually thereafter, every person who produces, imports, manufactures, compounds, deals in, dispenses, sells, distributes, or gives away any of the aforesaid narcotic drugs shall pay to the Governor of the Canal Zone, or to his delegate, a special tax at the rate or rates specified in section 4721 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended; provided, however, that any person who would not be required, if located outside the Canal Zone, to register or pay a special tax shall not be required to register or pay the special tax as provided in this subpart.

§ 16.6 ISSUANCE OF ORDER FORMS

The Governor of the Canal Zone or his delegate shall cause suitable order forms to be prepared for sale to persons who shall have registered and paid the special tax as required by the act of December 17, 1914, as amended, and by this subpart. The price to be paid for such order forms shall be $1 per hundred. The Governor or his delegate shall be subject to the same limitation on sales of order forms as directors of internal revenue in districts outside of the Canal Zone.

§ 16.7 PENALTIES

Any person who violates or fails to comply with any of the requirements of the act of December 17, 1914, as amended, or of any applicable order thereunder in the Canal Zone shall be subject to the penalties provided for in that act, as amended.

Subpart B—[Reserved]

2. To the extent that any order, regulation, or circular heretofore issued may be in conflict with this order it is hereby revoked.

A. Gilmore Flues,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 183, Revision No. 2, May 24, 1961.—Succession Order Among Treasury Officials

Pursuant to Executive Order 10941, dated May 15, 1961, in the case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, the following officers shall, in the order of succession indicated, act as Secretary of the Treasury until a successor is appointed or until the absence or sickness shall cease:

(1) General Counsel

(2) Assistant Secretaries in the order in which they took the oath of office as Assistant Secretary.

Douglas Dillon,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 188, May 26, 1961.—Establishment of an Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on Ethical Standards

In accordance with the President's message of April 27, 1961, on Ethical Conduct in Government, there is established in the Treasury Department an Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on Ethical Standards constituted as follows:

Chairman	Robert A. Wallace
Member	Amos N. Latham, Jr.
Member	John K. Carlock

The Committee will serve in an advisory capacity on ethical problems as they arise.

Problems relating to bureau heads and officials who report directly to me may be referred directly to the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee. Problems relating to all other employees shall be referred to the Committee through normal personnel channels.

Douglas Dillon,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 189, May 26, 1961.—Designation of Compliance Officer for Recommendations Relating to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and Also Treasury Department Contracting Practices

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Executive Order No. 10925 of March 6, 1961, and as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, I hereby order as follows:

1. Pursuant to section 307 of Executive Order No. 10925, I hereby designate Mr. Robert A. Wallace, Special Assistant to the Secretary, as Principal Compliance Officer of the Treasury Department. Deputy Compliance Officers as may be necessary and appropriate to carry out the provisions of that order will be designated.

2. I hereby assign to the Principal Compliance Officer the responsibility for conducting studies of departmental contracting practices and for recommending to me any proposed orders, procedures, or other measures relating to the contracting activities of this Department which will assure maximum effectiveness in carrying out the intent and purpose of Part III of Executive Order No. 10925.

3. The Principal Compliance Officer shall promptly prepare for my consideration recommendations concerning any actions that the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity might initiate to assure the prompt eradication of all vestiges of racial, religious, or other unfair discrimination from our Government.

4. The functions assigned to Mr. Robert A. Wallace by this order shall be in addition to the functions assigned to him by Administrative Circular No. 13, Revised, dated February 18, 1961.

5. This order is effective this date.

Douglas Dillon,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TABLES

NOTE.—In tables where figures have been rounded to a specified unit and where calculations have been made from unrounded figures, the details may not check to the totals shown.

Bases of Tables

The figures in this report are shown on the basis of: (a) The *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury*, (b) the *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government*, (c) warrants issued, (d) public debt accounts, and (e) administrative accounts and reports. Where no basis is indicated, the figures are derived from administrative reports prepared according to various specifications. Where more than one basis is used in a single table that covers a period of years, the dates of the changes in bases are stated.

Data on the first two bases are derived from the publications indicated by their titles. The monthly statement was first published in February 1954, and reports budget results which previously had been shown in the daily statement. At the same time, the latter became a statement of cash deposits and withdrawals affecting the account of the Treasurer of the United States. (See exhibits 69, 70, and 71 in the 1954 Annual Report.) The sources of data used in these two publications and the bases of tables in this report are hereinafter described.

Daily Statement of the United States Treasury

Until February 1954 the daily Treasury statement (publication of which started on January 2, 1895) not only covered transactions cleared through the Treasurer's account but included certain transactions by Government agencies which were handled through commercial bank accounts. It carried information on the status of the Treasurer's account and on public debt issues, retirements, and amounts outstanding. Receipts and expenditures were classified beginning with July 1, 1930, to show the budget results for a given period and were used as a basis for reporting the results under the President's budget program as enacted by the Congress. Prior to October 1, 1915, receipts and expenditures were reported in the statement on the basis of warrants issued and, beginning with that date, the reporting was changed to a clearance basis, that is, on the basis of information shown on bank transcripts received and cleared by the Treasurer's Office. Effective July 1, 1946, and through February 16, 1954, expenditures were on the basis of checks issued through the facilities of the Treasury Department's Division of Disbursement while certain others, principally those of the Department of Defense and its predecessor organizations, were on the basis of checks paid or clearance basis.

Since February 1954 the *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury* has covered only transactions which clear through the Treasurer's account. For each business day it reflects cash deposits and withdrawals in that account and the status of the account.

No distinction is made as to type of account (budget, trust, etc.) in reporting deposits and withdrawals, which are segregated in a limited number of classifications. The deposits are on the basis of certificates of deposit cleared through the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States. Total withdrawals are on the basis of checks paid or cash disbursements made out of the Treasurer's account. Some of the withdrawal classifications shown are reported on the basis of mailed reports of checks issued, adjusted by means of clearing accounts to the total checks paid. Except for relatively minor amounts interfund and intragovernmental transactions are excluded. In order to facilitate current reporting and classification, Federal Reserve Banks at the close of each day report by telegraph the balances they carry in the Treasurer's account and certain other information. The public debt figures in the daily Treasury statement are also on the clearance basis, as developed for classification purposes by the Bureau of the Public Debt. During periods when new marketable public debt issues are being sold or when issues mature, reports of transactions are based upon telegrams received from the Federal Reserve Banks. (See the 1953 Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, pages 108 and 321, for more detailed information on the daily Treasury statement.)

Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government

In February 1954 this monthly statement replaced the daily statement as the primary source of budget results (budget surplus or deficit) and other receipt and expenditure data classified by type of account. (See "Description of Accounts Relating to Cash Operations" on p. 406). This statement shows all receipts and expenditures of the Government, including those made from cash accounts held

outside the United States Treasury. The information in the monthly statement is compiled from reports of the Treasurer of the United States and of other collecting and disbursing agencies, including those agencies which maintain checking accounts in commercial banks. These reports cover transactions recorded in the accounts of collecting and disbursing agencies during the reporting period. The net of transactions as compiled from these reports is reconciled in the monthly statement to changes in the cash balances in the Treasurer's account, cash held outside the Treasurer's account, and changes in the public debt outstanding.

The budget receipts and expenditures as reported in this statement are on the following bases.

Receipts.—Receipts of taxes and customs duties are reported on a collection basis, which means that they are reported as of the time that the cash received is placed under accounting control. The various other receipts are reported partially on a collection basis and partially on a deposits confirmed basis, that is, when the deposits are acknowledged by the depositary banks.

Expenditures.—Expenditures, except those for interest on the public debt, are reported on the basis of checks issued by disbursing officers. Certain modifications of this basis are described in the following paragraphs:

(a) Where payment is made in cash rather than by check, the cash payment also is considered as an expenditure; (b) transactions of an interfund or intragovernmental nature are included even though actual issuance of checks or actual receipt of cash may not be involved. Examples of these transactions are: (1) Charges made against budget appropriations representing a part of employees' salaries which are transferred to the civil service retirement and disability fund and the employees' life insurance fund, or which are withheld for individual income taxes and for bond allotments; (2) public debt securities which are acquired in lieu of other properties, or donated, are considered as a constructive receipt of cash and therefore the par amounts of such securities are included as budget receipts of the acquiring agency; (3) where a debt instrument is issued by a wholly owned Government enterprise to either the public or another wholly owned enterprise, in lieu of a check in payment of a liability, the issuance of the debt instrument is considered to be a budget expenditure, and a corresponding budget receipt of the receiving agency. On the other hand, payments to the Treasury, principally by wholly owned Government corporations, for retirement of capital stock and for disposition of earnings are excluded in reporting both budget receipts and expenditures as these transactions do not affect the budget surplus or deficit. For the same reason, financing transactions such as borrowings from or repayments to the United States Treasury are excluded.

Certain other transactions are excluded from budget expenditures even though the issuance of checks is involved. Examples of these transactions are: (a) Checks issued for cash advances to imprest funds, agent cashiers, and others. Expenditures are then taken up as payments are made from such advances (travel advances, however, are treated as expenditures when advanced); (b) checks issued representing transfers between disbursing officers or between checking accounts; (c) transactions representing investments in or sales of public debt securities; and (d) sales or redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in the market.

From February 1954 through May 1955 the public debt interest expenditure figures represented interest which became due and payable; since June 1955, interest on the public debt has been reported on an accrual basis.

Beginning with the final statement for June 30, 1960, totals shown for net budget receipts and budget expenditures exclude certain interfund transactions which are included in the detail of both budget receipts and budget expenditures. The transactions deducted consist of interest payments and minor amounts of certain other payments made by Government agencies to the Treasury. This reporting change has been made in accordance with the plan stated in the President's budget message of January 18, 1960. It does not affect the budget surplus or deficit. The interfund transactions deducted under this procedure do not include the payments to the Treasury by wholly owned Government corporations for retirement of their capital stock and for disposition of earnings. These capital transfers have been excluded from budget receipts and expenditures since July 1, 1948.

Warrants issued

Until 1950 the use of warrants was an integral part of the accounting for receipts and expenditures and the basis for many earlier financial statements.

The Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 permitted the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller General of the United States jointly to waive the legal requirements with respect to the use of warrants. Under the authority of this act, the following joint regulations were issued: No. 1, effective November 1, 1950, eliminated the necessity for issuance of covering warrants, the requisitioning of funds, and the use of accountable warrants in connection with repayments to appropriations; No. 2, effective May 1, 1951, provided that appropriated funds be made immediately available in the accounts of disbursing officers; No. 3, effective July 1, 1951, provided that certain special fund and trust fund receipts be credited directly to the accounts of disbursing officers; and No. 4, effective July 1, 1955, waived the requirements with regard to the requisitioning and advancing of funds to accountable officers and the issuance and counter-signature of warrants acknowledging receipt of money to be covered into the Treasury. An explanation of the warrant basis for receipts and expenditures follows.

Receipts.—Section 305 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 147) provides that the receipts for all moneys received by tne Treasurer of the United States "shall be indorsed upon warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, without which warrant, so signed, no acknowledgment for money received into the Public Treasury shall be valid." Covering warrants were prepared from certificates of deposit mailed to the Treasury, principally by Government depositaries, showing deposits received. The figures thus compiled were on a "warrants-issued" basis. Table 2 for the years prior to 1916 shows receipts on this basis. Since these certificates did not reach the Treasury simultaneously, all receipts for a fiscal year could not be covered into the Treasury by warrant of the Secretary immediately upon the close of the fiscal year. Therefore, certain certificates of deposit representing amounts deposited during one fiscal year were reported as the next year's receipts.

Prior to the fiscal year 1954 all collections of internal revenue, customs, and miscellaneous receipts, except repayments to appropriations and certain special and trust fund receipts as provided by the joint regulations previously described, were covered into the Treasury by warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Beginning with the fiscal year 1954, the recording of receipts by Treasury offices designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, in receipt accounts, or appropriation and fund accounts, pursuant to the act of July 31, 1894, as amended (5 U.S.C. 255), and section 114(b) of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 66b(b)), has constituted the official acknowledgment of moneys received and covered into the Treasury.

Expenditures.—The Constitution of the United States provides that "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law * * *." Section 305 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 147) requires that the Treasurer of the United States shall disburse the moneys of the United States upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury. Prior to 1916, reports of expenditures were based on the amount of accountable and settlement warrants issued and charged to the appropriation accounts. Since accountable warrants covered advances to disbursing officers, such expenditure reports necessarily included the balances of funds remaining unexpended to the credit of the disbursing officers at the close of the fiscal year. Effective July 1, 1955, joint regulation No. 4 waived the requirements with regard to the requisitioning and advancing of funds to accountable officers by warrant.

Public Debt accounts

The figures reported on this basis represent transactions which have been audited by the Bureau of the Public Debt. It is sometimes several months after a financing operation before all the transactions have been reported and audited. Therefore, the public debt figures on this basis differ from those reported in the daily Treasury statement since the latter consist of transactions cleared through the Treasurer's account during the reporting period (see explanation under "Daily Statement of the United States Treasury," on p. 403). A reconciliation of figures on the two bases is given in table 29.

Administrative accounts and reports

Certain tables in this report are developed from the accounts, records, and reports of the administrative agencies concerned, which may be on various bases. These tables include internal revenue collections, customs, postal receipts, sales of savings bonds by States, prices and yields of securities, customs statistics,

foreign currency transactions in the accounts of the Secretary of the Treasury, and balance sheets, statements of income and expense, and source and application of funds of public enterprise funds.

Internal revenue collections (tables 17 and 18) are stated partly on the basis of reports of directors of internal revenue representing collections made by these officers and partly on the basis of reports of deposits made directly to the Federal Reserve Banks under the depositary receipt procedure.

Customs collections (table 19) are based upon reports of collectors of customs representing collections made during the period.

Postal revenues (table 21) are based upon reports of the Post Office Department prepared on a modified accrual basis (revenues earned less deferred box rentals, etc.).

Description of Accounts Relating to Cash Operations

Three classes of accounts are maintained with respect to the cash operations of the Federal Government. First, there are the accounts of fiscal officers or agents, collectively, who receive money for deposit in the United States Treasury or for other authorized disposition or who make expenditures by drawing checks on the Treasurer of the United States or by effecting payments in some other manner. Second, there are the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States whose office, generally speaking, is responsible for the receipt and custody of money deposited by fiscal officers or agents; for the payment of checks drawn on the Treasurer and the payment of public debt securities redeemed. These accounts indicate the bank or financial institution holding cash balances in the name of the Treasurer of the United States. Third, a set of central accounts is maintained in the Treasury Department for the purpose of consolidating financial data reported periodically from these two operating segments in order that the results of cash operations may be presented in central financial reports on a unified basis for the Government as a whole, and as a means of internal control.

The central accounts relating to cash operations disclose monthly and fiscal year information on: (1) The Government's receipts by principal sources, and its expenditures according to the different appropriations and other funds involved; and (2) the cash transactions, classified by types, together with certain directly related assets and liabilities which underlie such receipts and expenditures. The accounting for receipts is substantially on the basis of collections, and that for expenditures is on the basis of checks issued and cash payments made except that interest on the public debt is on an accrual basis. The structure of the accounts provides for a reconciliation, on a firm accounting basis, between the published reports of receipts and expenditures and budget results for the Government as a whole and changes in the Treasurer's cash balance by means of such factors as checks outstanding, deposits in transit, and cash held outside the Treasury. Within the central accounts, receipt and expenditure accounts are classified as described in the following paragraphs.

Budget accounts

Included in the Budget accounts are only those accounts that determine the budget surplus or deficit of the United States Government as follows:

General fund receipt accounts.—The general fund receipt accounts are credited with all receipts which are not earmarked by law for a specific purpose. General fund receipts consist principally of internal revenue collections, which include income taxes, excise taxes, estate, gift, and employment taxes. The remainder consist of customs duties and a large number of miscellaneous receipts, including fees for permits and licenses; fines, penalties, and forfeitures; interest and dividends; rentals; royalties; sale of Government property; and seigniorage.

Special fund receipt accounts.—Special fund receipt accounts are credited with receipts from specific sources, as authorized by law, but which are not generated from a cycle of operations. Such receipts may be expended only for the particular purposes specified by law. The Congress may appropriate these receipts for special purposes on an annual basis or for an indefinite period of time. Although such receipts are not available for general purposes, they are included in the totals of budget receipts. Examples of special fund receipts are those arising from rents and royalties under the Mineral Leasing Act, the revenue from visitors to Yellowstone National Park, the proceeds of the sale

of certain timber and reserve lands, and other receipts authorized to be credited to the reclamation fund.

General fund expenditure accounts.—General fund expenditure accounts are established to record amounts (either specific or indefinite) appropriated by the Congress to be expended respectively for the general support of the Government. Such accounts are classified according to the limitations that are established by the Congress with respect to the period of availability for obligation of the appropriation, as 1-year, multiple-year, or "no-year" (without a time limit), and with respect to the agency authorized to enter into obligations and approve expenditures.

Special fund expenditure accounts.—Special fund expenditure accounts are established to record appropriated amounts of receipts from specific sources to be expended only for the specific purpose authorized by law. These accounts are generally available without time limit, but may also be subject to fiscal limitations as in the case of general fund accounts.

Revolving and management fund accounts.—These are funds authorized by specific provisions of law to: (a) Finance a continuing cycle of operations with receipts derived from such operations available without further action by Congress; or (b) facilitate accounting for and administration of intragovernmental operations, other than a continuing cycle of operations. Treasury reports generally show the net effect of operations in the accounts (excess of disbursements or collections and reimbursements for the period) which affect the budget surplus or deficit. These accounts are usually designated as "no-year" accounts and are without limitation as to period of availability for obligation or expenditure. Examples of such accounts include corporate revolving funds such as those under the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and other revolving funds such as the General Supply Fund administered by the General Services Administration and the working capital fund of the Public Buildings Service.

Consolidated working fund accounts.—These are accounts established to receive and disburse advance payments by an agency from other agencies or bureaus pursuant to Section 601 of the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 686) or other provisions of law to be expended for purposes authorized by law. "Consolidated" working funds may be credited with advances from two or more appropriations for the procurement of goods or services to be furnished by the performing agency, with the use of its own facilities within the same fiscal year. Expenditure transactions recorded in these accounts are stated net of advances credited and are classified under the agencies administering the accounts. The accounts are subject to the fiscal year limitations of the parent appropriations or other accounts from which advanced.

Nonbudget accounts

Trust accounts.—These are accounts maintained to record the receipt and expenditure of moneys held in trust by the Government for use in carrying out the specific purposes or programs in accordance with the terms of a trust agreement or statute. The receipts of many trust funds, especially the major ones, not needed for current benefits and other payments, are invested in United States securities. Generally, trust fund accounts consist of separate receipt and expenditure accounts, but when the trust corpus is established to perform a business-type operation, the fund entity is called a "trust revolving fund" and a combined receipt and expenditure account is used. Unlike the funds in general and special accounts, the trust funds are not available for general or special purposes and do not enter into the budget surplus or deficit. Some of the major trust accounts are the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, unemployment trust fund, civil service retirement fund, and the national service life insurance fund.

Deposit fund accounts.—Deposit funds are combined receipt and expenditure accounts established to account for receipts that are either (a) held in suspense temporarily and later refunded or paid into some other fund of the Government upon administrative or legal determination as to the proper disposition thereof, or (b) held by the Government as banker or agent for others and paid out at the direction of the depositor. Such funds are not available for paying salaries, expenses, grants, or other expenditures of the Government. As in the case of the trust funds, the transactions in these accounts are not included in the budget totals.

Summary of

TABLE 1.—*Summary of fiscal operations,*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952; [1] thereafter on basis of "Monthly Statement

Fiscal year or month	Budget receipts and expenditures			Trust account and other transactions, net receipts, or expenditures (−) [4]	Clearing account [5]
	Net receipts [2]	Expenditures [3]	Surplus, or deficit (−)		
1932	$1,923,891,824	$4,659,181,532	−$2,735,289,708	−$5,178,050	
1933	1,996,843,833	4,598,495,918	−2,601,652,085	−5,009,989	
1934	3,014,969,799	6,644,601,741	−3,629,631,943	834,880,108	
1935	3,705,955,600	6,497,007,700	−2,791,052,100	402,724,190	
1936	3,997,058,975	8,421,608,205	−4,424,549,230	187,063,025	
1937	4,955,612,556	7,733,033,270	−2,777,420,714	3,314,169	
1938	5,588,011,873	6,764,628,471	−1,176,616,598	98,934,030	
1939	4,979,065,958	8,841,223,998	−3,862,158,040	1,209,673,564	
1940	5,137,249,771	9,055,268,931	−3,918,019,161	442,538,143	
1941	7,095,676,052	13,254,948,411	−6,159,272,358	907,790,781	
1942	12,546,618,755	34,036,861,487	−21,490,242,732	−1,612,785,695	
1943	21,947,283,157	79,367,713,522	−57,420,430,365	−337,796,138	
1944	43,562,609,460	94,986,002,002	−51,423,392,541	−2,221,918,654	
1945	44,362,020,944	98,302,937,069	−53,940,916,126	791,293,666	
1946	39,649,870,986	60,326,041,595	−20,676,170,609	−523,587,210	
1947	39,677,167,024	38,923,379,364	753,787,660	−1,102,524,942	$554,706,981
1948 [8]	41,374,701,989	32,955,232,145	8,419,469,844	−294,342,662	−507,106,039
1949 [8]	37,662,972,939	39,474,412,987	−1,811,440,048	−494,733,365	366,441,900
1950	36,421,934,577	39,544,036,935	−3,122,102,357	99,137,360	482,656,886
1951	47,480,067,075	43,970,284,450	3,509,782,624	679,223,478	−214,140,135
1952	61,286,560,916	65,303,201,294	−4,016,640,378	147,077,201	−401,389,312
1953	64,670,584,424	74,119,797,882	−9,449,213,457	434,671,979	−249,920,729
1954	64,420,034,061	67,537,000,317	−3,116,966,256	327,762,083	−303,126,484
1955	60,208,508,692	64,388,737,614	−4,180,228,921	231,296,942	283,518,269
1956	67,849,951,339	66,224,397,935	1,625,553,403	−193,580,583	521,955,153
1957	70,561,886,113	68,966,314,562	1,595,571,550	194,731,536	−522,892,840
1958	68,549,720,044	71,369,174,086	−2,819,454,041	632,513,036	530,045,771
1959	67,915,348,624	80,342,335,375	−12,426,986,751	−328,663,331	−5,750,464
1960	77,763,460,221	76,539,412,799	1,224,047,422	−49,526,275	−145,025,682
1961	77,659,424,972	81,515,167,520	−3,855,742,518	−602,403,079	507,346,821
1960—July	3,127,663,585	6,171,728,886	−3,044,065,301	−94,703,201	124,809,797
August	6,453,983,691	6,803,089,779	−349,106,087	−567,411,728	−521,428,231
September	8,981,156,218	6,793,356,824	2,187,799,394	−123,528,535	697,189,129
October	2,822,942,594	6,828,778,445	−4,005,835,851	80,014,332	217,279,307
November	6,300,308,846	6,773,431,347	−473,122,500	368,133,718	−663,093,808
December	7,642,962,862	6,846,616,318	796,346,544	−221,234,037	202,350,791
1961—January	4,845,867,142	6,469,545,270	−1,623,678,128	−184,932,286	407,555,356
February	6,537,185,623	6,235,774,966	301,410,657	711,654,607	−58,057,861
March	8,524,109,982	7,012,427,457	1,511,682,525	−628,784,765	691,540,793
April	5,125,236,215	6,450,355,807	−1,325,119,592	24,238,039	24,567,358
May	6,467,284,745	7,169,462,257	−702,177,512	48,523,846	−376,772,665
June	10,830,723,463	7,960,600,159	2,870,123,304	−14,373,097	−148,593,142

[1] With the exceptions that public debt figures are on the basis of daily Treasury statements for all years shown and guaranteed obligations for 1934-39 are on the basis of public debt accounts and thereafter on the basis of daily Treasury statements. Public debt includes debt incurred to finance expenditures of certain wholly owned Government corporations and other business-type activities in exchange for which obligations of the corporations and activities were issued to the Treasury. (See table 124.)

[2] Total receipts less refunds of receipts and starting with fiscal 1937, less transfers of tax receipts to certain major trust accounts (as shown in table 3); and exclusive also of certain interfund transactions (also excluded from expenditures) which are shown in table 5. The figures in annual reports before 1960 did not exclude interfund transactions.

[3] Expenditures are "net" after allowance for reimbursements to appropriations, receipts of revolving fund accounts, and receipts credited to disbursing accounts of corporations and agencies having authority to use collections without formal covering into the Treasury. The figures include transfers to trust accounts. Beginning with 1951, the net investments by wholly owned Government corporations and agencies in public debt securities are excluded from budget expenditures and are included in trust account and other transactions. The expenditure figures also exclude public debt retirements chargeable to the sinking fund, etc., under special provisions of law. Effective July 1, 1948, payments to the Treasury, principally by wholly owned Government corporations, for retirement of capital stock and disposition of earnings are excluded from both receipts and expenditures. Prior year adjustments of such payments are shown in the 1958 annual report, p. 396, table 2, footnote 3. Beginning with fiscal 1932, certain interfund transactions are excluded, as from net receipts, the content of which is shown in table 5. The figures in annual reports before 1960 did not exclude interfund transactions.

Fiscal Operations

fiscal years 1932–61 and monthly 1961

of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

Public debt, net increase, or decrease (−)	Balance in account of the Treasurer of the U.S., net increase, or decrease (−)	Amount, end of period				
		Balance in account of the Treasurer of the U.S.	Debt outstanding [1]			
			Public debt	Guaranteed obligations held outside the Treasury	Total [1]	Subject to limitation [6]
$2, 685, 720, 952	−$54, 746, 805	$417, 197. 178	$19, 487, 002, 444	------------	$19, 487, 002, 444	(7)
3, 051, 670, 116	445, 008, 042	862, 205, 221	22, 538, 672, 560	------------	22. 538, 672, 560	(7)
4, 514, 468, 854	1, 719, 717, 020	2, 581, 922, 240	27, 053, 141, 414	$680, 767, 817	27. 733. 909, 231	(7)
1, 647, 751, 210	−740, 576. 701	1, 841, 345, 539	28, 700, 892, 625	4, 122, 684, 692	32, 823, 577, 316	(7)
5, 077, 650, 869	840, 164, 664	2, 681, 510, 204	33, 778, 543, 494	4, 718, 033. 242	38, 496, 576, 735	(7)
2, 646, 070. 239	−128, 036, 307	2, 553, 473, 897	36, 424, 613. 732	4, 664, 604, 533	41, 089, 218, 265	(7)
740, 126, 583	−337, 555, 984	2, 215, 917, 913	37, 164, 740, 315	4, 852, 791, [illegible]51	42, 017, 531, 967	$36, 881, 899, 956
3, 274, 792. 096	622, 307, 620	2, 838, 225, 533	40, 439, 532. 411	5. 450. 834, 099	45, 890, 366. 510	40, 371, 110, 606
2, 527, 998, 627	−947, 482. 391	1, 890, 743. 141	42, 967, 531, 038	5. 529, 070. 655	48, 496, 601, 693	43, 219, 123, 375
5, 993. 912, 498	742, 430, 921	2, 633, 174, 062	48, 961, 443, 536	6. 370, 252, 580	55, 331, 696. 116	49, 493, 588, 731
23, 461, 001, 581	357, 973, 154	2, 991, 147, 216	72, 422, 445. 116	4, 568, 259, 630	76, 990, 704, 746	74, 154, 457. 607
64, 273, 645, 214	6, 515, 418, 710	9, 506, 565, 926	136, 696, 090, 330	4, 099, 913, 046	140, 796, 033, 376	140, 469, 083, 742
64, 307, 296, 891	10, 661, 985, 696	20, 168, 551, 622	201. 003, 387, 221	1, 623, 069. 301	202, 626, 456, 522	208, 077, 255, 051
57, 678, 800, 189	4, 529, 177, 729	24, 697, 729, 352	258, 682, 187, 410	433. 158, 392	259, 115, 345, 802	268, 670, 763, 468
10, 739, 911, 763	−10,459,846,056	14, 237, 883. 295	269, 422, 099. 173	476, 384, 859	269. 898, 484, 033	268, 932, 355, 302
−11,135,716,065	−10,929,746,366	3, 308, 136, 929	258, 286, 383, 109	89, 520, 185	258, 375, 903, 294	257, 491, 416, 060
−5, 994, 136, 596	1, 623, 884, 548	4, 932, 021, 477	252, 292, 246, 513	73, 460, 818	252, 365. 707, 331	251, 541, 571, 385
478, 113, 347	−1, 461, 618, 165	3, 470, 403, 312	252, 770, 359, 860	27, 275, 408	252, 797, 635, 268	252, 027, 712, 585
4, 586, 992, 491	2, 046, 684, 380	5, 517, 087, 692	257, 357. 352, 351	19, 503, 034	257, 376, 855, 385	256, 652, 133, 429
−2, 135, 375, 536	1, 839, 490, 432	7, 356, 578, 123	255, 221, 976, 815	29, 227, 169	255, 251, 203, 984	254, 566, 629, 670
3, 883, 201, 970	−387, 750, 519	6, 968, 827, 604	259, 105, 178, 785	45, 565, 346	259, 150, 744, 131	258, 506, 598, 138
6, 965, 882, 853	−2, 298, 579, 356	4. 670, 248, 248	266, 071, 061, 639	52, 072, 761	266, 123, 134, 400	265, 521. 736, 381
5. 188, 537. 469	2, 096, 206, 813	6, 766, 455, 061	271, 259, 599, 108	81, 441, 386	271, 341, 040, 494	270, 790, 304, 616
3, 114, 623, 694	−550, 790, 014	[9] 6, 215. 665, 047	274, 374, 222, 802	44, 142, 961	274, 418, 365, 763	273, 914, 849, 696
−1, 623, 409, 153	330, 518, 820	6, 546, 183, 868	272, 750, 813, 649	73, 888, 475	272, 824, 702, 124	272, 361, 216, 449
−2, 223, 641, 752	−956, 231, 505	5, 589, 952, 362	270, 527, 171. 896	107, 137, 950	270. 634, 309, 846	270, 188, 321, 086
5, 816, 045, 849	4, 159, 150, 615	9, 749, 102, 977	276, 343, 217, 745	101. 220, 600	276, 444, 438, 345	276, 013, 439, 621
8, 362, 689, 332	−4, 398, 711, 214	5, 350, 391, 763	284. 705, 907, 078	111, 019, 150	284, 816, 926, 228	284, 398, 474, 090
1, 624, 853. 770	2, 654, 349, 235	8, 004, 740. 998	286, 330, 760, 848	139. 841, 775	286, 470, 602, 623	286, 064, 964, 324
2, 640, 177, 762	−1, 310, 621, 045	6, 694, 119, 954	288, 970, 938, 610	240, 215, 450	289, 211, 154, 060	288, 861, 862, 530
2, 007, 510, 187	−1, 006, 418, 518	6, 998, 292, 479	288, 338. 271, 035	134, 189, 775	288. 472, 460, 810	288, 067, 911, 935
333, 947, 859	−1, 103, 998. 187	5, 894, 294, 291	288, 672, 218, 895	156, 859, 675	288, 829, 078, 570	288, 424, 890, 549
−248, 886, 121	2, 422, 573, 868	8, 316, 868. 160	288, 423, 332, 773	161, 031, 700	288, 584, 364, 473	288, 180, 520, 738
2, 063, 399, 862	−1, 645, 142, 349	6, 671, 725, 810	290, 486, 732, 635	159. 075, 900	290. 645, 808, 535	290, 243, 507, 053
−72, 617, 612	−840, 700, 205	5, 831, 025, 605	290, 414. 114, 993	153, 056, 900	290, 567, 171, 893	290, 165, 187, 891
−197, 299, 751	580, 163, 546	6, 411, 189, 151	290, 216, 815, 241	155, 938. 325	290, 372, 753, 566	289, 971, 198, 190
−181, 254, 843	−1, 582, 309, 900	4, 828, 879, 250	290, 035, 560, 398	160, 486, 675	290, 196, 047, 073	289, 795, 752, 640
508, 029, 882	1, 463, 037, 283	6, 291, 916, 533	290, 543, 590, 280	196, 067, 025	290, 739, 657, 305	290. 340, 376, 187
−3, 072, 188, 847	−1, 497, 750, 294	4, 794, 166, 239	287, 471, 401, 433	210, 844, 425	287, 682, 245, 858	287, 283, 980, 274
515, 765, 470	−760, 548, 725	4, 033, 617, 514	287, 987, 166, 904	219, 097, 775	288. 206, 264, 679	287, 808, 671, 653
2, 158, 473, 937	1, 128, 047, 605	5, 161, 665, 119	290, 145, 640, 841	225, 396, 425	290, 371, 037, 266	289, 974, 591, 645
−1, 174, 702, 232	1, 532, 454, 834	6, 694, 119, 954	288, 970, 938, 610	240, 215, 450	289, 211, 154, 060	288, 861, 862, 530

[4] Consists of transactions of trust and deposit fund accounts, net investments by Government agencies in public debt securities, and net redemptions or sales of obligations of Government agencies in the market. (See table 9.) Investments by wholly owned Government corporations in public debt securities are included in budget expenditures before 1951. Retirements of national bank notes chargeable against the increment on gold (fiscal years 1935–39) are excluded.

[5] For checks outstanding and telegraphic reports from Federal Reserve Banks; public debt interest accrued and unpaid beginning with June and the fiscal year 1955 (previously included from November 1949 as interest checks and coupons outstanding); also deposits in transit and changes in cash held outside the Treasury and in certain other accounts beginning with the fiscal year 1954. For 1955 includes adjustment of −$207,183,858 for effect on balance in Treasurer's account due to reclassification in November 1954 of Post Office disbursing accounts.

[6] A summary of legislation on debt limitation under the Second Liberty Bond Act from Sept. 24, 1917, through June 30, 1961, is shown in table 34. Guaranteed securities held outside the Treasury are included in the limitation beginning Apr. 3, 1945. Savings bonds are included at current redemption value beginning June 26, 1946; before that date they are included at maturity value. In the debt outstanding, savings bonds are carried at current redemption value.

[7] Prior to May 26, 1938, the limitation applied to particular segments of the debt, not to the total.

[8] Excludes transfer of $3,000,000,000 in 1948 and includes transfer of a like amount in 1949 to the Foreign Economic Cooperation Trust Fund. (See table 2, footnote 9.)

[9] Includes adjustment of −$207,183,858 which reflects the reclassification, begun in November 1954, of Post Office Department and postmasters' disbursing accounts (formerly treated as liability accounts of the Treasurer of the United States) to net expenditures on the basis of cash receipts and expenditures as reported by the Post Office Department.

Receipts and

TABLE 2.—*Receipts and expendi-*

[On basis of warrants issued from 1789 to 1915 and on basis of daily Treasury statements for 1916 through of the United States Government." General, special, emergency, and trust accounts combined from see "Bases of Tables"]

Year [1]	Receipts					
	Customs (including tonnage tax)	Internal revenue		Other receipts [2]	Total receipts [3]	Net receipts
		Income and profits taxes	Other			
1789-91	$4, 399, 473			$19, 440	$4, 418, 913	
1792	3, 443, 071		$208, 943	17, 946	3, 669, 960	
1793	4, 255, 307		337, 706	59, 910	4, 652, 923	
1794	4, 801, 065		274, 090	356, 750	5, 431, 905	
1795	5, 588, 461		337, 755	188, 318	6, 114, 534	
1796	6, 567, 988		475, 290	1, 334, 252	8, 377, 530	
1797	7, 549, 650		575, 491	563, 640	8, 688, 781	
1798	7, 106, 062		644, 358	150, 076	7, 900, 496	
1799	6, 610, 449		779, 136	157, 228	7, 546, 813	
1800	9, 080, 933		809, 396	958, 420	10, 848, 749	
1801	10, 750, 779		1, 048, 033	1, 136, 519	12, 935, 331	
1802	12, 438, 236		621, 899	1, 935, 659	14, 995, 794	
1803	10, 479, 418		215, 180	369, 500	11, 064, 098	
1804	11, 098, 565		50, 941	676, 801	11, 826, 307	
1805	12, 936, 487		21, 747	602, 459	13, 560, 693	
1806	14, 667, 698		20, 101	872, 132	15, 559, 931	
1807	15, 845, 522		13, 051	539, 446	16, 398, 019	
1808	16, 363, 551		8, 211	688, 900	17, 060, 662	
1809	7, 296, 021		4, 044	473, 408	7, 773, 473	
1810	8, 583, 309		7, 431	793, 475	9, 384, 215	
1811	13, 313, 223		2, 296	1, 108, 010	14, 423, 529	
1812	8, 958, 778		4, 903	837, 452	9, 801, 133	
1813	13, 224, 623		4, 755	1, 111, 032	14, 340, 410	
1814	5, 998, 772		1, 662, 985	3, 519, 868	11, 181, 625	
1815	7, 282, 942		4, 678, 059	3, 768, 023	15, 729, 024	
1816	36, 306, 875		5, 124, 708	6, 246, 088	47, 677, 671	
1817	26, 283, 348		2, 678, 101	4, 137, 601	33, 099, 050	
1818	17, 176, 385		955, 270	3, 453, 516	21, 585, 171	
1819	20, 283, 609		229, 594	4, 090, 172	24, 603, 375	
1820	15, 005, 612		106, 261	2, 768, 797	17, 880, 670	
1821	13, 004, 447		69, 028	1, 499, 905	14, 573, 380	
1822	17, 589, 762		67, 666	2, 575, 000	20, 232, 428	
1823	19, 088, 433		34, 242	1, 417, 991	20, 540, 666	
1824	17, 878, 326		34, 663	1, 468, 224	19, 381, 213	
1825	20, 098, 713		25, 771	1, 716, 374	21, 840, 858	
1826	23, 341, 332		21, 590	1, 897, 512	25, 260, 434	
1827	19, 712, 283		19, 886	3, 234, 195	22, 966, 364	
1828	23, 205, 524		17, 452	1, 540, 654	24, 763, 630	
1829	22, 681, 966		14, 503	2, 131, 158	24, 827, 627	
1830	21, 922, 391		12, 161	2, 909, 564	24, 844, 116	
1831	24, 224, 442		6, 934	4, 295, 445	28, 526, 821	
1832	28, 465, 237		11, 631	3, 388, 693	31, 865, 561	
1833	29, 032, 509		2, 759	4, 913, 159	33, 948, 427	
1834	16, 214, 957		4, 196	5, 572, 783	21, 791, 936	
1835	19, 391, 311		10, 459	16, 028, 317	35, 430, 087	
1836	23, 409, 941		370	27, 416, 485	50, 826, 796	
1837	11, 169, 290		5, 494	13, 779, 369	24, 954, 153	
1838	16, 158, 800		2, 467	10, 141, 295	26, 302, 562	
1839	23, 137, 925		2, 553	8, 342, 271	31, 482, 749	
1840	13, 499, 502		1, 682	5, 978, 931	19, 480, 115	
1841	14, 487, 217		3, 261	2, 369, 682	16, 860, 160	
1842	18, 187, 909		495	1, 787, 794	19, 976, 198	
1843 [1]	7, 046, 844		103	1, 255, 755	8, 302, 702	
1844	26, 183, 571		1, 777	3, 136, 026	29, 321, 374	
1845	27, 528, 113		3, 517	2, 438, 476	29, 970, 106	
1846	26, 712, 668		2, 897	2, 984, 402	29, 699, 967	
1847	23, 747, 865		375	2, 747, 529	26, 495, 769	
1848	31, 757, 071		375	3, 978, 333	35, 735, 779	
1849	28, 346, 739			2, 861, 404	31, 208, 143	
1850	39, 668, 686			3, 934, 753	43, 603, 439	
1851	49, 017, 568			3, 541, 736	52, 559, 304	
1852	47, 339, 327			2, 507, 489	49, 846, 816	
1853	58, 931, 866			2, 655, 188	61, 587, 054	
1854	64, 224, 190			9, 576, 151	73, 800, 341	
1855	53, 025, 794			12, 324, 781	65, 350, 575	
1856	64, 022, 863			10, 033, 836	74, 056, 699	

Footnotes at end of table.

Expenditures

tures, fiscal years 1789–1961

1952. Beginning with fiscal year 1953 on basis of the "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures 1789 through 1930. Trust accounts excluded for 1931 and subsequent years. For explanation of accounts

Expenditures					
Department of the Army (formerly War Department) [4]	Department of the Navy [4]	Interest on the public debt	Other [2]	Total expenditures [3]	Surplus, or deficit (−)
$632, 804	$570	$2, 349, 437	$1, 286, 216	$4, 269, 027	$149, 886
1, 100, 702	53	3, 201, 628	777, 149	5, 079, 532	−1, 409, 572
1, 130, 249	—	2, 772, 242	579, 822	4, 482, 313	170, 610
2, 639, 098	61, 409	3, 490, 293	800, 039	6, 990, 839	−1, 558, 934
2, 480, 910	410, 562	3, 189, 151	1, 459, 186	7, 539, 809	−1, 425, 275
1, 260, 264	274, 784	3, 195, 055	996, 883	5, 726, 986	2, 650, 544
1, 039, 403	382, 632	3, 300, 043	1, 411, 556	6, 133, 634	2, 555, 147
2, 009, 522	1, 381, 348	3, 053, 281	1, 232, 353	7, 676, 504	223, 992
2, 466, 947	2, 858, 082	3, 186, 288	1, 155, 138	9, 666, 455	−2, 119, 642
2, 560, 879	3, 448, 716	3, 374, 705	1, 401, 775	10, 786, 075	62, 674
1, 672, 944	2, 111, 424	4, 412, 913	1, 197, 301	9, 394, 582	3, 540, 749
1, 179, 148	915, 562	4, 125, 039	1, 642, 369	7, 862, 118	7, 133, 676
822, 056	1. 215, 231	3, 848, 828	1, 965, 538	7, 851, 653	3, 212, 445
875, 424	1, 189, 833	4, 266, 583	2, 387, 602	8, 719, 442	3, 106, 865
712, 781	1, 597, 500	4, 148, 999	4, 046, 954	10, 506, 234	3, 054, 459
1, 224, 355	1, 649, 641	3, 723, 408	3, 206, 213	9, 803, 617	5, 756, 314
1, 288, 686	1, 722, 064	3, 369, 578	1, 973, 823	8, 354, 151	8, 043, 868
2, 900, 834	1, 884, 068	3, 428, 153	1, 719, 437	9, 932, 492	7, 128, 170
3, 345, 772	2, 427, 759	2, 866, 075	1, 641, 142	10, 280, 748	−2, 507, 275
2, 294, 324	1, 654, 244	2, 845, 428	1, 362, 514	8, 156, 510	1, 227, 705
2, 032, 828	1, 965, 566	2, 465, 733	1, 594, 210	8, 058, 337	6, 365, 192
11, 817, 798	3, 959, 365	2, 451, 273	2, 052, 335	20, 280, 771	−10, 479, 638
19, 652, 013	6, 446, 600	3, 599, 455	1, 983, 784	31, 681, 852	−17, 341, 442
20, 350, 807	7, 311, 291	4, 593, 239	2, 465, 589	34, 720, 926	−23, 539, 301
14, 794, 294	8, 660, 000	5, 754, 569	3, 499, 276	32, 708, 139	−16, 979, 115
16, 012, 097	3, 908, 278	7, 213, 259	3, 453, 057	30, 586, 691	17, 090, 980
8, 004, 237	3, 314, 598	6, 389, 210	4, 135, 775	21, 843, 820	11, 255, 230
5, 622, 715	2, 953, 695	6, 016, 447	5, 232, 264	19, 825, 121	1, 760, 050
6, 506, 300	3, 847, 640	5, 163, 538	5, 946, 332	21, 463, 810	3, 139, 565
2, 630, 392	4, 387, 990	5, 126, 097	6, 116, 148	18, 260, 627	−379, 957
4, 461, 292	3, 319, 243	5, 087, 274	2, 942, 944	15, 810, 753	−1, 237, 373
3, 111, 981	2, 224, 459	5, 172, 578	4, 491, 202	15, 000, 220	5, 232, 208
3, 096, 924	2, 503, 766	4, 922, 685	4, 183, 465	14, 706, 840	5, 833, 826
3, 340, 940	2, 904, 582	4, 996, 562	9, 084, 624	20, 326, 708	−945, 495
3, 659, 914	3, 049, 084	4, 366, 769	4, 781, 462	15, 857, 229	5, 983, 629
3, 943, 194	4, 218, 902	3, 973, 481	4, 900, 220	17, 035, 797	8, 224, 637
3, 938, 978	4, 263, 877	3, 486, 072	4, 450, 241	16, 139, 168	6, 827, 196
4, 145, 545	3, 918, 786	3, 098, 801	5, 231, 711	16, 394, 843	8, 368, 787
4, 724, 291	3, 308, 745	2, 542, 843	4, 627, 454	15, 203, 333	9, 624, 294
4, 767, 129	3, 239, 429	1, 913, 533	5, 222, 975	15, 143, 066	9, 701, 050
4, 841, 836	3, 856, 183	1, 383, 583	5, 166, 049	15, 247, 651	13, 279, 170
5. 446, 035	3, 956, 370	772, 562	7, 113, 983	17, 288. 950	14, 576, 611
6, 704, 019	3, 901, 357	303, 797	12, 108, 379	23, 017, 552	10, 930, 875
5, 696, 189	3, 956, 260	202, 153	8, 772, 967	18, 627, 569	3, 164, 367
5, 759, 157	3, 864, 939	57, 863	7, 890, 854	17, 572, 813	17, 857, 274
12, 169, 227	5, 807, 718	—	12, 891, 219	30, 868, 164	19, 958, 632
13, 682, 734	6, 646, 915	—	16, 913, 847	37, 243, 496	−12, 289, 343
12, 897, 224	6, 131, 596	14, 997	14, 821, 242	33, 865, 059	−7, 562, 497
8, 916, 996	6, 182, 294	399, 834	11, 400, 004	26, 899, 128	4, 583, 621
7, 097, 070	6, 113, 897	174, 598	10, 932, 014	24, 317, 579	−4, 837, 464
8, 805, 565	6, 001, 077	284, 978	11, 474, 253	26, 565, 873	−9, 705, 713
6, 611, 887	8, 397, 243	773, 550	9, 423, 081	25, 205, 761	−5, 229, 563
2, 957, 300	3, 727, 711	523, 595	4, 649, 469	11, 858, 075	−3, 555, 373
5, 179, 220	6, 498, 199	1, 833, 867	8, 826, 285	22, 337, 571	6, 983, 803
5, 752. 644	6, 297, 245	1, 040, 032	9, 847, 487	22, 937, 408	7, 032, 698
10, 792, 867	6, 454, 947	842, 723	9, 676, 388	27, 766, 925	1, 933, 042
38, 305, 520	7, 900, 636	1, 119, 215	9, 956, 041	57, 281, 412	−30, 785, 643
25, 501, 963	9, 408, 476	2, 390, 825	8, 075, 962	45, 377, 226	−9, 641, 447
14, 852, 966	9, 786, 706	3, 565, 578	16, 846, 407	45, 051, 657	−13, 843, 514
9, 400, 239	7, 904, 709	3, 782, 331	18, 456, 213	39, 543, 492	4, 059, 947
11, 811, 793	9, 005, 931	3, 696, 721	23, 194, 572	47, 709, 017	4, 850, 287
8, 225, 247	8, 952, 801	4, 000, 298	23, 016, 573	44, 194, 919	5, 651, 897
9, 947, 291	10, 918, 781	3, 665, 833	23, 652, 206	48, 184, 111	13, 402, 943
11, 733, 629	10, 798, 586	3, 071, 017	32, 441, 630	58, 044, 862	15, 755, 479
14, 773, 826	13, 312, 024	2, 314, 375	29, 342, 443	59, 742, 668	5, 607, 907
16, 948, 197	14, 091, 781	1, 953, 822	36, 577, 226	69, 571, 026	4, 485, 672

TABLE 2.—*Receipts and expenditures,*

Year [1]	Receipts					
	Customs (including tonnage tax)	Internal revenue		Other receipts [2]	Total receipts [3]	Net receipts
		Income and profits taxes	Other			
1857	$63,875,905			$5,089,408	$68,965,313	
1858	41,789,621			4,865,745	46,655,366	
1859	49,565,824			3,920,641	53,486,465	
1860	53,187,512			2,877,096	56,064,608	
1861	39,582,126			1,927,805	41,509,931	
1862	49,056,398			2,931,058	51,987,456	
1863	69,059,642	$2,741,858	$34,898,930	5,996,861	112,697,291	
1864	102,316,153	20,294,732	89,446,402	52,569,484	264,626,771	
1865	84,928,261	60,979,329	148,484,886	39,322,129	333,714,605	
1866	179,046,652	72,982,159	236,244,654	69,759,155	558,032,620	
1867	176,417,811	66,014,429	200,013,108	48,188,662	490,634,010	
1868	164,464,600	41,455,598	149,631,991	50,085,894	405,638,083	
1869	180,048,427	34,791,856	123,564,605	32,538,859	370,943,747	
1870	194,538,374	37,775,874	147,123,882	31,817,347	411,255,477	
1871	206,270,408	19,162,651	123,935,503	33,955,383	383,323,945	
1872	216,370,287	14,436,862	116,205,316	27,094,403	374,106,868	
1873	188,089,523	5,062,312	108,667,002	31,919,368	333,738,205	
1874	163,103,834	139,472	102,270,313	39,465,137	304,978,756	
1875	157,167,722	233	110,007,261	20,824,835	288,000,051	
1876	148,071,985	588	116,700,144	29,323,148	294,095,865	
1877	130,956,493	98	118,630,310	31,819,518	281,406,419	
1878	130,170,680		110,581,625	17,011,574	257,763,879	
1879	137,250,048		113,561,611	23,015,526	273,827,185	
1880	186,522,064		124,009,374	22,995,173	333,526,611	
1881	198,159,676	3,022	135,261,364	27,358,231	360,782,293	
1882	220,410,730		146,497,596	36,616,924	403,525,250	
1883	214,706,497		144,720,369	38,860,716	398,287,582	
1884	195,067,490	55,628	121,530,445	31,866,307	348,519,870	
1885	181,471,939		112,498,726	29,720,041	323,690,706	
1886	192,905,023		116,805,936	26,728,767	336,439,726	
1887	217,286,893		118,823,391	35,292,993	371,403,277	
1888	219,091,174		124,296,872	35,878,029	379,266,075	
1889	223,832,742		130,881,514	32,335,803	387,050,059	
1890	229,668,585		142,606,706	30,805,693	403,080,984	
1891	219,522,205		145,686,250	27,403,992	392,612,447	
1892	177,452,964		153,971,072	23,513,748	354,937,784	
1893	203,355,017		161,027,624	21,436,988	385,819,629	
1894	131,818,531		147,111,233	27,425,552	306,355,316	
1895	152,158,617	77,131	143,344,541	29,149,130	324,729,419	
1896	160,021,752		146,762,865	31,357,830	338,142,447	
1897	176,554,127		146,688,574	24,479,004	347,721,705	
1898	149,575,062		170,900,642	84,845,631	405,321,335	
1899	206,128,482		273,437,162	36,394,977	515,960,621	
1900	233,164,871		295,327,927	38,748,054	567,240,852	
1901	238,585,456		307,180,664	41,919,218	587,685,338	
1902	254,444,708		271,880,122	36,153,403	562,478,233	
1903	284,479,582		230,810,124	46,591,016	561,880,722	
1904	261,274,565		232,904,119	46,908,401	541,087,085	
1905	261,798,857		234,095,741	48,380,087	544,274,685	
1906	300,251,878		249,150,213	45,582,355	594,984,446	
1907	332,233,363		269,666,773	63,960,250	665,860,386	
1908	286,113,130		251,711,127	64,037,650	601,861,907	
1909	300,711,934		246,212,644	57,395,920	604,320,498	
1910	333,683,445	20,951,781	268,981,738	51,894,751	675,511,715	
1911	314,497,071	33,516,977	289,012,224	64,806,639	701,832,911	
1912	311,321,672	28,583,304	293,028,896	59,675,332	692,609,204	
1913	318,891,396	35,006,300	309,410,666	60,802,868	724,111,230	
1914	292,320,014	71,381,275	308,659,733	62,312,145	734,673,167	
1915	209,786,672	80,201,759	335,467,887	72,454,509	697,910,827	
1916	213,185,846	124,937,253	387,764,776	56,646,673	782,534,548	
1917	225,962,393	359,681,228	449,684,980	88,996,194	1,124,324,795	
1918	179,998,385	2,314,006,292	872,028,020	298,550,168	3,664,582,865	
1919	184,457,867	3,018,783,687	1,296,501,292	652,514,290	5,152,257,136	
1920	322,902,650	3,944,949,288	1,460,082,287	966,631,164	6,694,565,389	
1921	308,564,391	3,206,046,158	1,390,379,823	719,942,589	5,624,932,961	
1922	356,443,387	2,068,128,193	1,145,125,064	539,407,507	4,109,104,151	
1923	561,928,867	1,678,607,428	945,865,333	820,733,853	4,007,135,481	
1924	545,637,504	1,842,144,418	953,012,618	671,250,162	4,012,044,702	

See footnote at end of table.

fiscal years 1789–1961—Continued

Expenditures					
Department of the Army (formerly War Department)[4]	Department of the Navy [4]	Interest on the public debt	Other [2 5]	Total expenditures [3]	Surplus, or deficit (—) [5]
$19, 261, 774	$12, 747, 977	$1, 678, 265	$34, 107, 692	$67, 795, 708	$1, 169, 605
25, 485, 383	13, 984, 551	1, 567, 056	33, 148, 280	74, 185, 270	—27, 529, 904
23, 243, 823	14, 642, 990	2, 638, 464	28, 545, 700	69, 070, 977	—15, 584, 512
16, 409, 767	11, 514, 965	3, 177, 315	32, 028, 551	63, 130, 598	—7, 065, 990
22, 981, 150	12, 420, 888	4, 000, 174	27, 144, 433	66, 546, 645	—25, 036, 714
394, 368, 407	42, 668, 277	13, 190, 325	24, 534, 810	474, 761, 819	—422, 774, 363
599, 298, 601	63, 221, 964	24, 729, 847	27, 490, 313	714, 740, 725	—602, 043, 434
690, 791, 843	85, 725, 995	53, 685, 422	35, 119, 382	865, 322, 642	—600, 695, 871
1, 031, 323, 361	122, 612, 945	77, 397, 712	66, 221, 206	1, 297, 555, 224	—963, 840, 619
284, 449, 702	43, 324, 118	133, 067, 742	59, 967, 855	520, 809, 417	37, 223, 203
95, 224, 415	31, 034, 011	143, 781, 592	87, 502, 657	357, 542, 675	133, 091, 335
123, 246, 648	25, 775, 503	140, 424, 046	87, 894, 088	377, 340, 285	28, 297, 798
78, 501, 991	20, 000, 758	130, 694, 243	93, 668, 286	322, 865, 278	48, 078, 469
57, 655, 676	21, 780, 230	129, 235, 498	100, 982, 157	309, 653, 561	101, 601, 916
35, 799, 992	19, 431, 027	125, 576, 566	111, 369, 603	292, 177, 188	91, 146, 757
35, 372, 157	21, 249, 810	117, 357, 840	103, 538, 156	277, 517, 963	96, 588, 905
46, 323, 138	23, 526, 257	104, 750, 688	115, 745, 162	290, 345, 245	43, 392, 960
42, 313, 927	30, 932, 587	107, 119, 815	122, 267, 544	302, 633, 873	2, 344, 883
41, 120, 646	21, 497, 626	103, 093, 545	108, 911, 576	274, 623, 393	13, 376, 658
38, 070, 889	18, 963, 310	100, 243, 271	107, 823, 615	265, 101, 085	28, 994, 780
37, 082, 736	14, 959, 935	97, 124, 512	92, 167, 292	241, 334, 475	40, 071, 944
32, 154, 148	17, 365, 301	102, 500, 875	84, 944, 003	236, 964, 327	20, 799, 552
40, 425, 661	15, 125, 127	105, 327, 949	106, 069, 147	266, 947, 884	6, 879, 301
38, 116, 916	13, 536, 985	95, 757, 575	120, 231, 482	267, 642, 958	65, 883, 653
40, 466, 461	15, 686, 672	82, 508, 741	122, 051, 014	260, 712, 888	100, 069, 405
43, 570, 494	15, 032, 046	71, 077, 207	128, 301, 693	257, 981, 440	145, 543, 810
48, 911, 383	15, 283, 437	59, 160, 131	142, 053, 187	265, 408, 138	132, 879, 444
39, 429, 603	17, 292, 601	54, 578, 379	132, 825, 661	244, 126, 244	104, 393, 626
42, 670, 578	16, 021, 080	51, 386, 256	150, 149, 021	260, 226, 935	63, 463, 771
34, 324, 153	13, 907, 888	50, 580, 146	143, 670, 952	242, 483, 139	93, 956, 587
38, 561, 026	15, 141, 127	47, 741, 577	166, 488, 451	267, 932, 181	103, 471, 096
38, 522, 436	16, 926, 438	44, 715, 007	167, 760, 920	267, 924, 801	111, 341, 274
44, 435, 271	21, 378, 809	41, 001, 484	192, 473, 414	299, 288, 978	87, 761, 081
44, 582, 838	22, 006, 206	36, 099, 284	215, 352, 383	318, 040, 711	85, 040, 273
48, 720, 065	26, 113, 896	37, 547, 135	253, 392, 808	365, 773, 904	26, 838, 543
46, 895, 456	29, 174, 139	23, 378, 116	245, 575, 620	345, 023, 331	9, 914, 453
49, 641, 773	30, 136, 084	27, 264, 392	276, 435, 704	383, 477, 953	2, 341, 676
54, 567, 930	31, 701, 294	27, 841, 406	253, 414, 651	367, 525, 281	—61, 169, 965
51, 804, 759	28, 797, 796	30, 978, 030	244, 614, 713	356, 195, 298	—31, 465, 879
50, 830, 921	27, 147, 732	35, 385, 029	238, 815, 764	352, 179, 446	—14, 036, 999
48, 950, 268	34, 561, 546	37, 791, 110	244, 471, 235	365, 774, 159	—18, 052, 454
91, 992, 000	58, 823, 985	37, 585, 056	254, 967, 542	443, 368, 583	—38, 047, 248
229, 841, 254	63, 942, 104	39, 896, 925	271, 391, 896	605, 072, 179	—89, 111, 558
134, 774, 768	55, 953, 078	40, 160, 333	289, 972, 668	520, 860, 847	46, 380 005
144, 615, 697	60, 506, 978	32, 342, 979	287, 151, 271	524, 616, 925	63, 068 413
112, 272, 216	67, 803, 128	29, 108, 045	276, 050, 860	485, 234, 249	77, 243, 984
118, 629, 505	82, 618, 034	28, 556, 349	287, 202, 239	517, 006, 127	44, 874, 595
165, 199, 911	102, 956, 102	24, 646, 490	290, 857, 397	583, 659, 900	—42, 572, 815
126, 093, 894	117, 550, 308	24, 590, 944	299, 043, 768	567, 278, 914	—23, 004, 229
137, 326, 066	110, 474, 264	24, 308, 576	298, 093, 372	570, 202, 278	24, 782, 168
149, 775, 084	97, 128, 469	24, 481, 158	307, 744, 131	579, 128, 842	86, 731, 544
175, 840, 453	118, 037, 097	21, 426, 138	343, 892, 632	659, 196, 320	—57, 334, 413
192, 486, 904	115, 546, 011	21, 803, 836	363, 907, 134	693, 743, 885	—89, 423, 387
189, 823, 379	123, 173, 717	21, 342, 979	359, 276, 990	693, 617, 065	—18, 105, 350
197, 199, 491	119, 937, 644	21, 311, 334	352, 753, 043	691, 201, 512	10, 631, 399
184, 122, 793	135, 591, 956	22, 616, 300	347, 550, 285	689, 881, 334	2, 727, 870
202, 128, 711	133, 262, 862	22, 899, 108	366, 221, 282	724, 511, 963	—400, 733
208, 349, 746	139, 682, 186	22, 863, 957	364, 185, 542	735, 081, 431	—408, 264
202, 160, 134	141, 835, 654	22, 902, 897	393, 688, 117	760, 586, 802	—62, 675, 975
183, 176, 439	153, 853, 567	22, 900, 869	374, 125, 327	734, 056, 202	48, 478, 346
377, 940, 870	239, 632, 757	24, 742, 702	1, 335, 365, 422	1, 977, 681, 751	—853, 356, 956
4, 869, 955, 286	1, 278, 840, 487	189, 743, 277	6, 358, 163, 421	12, 696, 702, 471	—9, 032, 119, 606
9, 009, 075, 789	2, 002, 310, 785	619, 215, 569	6, 884, 277, 812	18, 514, 879, 955	—13, 362, 622, 819
1, 621, 953, 095	736, 021, 456	1, 020, 251, 622	3, 025, 117, 668	6, 403, 343, 841	291, 221, 548
1, 118, 076, 423	650, 373, 836	909, 144, 731	2, 348, 332, 700	5, 115, 927, 690	509, 005, 271
457, 756, 139	476, 775, 194	991, 000, 759	1, 447, 075, 808	3, 372, 607, 900	736, 496, 251
397, 050, 596	333, 201, 362	1, 055, 923, 690	1, 508, 451, 881	3, 294, 627, 529	712, 507, 952
357, 016, 878	332, 249, 137	940, 602, 913	1, 418, 809, 037	3, 048, 677, 965	963, 366, 737

TABLE 2.—*Receipts and expenditures, fiscal years 1789–1961*—Continued

Year [1]	Receipts								
	Customs [6]	Internal revenue		Other receipts [2]	Total receipts by major sources [3]	Transfers and refunds [7]	Receipts, less transfers and refunds	Interfund transactions [8] (deduct)	Net receipts
		Income and profits taxes	Other						
1925	$547, 561, 226	$1, 760, 537, 824	$828, 638, 068	$643, 411, 567	$3, 780, 148, 685		$3, 780, 148, 685		$3, 780, 148, 685
1926	579, 430, 093	1, 982, 040, 088	855, 599, 289	545, 686, 220	3, 962, 755, 690		3, 962, 755, 690		3, 962, 755, 690
1927	605, 499, 983	2, 224, 992, 800	644, 421, 542	654, 480, 116	4, 129, 394, 441		4, 129, 394, 441		4, 129, 394, 441
1928	568, 986, 188	2, 173, 952, 557	621, 018, 666	678, 390, 745	4, 042, 348, 156		4, 042, 348, 156		4, 042, 348, 156
1929	602, 262, 786	2, 330, 711, 823	607, 307, 549	492, 968, 067	4, 033, 250, 225		4, 033, 250, 225		4, 033, 250, 225
1930	587, 000, 903	2, 410, 986, 978	628, 308, 036	551, 645, 785	4, 177, 941, 702		4, 177, 941, 702		4, 177, 941, 702
1931	378, 354, 005	1, 860, 394, 295	569, 386, 721	381, 503, 611	3, 189, 638, 632	$74, 081, 709	3, 115, 556, 923		3, 115, 556, 923
1932	327, 754, 969	1, 057, 335, 853	503, 670, 481	116, 964, 134	2, 005, 725, 437	81, 812, 320	1, 923, 913, 117	$21, 294	1, 923, 891, 824
1933	250, 750, 251	746, 206, 445	858, 217, 512	224, 522, 534	2, 079, 696, 742	58, 483, 799	2, 021, 212, 943	24, 369, 110	1, 996, 813, 833
1934	313, 434, 302	817, 961, 481	1, 822, 642, 347	161, 515, 919	3, 115, 554, 050	51, 286, 138	3, 064, 267, 912	49, 298, 113	3, 014, 969, 799
1935	313, 353, 034	1, 099, 118, 638	2, 178, 571, 390	179, 424, 141	3, 800, 467, 202	70, 553, 357	3, 729, 913, 845	23, 958, 245	3, 705, 955, 600
1936	386, 811, 594	1, 426, 575, 434	2, 086, 276, 174	216, 293, 413	4, 115, 956, 615	47, 019, 926	4, 068, 936, 689	71, 877, 714	3, 997, 058, 975
1937	486, 356, 599	2, 163, 413, 817	2, 433, 726, 286	210, 093, 535	5, 293, 590, 237	314, 989, 542	4, 978, 600, 695	22, 988, 139	4, 955, 612, 556
1938	359, 187, 249	2, 640, 284, 711	3, 034, 032, 726	208, 155, 541	6, 241, 661, 227	626, 440, 065	5, 615, 221, 162	27, 209, 289	5, 588, 011, 873
1939	318, 837, 311	2, 188, 757, 289	2, 972, 463, 558	187, 765, 468	5, 667, 823, 626	671, 521, 096	4, 996, 299, 530	17, 233, 572	4, 979, 065, 958
1940	348, 590, 636	2, 125, 324, 635	3, 177, 809, 353	241, 643, 315	5, 893, 367, 939	749, 351, 895	5, 144, 013, 044	6, 763, 273	5, 137, 249, 771
1941	391, 870, 013	3, 469, 637, 849	3, 892, 037, 133	242, 066, 585	7, 995, 611, 580	892, 680, 197	7, 102, 931, 383	7, 255, 331	7, 095, 676, 052
1942	388, 948, 427	7, 960, 464, 973	5, 032, 652, 915	291, 614, 145	13, 676, 689, 460	1, 121, 244, 376	12, 555, 436, 084	8, 817, 329	12, 546, 618, 755
1943	324, 290, 778	16, 093, 668, 781	6, 050, 300, 218	934, 062, 619	23, 402, 322, 396	1, 415, 621, 609	21, 986, 700, 787	39, 417, 630	21, 947, 283, 157
1944	431, 252, 168	34, 654, 851, 852	7, 030, 135, 478	3, 324, 809, 903	45, 441, 049, 402	1, 805, 734, 016	43, 635, 315, 356	72, 705, 896	43, 562, 609, 460
1945	354, 775, 542	35, 173, 051, 373	8, 728, 950, 555	3, 493, 528, 991	47, 750, 306, 371	3, 275, 002, 706	44, 475, 303, 665	113, 282, 721	44, 362, 020, 944
1946	435, 475, 072	30, 884, 796, 016	9, 425, 537, 282	3, 492, 326, 920	44, 238, 135, 290	4, 466, 731, 580	39, 771, 403, 710	121, 532, 724	39, 649, 870, 986
1947	494, 078, 260	29, 305, 568, 454	10, 073, 840, 241	4, 634, 701, 652	44, 508, 188, 607	4, 722, 007, 571	39, 786, 181, 036	109, 914, 012	39, 677, 167, 024
1948 [9]	421, 723, 028	31, 170, 968, 403	10, 682, 516, 849	3, 823, 599, 033	46, 098, 807, 314	4, 610, 628, 472	41, 488, 178, 842	113, 476, 853	41, 374, 701, 989
1949 [9]	384, 484, 796	29, 482, 283, 759	10, 825, 001, 116	2, 081, 735, 850	42, 773, 505, 520	5, 077, 956, 071	37, 695, 549, 449	32, 576, 510	37, 662, 972, 939
1950	422, 650, 329	28, 262, 671, 097	11, 185, 936, 012	1, 439, 370, 414	41, 310, 627, 852	4, 815, 727, 015	36, 494, 900, 837	72, 966, 260	36, 421, 934, 577
1951	624, 008, 052	37, 752, 553, 688	13, 353, 541, 306	1, 638, 568, 845	53, 368, 671, 892	5, 801, 058, 408	47, 567, 613, 484	87, 546, 409	47, 480, 067, 075
1952	550, 696, 379	51, 346, 525, 736	14, 288, 368, 522	1, 813, 778, 921	67, 999, 369, 558	6, 608, 425, 006	61, 390, 944, 552	104, 383, 636	61, 286, 560, 916
1953	613, 419, 582	54, 362, 967, 793	15, 808, 006, 083	1, 864, 741, 185	72, 649, 134, 647	7, 824, 090, 621	64, 825, 044, 026	154, 459, 602	64, 670, 584, 424
1954	562, 020, 618	53, 905, 570, 964	16, 394, 080, 537	2, 311, 263, 612	73, 172, 935, 738	8, 517, 548, 748	64, 655, 386, 989	235, 352, 928	64, 420, 034, 061
1955	606, 396, 634	49, 914, 825, 888	16, 373, 865, 694	2, 559, 107, 420	69, 454, 195, 640	9, 064, 451, 745	60, 389, 743, 895	181, 235, 203	60, 208, 508, 692
1956	704, 897, 516	56, 632, 598, 140	18, 476, 485, 054	3, 006, 445, 461	78, 820, 426, 174	10, 655, 096, 592	68, 165, 329, 582	315, 378, 243	67, 849, 951, 339
1957	754, 461, 446	60, 560, 424, 638	19, 611, 546, 168	2, 748, 872, 386	83, 675, 304, 639	12, 646, 654, 662	71, 028, 649, 978	466, 763, 865	70, 561, 886, 113
1958	799, 504, 808	59, 101, 874, 167	20, 876, 602, 316	3, 195, 519, 017	83, 973, 500, 309	14, 856, 782, 998	69, 116, 717, 311	566, 997, 267	68, 549, 720, 044
1959	948, 412, 215	58, 826, 253, 507	20, 971, 719, 301	3, 157, 881, 036	83, 904, 266, 060	15, 634, 013, 346	68, 270, 252, 715	354, 904, 091	67, 915, 348, 624
1960	1, 123, 037, 579	67, 125, 125, 683	21, 649, 677, 141	4, 064, 357, 669	96, 962, 198, 071	18, 504, 765, 198	78, 457, 432, 873	693, 972, 652	77, 763, 460, 221
1961	1, 007, 755, 214	67, 917, 940, 793	26, 483, 145, 605	4, 082, 499, 734	99, 491, 311, 346	21, 177, 963, 665	78, 313, 377, 681	653, 952, 709	77, 659, 424, 972

Year[1]	Expenditures: Department of the Army (formerly War Department)[4]	Department of the Navy[4]	Department of the Air Force[4]	Interest on the public debt	Other[2 5]	Total expenditures by major purposes[3 5]	Interfund transactions (deduct)[8]	Total expenditures[3 5]	Surplus, or deficit (−)[5]
1925	$370, 980, 708	$346, 142, 001		$881, 806, 662	$1, 464, 175, 961	$3, 063, 105, 332		$3, 063, 105, 332	$717, 043, 353
1926	364, 089, 945	312, 743, 410		831, 937, 700	1, 588, 840, 768	3, 097, 611, 823		3, 097, 611, 823	865, 143, 867
1927	369, 114, 122	318, 909, 096		787, 019, 578	1, 498, 986, 878	2, 974, 029, 674		2, 974, 029, 674	1, 155, 364, 766
1928	400, 989, 683	331, 335, 492		731, 764, 476	1, 639, 175, 204	3, 103, 264, 855		3, 103, 264, 855	939, 083, 301
1929	425, 947, 194	364, 561, 544		678, 330, 400	1, 830, 020, 348	3, 298, 859, 486		3, 298, 859, 486	734, 390, 739
1930	464, 853, 515	374, 165, 639		659, 347, 613	1, 941, 902, 117	3, 440, 268, 884		3, 440, 268, 884	737, 672, 818
1931	486, 141, 754	353, 768, 185		611, 559, 704	2, 125, 964, 360	3, 577, 434, 003		3, 577, 434, 003	−461, 877, 080
1932	476, 305, 311	357, 517, 834		599, 276, 631	3, 226, 103, 049	4, 659, 202, 825	$21, 294	4, 659, 181, 532	−2, 735, 289, 708
1933	434, 620, 860	349, 372, 794		689, 365, 106	3, 149, 506, 267	4, 622, 865, 028	24, 369, 110	4, 598, 495, 918	−2, 601, 652, 085
1934	408, 586, 783	296, 927, 490		756, 617, 127	5, 231, 768, 454	6, 693, 899, 854	49, 298, 113	6, 644, 601, 741	−3, 629, 631, 943
1935	487, 995, 220	436, 265, 532		820, 926, 353	4, 775, 778, 841	6, 520, 965, 945	23, 958, 245	6, 497, 007, 700	−2, 791, 052, 100
1936	618, 587, 184	528, 882, 143		749, 396, 802	6, 596, 619, 790	8, 493, 485, 919	71, 877, 714	8, 421, 608, 205	−4, 424, 549, 230
1937	628, 104, 285	556, 674, 066		866, 384, 331	5, 704, 858, 728	7, 756, 021, 409	22, 988, 139	7, 733, 033, 270	−2, 777, 420, 714
1938	644, 263, 842	596, 129, 739		926, 280, 714	4, 625, 163, 465	6, 791, 837, 760	27, 209, 289	6, 764, 628, 471	−1, 176, 616, 598
1939	695, 256, 481	672, 722, 327		940, 539, 764	6, 549, 938, 998	8, 858, 457, 570	17, 233, 572	8, 841, 223, 998	−3, 862, 158, 040
1940	907, 160, 151	891, 484, 523		1, 040, 935, 697	6, 222, 451, 833	9, 062, 032, 204	6, 763, 273	9, 055, 268, 931	−3, 918, 019, 161
1941	3, 938, 943, 048	2, 313, 057, 956		1, 110, 692, 812	5, 899, 509, 926	13, 262, 203, 742	7, 255, 331	13, 254, 948, 411	−6, 159, 272, 358
1942	14, 325, 508, 098	8, 579, 588, 976		1, 260, 085, 336	9, 880, 496, 406	34, 045, 678, 816	8, 817, 329	34, 036, 861, 487	−21, 490, 242, 732
1943	42, 525, 562, 523	20, 888, 349, 026		1, 808, 160, 396	14, 185, 059, 207	79, 407, 131, 152	39, 417, 630	79, 367, 713, 522	−57, 420, 430, 365
1944	49, 438, 330, 158	26, 537, 633, 877		2, 608, 979, 806	16, 473, 764, 057	95, 058, 707, 898	72, 705, 896	94, 986, 002, 002	−51, 423, 392, 541
1945	50, 490, 101, 935	30, 047, 152, 135		3, 616, 686, 048	14, 262, 279, 670	98, 416, 219, 790	113, 282, 721	98, 302, 937, 069	−53, 940, 916, 126
1946	27, 986, 769, 041	15, 164, 412, 379		4, 721, 957, 683	12, 574, 435, 216	60, 447, 574, 319	121, 532, 724	60, 326, 041, 595	−20, 676, 170, 609
1947	9, 172, 138, 869	5, 597, 203, 036		4, 957, 922, 484	19, 305, 128, 987	39, 032, 393, 376	109, 014, 012	38, 923, 379, 364	753, 787, 660
1948[9]	7, 698, 556, 403	4, 284, 619, 125		5, 211, 101, 865	15, 874, 431, 605	33, 068, 708, 998	113, 476, 853	32, 955, 232, 145	8, 419, 469, 844
1949[9]	7, 862, 397, 097	4, 434, 705, 920	$1, 690, 460, 724	5, 339, 396, 336	20, 180, 029, 420	39, 506, 989, 497	32, 576, 510	39, 474, 412, 987	−1, 811, 440, 048
1950	5, 789, 467, 599	4, 129, 545, 653	3, 520, 632, 580	5, 749, 913, 064	20, 427, 444, 299	39, 617, 003, 195	72, 966, 260	39, 544, 036, 935	−3, 122, 102, 357
1951[10]	8, 635, 938, 754	5, 862, 548, 845	6, 358, 603, 828	5, 612, 654, 812	17, 588, 084, 620	44, 057, 830, 859	87, 546, 409	43, 970, 284, 450	3, 509, 782, 624
1952	17, 452, 710, 349	10, 231, 264, 765	12, 851, 619, 343	5, 859, 263, 437	19, 012, 727, 036	65, 407, 584, 930	104, 383, 636	65, 303, 201, 294	−4, 016, 640, 378
1953	17, 054, 333, 370	11, 874, 830, 152	15, 085, 227, 952	6, 503, 580, 030	23, 756, 285, 980	74, 274, 257, 484	154, 459, 602	74, 119, 797, 882	−9, 449, 213, 457
1954	13, 515, 388, 452	11, 292, 803, 940	15, 668, 473, 393	6, 382, 485, 640	20, 913, 201, 820	67, 772, 353, 245	235, 352, 928	67, 537, 000, 317	−3, 116, 966, 256
1955	9, 450, 383, 082	9, 731, 611, 019	16, 405, 038, 348	6, 370, 361, 774	22, 612, 578, 594	64, 569, 972, 817	181, 235, 203	64, 388, 737, 614	−4, 180, 228, 921
1956	9, 274, 300, 874	9, 743, 715, 334	16, 749, 647, 622	6, 786, 598, 862	23, 985, 513, 486	66, 539, 776, 178	315, 378, 243	66, 224, 397, 935	1, 625, 553, 403
1957	9, 704, 788, 331	10, 397, 223, 998	18, 360, 926, 051	7, 244, 193, 486	23, 725, 946, 561	69, 433, 078, 427	466, 763, 865	68, 966, 314, 562	1, 595, 571, 550
1958	9, 775, 877, 444	10, 913, 287, 404	18, 436, 830, 585	7, 606, 774, 062	25, 203, 401, 856	71, 936, 171, 353	566, 997, 267	71, 369, 174, 086	−2, 819, 454, 041
1959	10, 284, 059, 445	11, 720, 053, 749	19, 083, 326, 404	7, 592, 769, 102	32, 017, 030, 764	80, 697, 239, 466	354, 904, 091	80, 342, 335, 375	−12, 426, 986, 751
1960	10, 293, 993, 401	11, 642, 486, 702	19, 065, 244, 298	9, 179, 588, 857	27, 052, 072, 193	77, 233, 385, 451	693, 972, 652	76, 539, 412, 799	1, 224, 047, 422
1961	11, 102, 620, 707	12, 214, 297, 075	19, 777, 722, 554	8, 957, 241, 615	30, 117, 238, 278	82, 169, 120, 229	653, 952, 709	81, 515, 167, 520	−3, 855, 742, 548

Footnotes on following pages.

(Footnotes for table 2.)

[1] From 1789 to 1842 the fiscal year ended Dec. 31; from 1844 to date, on June 30. Figures for 1843 are for a half year, Jan. 1 to June 30.

[2] For postal receipts and expenditures, see table 21.

[3] Effective Jan. 3, 1949, amounts refunded by the Government, principally for overpayment of taxes, have been reported as deductions from total receipts rather than as expenditures. Also, effective July 1, 1948, payments to the Treasury, principally by wholly owned Government corporations for retirement of capital stock and for disposition of earnings, have been excluded in reporting both budget receipts and expenditures. Neither change affects the size of the budget surplus or deficit. Prior year figures, beginning with fiscal 1931, have been adjusted accordingly for comparability. For adjustments for refunds of receipts and capital transfers for fiscal 1931 through 1948, see 1956 annual report, p. 396, footnote 3.

[4] Includes all expenditures (both military and civil) by the Departments of the Army (including those for the Panama Canal), the Navy, and beginning with fiscal 1949 the Air Force, except the civil expenditures in Washington of the War Department and the Navy Department through 1915. Department of the Army expenditures include those of the Department of the Air Force (established Sept. 18, 1947) from funds made available before fiscal 1949. Beginning with 1952, Department of Defense expenditures not classified under the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force are included under "Other." Beginning with 1960, expenditures for "Mutual Security, Military Assistance Program" formerly classified under "Funds Appropriated to the President," but currently classified under "Department of Defense," are included in "Other."

[5] The practice of including statutory debt retirements in budget expenditures was discontinued effective with fiscal 1948. Such expenditures are not included in this table, nor does the "Surplus or deficit" take into account such expenditures. Table 40 shows details of statutory debt retirements.

TABLE 3.—*Transfers to trust funds and*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952; thereafter on basis of "Monthly Statement

Fiscal year	Transfers to trust funds [1]					
	Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [3]	Federal disability insurance trust fund [4]	Highway trust fund [5]	Railroad retirement account [6]	Unemployment trust fund [7]	Total transfers to trust accounts
1931						
1932						
1933						
1934						
1935						
1936						
1937	$265,000,000					$265,000,000
1938	387,000,000			$146,402,587		533,402,587
1939	503,000,000			107,097,413		610,097,413
1940	550,000,000			120,650,000		670,650,000
1941	688,140,728			124,350,000		812,490,728
1942	895,618,839			140,850,000		1,036,468,839
1943	1,130,495,201			214,801,000		1,345,296,201
1944	1,292,122,434			256,357,343		1,548,479,777
1945	1,309,919,400			286,305,382		1,596,224,782
1946	1,238,218,447			255,485,254		1,493,703,701
1947	1,459,491,921			256,425,254		1,715,917,175
1948	1,616,162,044			722,591,651		2,338,753,695
1949	1,690,295,705			550,118,361		2,240,414,065
1950	2,106,387,806			549,832,720		2,656,220,526
1951	3,119,536,744			574,991,049		3,694,527,792
1952	3,568,556,584			737,662,028		4,306,218,612
1953	4,086,293,392			619,958,843		4,706,252,235
1954	4,537,269,800			603,041,574		5,140,311,374
1955	5,039,572,594			598,891,526		5,638,464,120
1956	6,336,804,603			634,261,857		6,971,066,460
1957	6,301,190,673	$333,276,575	$1,478,925,050	615,919,876		8,729,312,174
1958	6,870,361,660	862,861,610	2,116,028,211	574,898,971		10,424,150,452
1959	7,157,673,756	846,681,036	2,171,015,864	525,219,764		10,700,590,420
1960	9,271,868,378	938,681,781	2,642,499,118	606,864,657		13,459,913,934
1961	10,623,470,762	962,812,408	2,923,240,922	570,712,927	$345,356,083	15,425,593,101

[1] Represents tax receipts transferred and appropriated to the respective trust accounts.

[2] Refunds of principal only; the interest is included in expenditures.

[3] Amounts appropriated to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund are equivalent to the amounts of taxes collected and deposited for old-age insurance. Amounts transferred currently for appropriation to the trust fund are based on estimates of old-age insurance tax receipts made by the Secretary of the Treasury (42 U.S.C. 401(a)), and are adjusted in later transfers on the basis of wage and self-employment income records maintained in the Social Security Administration. Tax refunds are reimbursed to the general fund by the trust fund (42 U.S.C. 401(g)(z)).

[4] The Federal disability insurance trust fund was established by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1956, approved Aug. 1, 1956 (42 U.S.C. 401(b)). The act appropriated to the trust fund amounts equivalent to specified percentages of the wages and self-employment income, respectively, which are taxed for old-age insurance, and provided that the amounts appropriated should be transferred from time to time to the trust fund on the same basis as transfers to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. Rates of tax were increased by the percentages appropriated to the Federal disability insurance trust fund, the increase being applicable to wages paid and taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1956. Tax refunds are reimbursed to the general fund by the trust fund (42 U.S.C. 401(g)(z)).

[5] The Highway Revenue Act of 1956, approved June 29, 1956 (23 U.S.C. 120, note), established a highway trust fund from which are to be made, as provided by appropriation acts, Federal-aid highway expenditures after June 30, 1956, and before July 1, 1972. The act appropriated to this fund amounts equivalent to

[6] Includes the tonnage tax through 1931. Beginning with 1932 the tonnage tax has been covered into the general fund as miscellaneous receipts and is included in this table in "Other receipts."

[7] Transfers to trust funds and refunds of receipts. For content see table 3.

[8] For content see table 5. See also "Bases of Tables."

[9] Sec. 114(f) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, approved Apr. 3, 1948, required that the sum of $3,000,000,000 be transferred to a trust fund entitled "Foreign Economic Cooperation Trust Fund" and "considered as expended during the fiscal year 1948, for the purpose of reporting governmental expenditures." The effect of this was to charge the budget in fiscal 1948 for expenditures made in fiscal 1949, with consequent effect on the budget surplus or deficit of those years. This bookkeeping transaction had no effect on the actual timing of either receipts or expenditures. In order to simplify comparison of figures between years, the transactions shown in this table do not take into account the transfer of $3,000,000,000 in fiscal 1948 to the Foreign Economic Cooperation trust fund; expenditures of $3,000,000,000 during fiscal 1949 from the Foreign Economic Cooperation trust fund are treated as budget expenditures in this table. If effect is given to sec. 114(f) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, the budget results for the fiscal years 1948 and 1949 would be as follows:

	Fiscal year 1948	*Fiscal year 1949*
Budget receipts	$41, 374, 701, 989	$37, 662, 972, 939
Budget expenditures	35, 955, 232, 145	36, 474, 412, 987
Budget surplus	5, 419, 469, 844	1, 188, 559, 952

[10] Beginning with the fiscal year 1951, investments of wholly owned Government corporations in public debt securities are excluded from budget expenditures and included with other investments under "Trust account and other transactions." See tables 8 and 12.

refunds of receipts, fiscal years 1931–61

of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

Refunds of receipts [2]: Internal revenue [8]	Refunds of receipts [2]: Customs	Refunds of receipts [2]: Other	Refunds of receipts [2]: Total refunds of receipts	Total
$52, 561, 657	$21, 369, 007	$151, 045	$74, 081, 709	$74, 081, 709
64, 528, 539	17, 202, 969	80, 813	81, 812, 320	81, 812, 320
45, 814, 734	12, 576, 842	92, 224	58, 483, 799	58, 483, 799
37, 195, 935	14, 046, 350	43, 853	51, 286, 138	51, 286, 138
49, 747, 858	20, 715, 688	89, 811	70, 553, 357	70, 553, 357
32, 914, 628	14, 085, 195	20, 103	47, 019, 926	47, 019, 926
33, 405, 891	16, 549, 408	34, 242	49, 989, 542	314, 989, 542
76, 842, 701	16, 156, 340	38, 437	93, 037, 478	626, 440, 065
44, 684, 686	16, 678, 803	63, 194	61, 426, 683	671, 524, 096
61, 154, 655	17, 500, 945	49, 295	78, 704, 894	749, 354, 895
52, 802, 242	27, 331, 472	55, 755	80, 189, 469	892, 680, 197
65, 192, 248	19, 495, 861	87, 429	81, 775, 537	1, 121, 244, 376
53, 834, 008	16, 404, 512	86, 888	70, 325, 408	1, 415, 621, 609
242, 856, 877	14, 200, 774	196, 617	257, 254, 269	1, 805, 734, 046
1, 664, 545, 567	13, 843, 208	389, 150	1, 678, 777, 924	3, 275, 002, 706
2, 957, 114, 348	11, 224, 891	4, 688, 639	2, 973, 027, 879	4, 466, 731, 580
2, 982, 487, 490	17, 480, 263	6, 122, 643	3, 006, 690, 396	4, 722, 007, 571
2, 250, 391, 383	19, 050, 115	2, 433, 279	2, 271, 874, 777	4, 610, 628, 472
2, 817, 005, 313	17, 173, 186	3, 363, 506	2, 837, 542, 006	5, 077, 956, 071
2, 135, 455, 950	16, 091, 134	7, 959, 405	2, 159, 506, 489	4, 815, 727, 015
2, 082, 431, 536	15, 324, 391	8, 774, 689	2, 106, 530, 616	5, 801, 058, 408
2, 275, 188, 203	17, 520, 381	9, 497, 810	2, 302, 206, 394	6, 608, 425, 006
3, 094, 708, 198	16, 949, 064	6, 091, 123	3, 117, 838, 385	7, 824, 090, 621
3, 345, 495, 593	20, 481, 971	11, 259, 808	3, 377, 237, 372	8, 517, 548, 748
3, 399, 978, 359	21, 619, 848	4, 389, 417	3, 425, 987, 624	9, 064, 451, 745
3, 652, 611, 883	23, 176, 262	8, 241, 988	3, 684, 030, 133	10, 655, 096, 592
3, 894, 119, 614	19, 907, 757	3, 315, 117	3, 917, 342, 488	12, 646, 654, 662
4, 412, 603, 597	17, 837, 918	2, 191, 001	4, 432, 632, 546	14, 856, 782, 998
4, 907, 159, 180	23, 220, 638	3, 013, 107	4, 933, 422, 926	15, 634, 013, 346
5, 024, 470, 807	18, 483, 391	1, 897, 066	5, 044, 851, 261	18, 504, 765, 198
5, 724, 670, 459	25, 439, 532	2, 260, 573	5, 752, 370, 561	21, 177, 963, 665

specified percentages of receipts from certain excise taxes on motor fuels, motor vehicles, tires and tubes, and use of certain vehicles, and provided that the amounts appropriated should be transferred currently to the trust fund on the basis of estimates by the Secretary of the Treasury with proper adjustments to be made in subsequent transfers. The use tax was imposed by the act and rates were increased for the other taxes. Tax refunds are reimbursed to the general fund by the trust fund (23 U.S.C. 120, note) (sec. 209(f)(4) of the act of June 29, 1956). Prior to fiscal 1957 corresponding excise tax receipts were included in net budget receipts and Federal-aid highway expenditures were included in budget expenditures.

[6] Amounts are appropriated to the railroad retirement account equal to the amount of taxes under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act deposited in the Treasury, less refunds, during each fiscal year (65 Stat. 222 and 66 Stat. 371) and transfers are made currently. Excludes the Government's contribution for creditable military service from 1944 through 1954 (45 U.S.C. 228C-1(n)).

[7] The Employment Security Act of 1960, approved September 13, 1960 (74 Stat. 970) established in the unemployment trust fund an administration account, and appropriated for credit to that account, beginning with the fiscal year 1961, amounts equivalent to taxes collected and deposited under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. From that account are to be paid the administrative expenses of the employment security program. Previously, the corresponding amounts were included, respectively, in budget receipts and budget expenditures. Refunds of taxes are reimbursed from the administration account.

[8] Amounts shown have been reduced by refunds of taxes reimbursed from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance, Federal disability insurance, and highway trust funds; and from the Federal Unemployment Tax Act in 1961. Refunds by States for the latest year are shown in table 18.

TABLE 4.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

Receipts [1]	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Internal revenue:							
Individual income taxes:							
Withheld [2]	1,054,818	4,849,480	2,527,059	[3] 1,066,385	4,527,346	2,591,050	[4] 1,048,922
Other [2]	345,737	146,602	1,959,352	[3] 230,113	120,991	382,517	[4] 2,149,212
Total individual income taxes	1,400,555	4,996,082	4,486,411	1,296,498	4,648,337	2,973,567	3,198,134
Corporation income taxes	670,485	408,916	3,491,939	480,651	454,706	3,331,494	533,550
Excise taxes	994,617	1,121,435	1,023,903	1,020,553	1,068,950	1,008,228	917,540
Employment taxes:							
Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act [2]	364,817	1,523,684	739,229	[3] 373,315	1,214,152	546,915	[4] 303,586
Railroad Retirement Tax Act	17,121	83,320	52,464	15,037	80,571	48,288	12,842
Federal Unemployment Tax Act	674	807	607	541	692	847	32,045
Total employment taxes	382,612	1,607,811	792,300	388,892	1,295,414	596,050	348,473
Estate and gift taxes	118,897	139,490	116,219	150,902	121,451	170,636	170,997
Internal revenue not otherwise classified							
Total internal revenue	3,567,166	8,273,733	9,910,772	3,337,499	7,588,859	8,079,974	5,168,694
Customs	83,617	93,239	86,883	92,075	90,611	79,939	81,836
Miscellaneous receipts:							
Interest	68,971	32,985	16,743	9,113	8,417	359,402	82,246
Dividends and other earnings [5]	86,367	74,810	86,419	69,878	72,305	66,021	56,943
Realization upon loans and investments	43,952	31,632	30,530	44,281	53,405	62,235	54,556
Recoveries and refunds	26,876	7,493	4,676	14,011	[6] −198	18,929	11,575
Royalties [7]	5,260	−15,073	7,052	9,055	7,372	8,878	7,666
Sales of Government property and products	72,400	60,281	45,482	47,408	44,627	51,681	47,318
Seigniorage	1,639	6,305	5,770	6,385	4,930	3,631	2,455
Other	19,564	24,907	16,892	11,737	30,031	20,349	38,709
Total miscellaneous receipts	325,030	223,342	213,564	211,868	220,889	591,126	286,135
Gross budget receipts	3,975,813	8,590,314	10,211,220	3,641,442	7,900,358	8,751,040	5,536,665

Receipts [1]	Fiscal year 1961					Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960 [3]
	February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961		
Internal revenue:							
Individual income taxes:							
Withheld [2]	4, 781, 364	2, 412, 602	[9] 916, 185	4, 743, 361	[10] 2, 459, 083	32, 977, 654	31, 674, 588
Other [2]	[11] 785, 692	[11] 758, 674	[9] 3, 403, 297	[12] 955, 593	[10] 1, 937, 567	13, 175, 346	13, 271, 124
Total individual income taxes	5, 567, 056	3, 171, 276	4, 319, 482	5, 698, 954	4, 396, 649	46, 153, 001	44, 945, 711
Corporation income taxes	444, 362	5, 798, 996	492, 776	411, 293	5, 245, 769	21, 764, 940	22, 179, 414
Excise taxes	860, 804	1, 082, 278	831, 358	1, 072, 315	1, 062, 321	12, 064, 302	11, 864, 741
Employment taxes:							
Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act [2]	[11] 1, 447, 772	[11] 1, 285, 199	[9] 719, 903	[12] 1, 940, 722	[10] 1, 126, 990	11, 586, 283	10, 210, 550
Railroad Retirement Tax Act	77, 142	47, 953	14, 285	77, 262	44, 527	570, 812	606, 931
Federal Unemployment Tax Act	289, 106	14, 702	1, 943	2, 293	1, 099	345, 356	341, 108
Total employment taxes	1, 814, 021	1, 347, 854	736, 132	2, 020, 277	1, 172, 616	12, 502, 451	11, 158, 589
Estate and gift taxes	161, 021	190, 339	244, 149	186, 833	145, 460	1, 916, 392	1, 626, 348
Internal revenue not otherwise classified							
Total internal revenue	8, 847, 264	11, 590, 743	6, 623, 896	9, 389, 672	12, 022, 815	94, 401, 086	91, 774, 803
Customs	69, 739	87, 509	73, 313	85, 325	83, 669	1, 007, 755	1, 123, 038
Miscellaneous receipts:							
Interest	27, 237	3, 421	5, 876	10, 537	317, 358	942, 308	967, 151
Dividends and other earnings [5]	62, 795	51, 300	56, 309	60, 733	60, 909	804, 789	1, 110, 991
Realization upon loans and investments	41, 384	35, 258	517, 277	102, 128	−4, 361	1, 012, 277	436, 215
Recoveries and refunds	8, 759	22, 364	8, 947	9, 599	48, 599	181, 632	114, 342
Royalties [7]	13, 865	10, 654	9, 545	9, 790	55, 443	114, 176	96, 195
Sales of Government property and products	55, 022	48, 959	36, 521	56, 112	107, 255	673, 066	765, 916
Seigniorage	2, 717	4, 084	5, 510	7, 717	4, 233	55, 379	52, 694
Other	23, 989	23, 425	22, 156	34, 889	32, 223	298, 872	520, 853
Total miscellaneous receipts	235, 769	199, 466	662, 143	291, 507	621, 660	4, 082, 500	4, 064, 358
Gross budget receipts	9, 152, 772	11, 877, 718	7, 359, 352	9, 766, 503	12, 728, 144	99, 491, 341	96, 962, 198

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Receipts and Expenditures	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
RECEIPTS [1]							
Deduct:							
Transfers to:							
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [2]	334,877	1,395,643	678,162	[3] 342,208	1,112,474	510,454	[4] 281,974
Federal disability insurance trust fund [2]	29,939	128,041	61,067	[3] 31,107	101,678	36,461	[4] 21,612
Highway trust fund	256,800	296,455	261,500	253,100	267,594	239,900	223,000
Railroad retirement account	17,121	83,318	52,463	15,037	80,569	48,288	12,841
Unemployment trust fund [13]			[14] 2,089	541	692	847	32,045
Total transfers to trust funds	638,737	1,903,458	1,055,281	641,992	1,563,007	835,949	571,472
Refunds of receipts:							
Internal revenue	164,840	201,112	158,776	170,753	[15] 26,989	58,938	62,147
Customs	1,625	1,605	1,725	1,983	2,122	1,734	1,883
Other	271	109	52	92	45	61	429
Total refunds of receipts	166,736	202,827	160,553	172,828	29,156	60,733	64,459
Total deductions	805,473	2,106,285	1,215,834	814,820	1,592,163	896,682	635,931
Subtotal receipts	3,170,339	6,481,029	8,995,385	2,826,622	6,308,195	7,854,357	4,900,734
Deduct: Interest and other income received by Treasury from Government agencies included above and also included in budget expenditures [16]	42,676	30,016	14,229	3,679	7,886	211,395	54,867
Net budget receipts	3,127,664	6,453,984	8,981,156	2,822,943	6,300,309	7,642,963	4,845,867
EXPENDITURES [17]							
Legislative branch:							
Senate	2,353	2,325	2,111	2,194	2,132	2,214	2,274
House of Representatives	3,248	6,585	4,463	3,282	3,112	4,188	3,511
Architect of the Capitol	1,342	1,809	1,405	1,759	2,025	6,942	1,960
Botanic Garden	30	56	25	24	91	128	26
Library of Congress	416	2,053	875	410	1,446	1,414	957
Government Printing Office:							
General fund appropriations	1,568	1,619	1,389	1,649	1,055	684	836
Revolving fund (net)	906	−2,577	330	738	266	1,679	−76
Total legislative branch	9,862	11,870	10,598	10,057	10,128	17,249	9,489
The judiciary:							
Supreme Court of the United States	171	161	143	162	148	210	147
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	25	24	25	25	31	27	26
Customs Court	77	66	64	67	66	75	84
Court of Claims	69	64	89	76	71	70	68
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services	3,522	3,715	3,709	4,425	4,200	4,018	3,751
Total the judiciary	3,864	4,031	4,030	4,756	4,515	4,401	4,076

Receipts and Expenditures	Fiscal year 1961					Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960 [8]
	February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961		
RECEIPTS [1]							
Deduct:							
Transfers to:							
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [2]	[11] 1,327,625	[11] 1,172,987	[9] 657,603	[12] 1,784,279	[10] 1,025,184	10,623,471	9,271,868
Federal disability insurance trust fund [2]	[11] 120,148	[11] 112,211	[9] 62,300	[12] 156,443	[10] 101,806	962,812	938,682
Highway trust fund	234,745	213,100	201,400	237,246	238,400	2,923,241	2,642,499
Railroad retirement account	77,142	17,953	14,193	77,261	44,527	570,713	606,865
Unemployment trust fund [13]	289,106	14,702	1,943	2,293	1,099	345,356	----------
Total transfers to trust funds	2,048,766	1,560,954	937,439	2,257,522	1,411,015	15,425,593	13,459,914
Refunds of receipts:							
Internal revenue	528,036	1,789,525	1,292,206	1,032,441	238,907	[18] 5,724,670	[18] 5,024,471
Customs	2,406	2,215	2,512	3,213	2,416	25,440	18,483
Other	[6] −46	154	838	83	172	2,261	1,897
Total refunds of receipts	530,396	1,791,894	1,295,557	1,035,738	241,491	5,752,371	5,044,851
Total deductions	2,579,161	3,352,848	2,232,996	3,293,259	1,652,509	21,177,964	18,501,765
Subtotal receipts	6,573,610	8,524,870	5,126,356	6,173,244	11,075,635	78,313,378	78,457,433
Deduct: Interest and other income received by Treasury from Government agencies included above and also included in budget expenditures [16]	36,425	760	1,120	5,959	244,911	653,953	693,973
Net budget receipts	6,537,186	8,524,110	5,125,236	6,467,285	10,830,723	77,659,425	77,763,460
EXPENDITURES [17]							
Legislative branch:							
Senate	2,164	2,352	2,216	2,194	2,349	26,877	25,675
House of Representatives	3,206	4,449	3,396	3,384	4,499	47,324	44,207
Architect of the Capitol	2,190	1,778	2,028	3,384	4,811	31,434	26,218
Botanic Garden	77	144	63	93	77	834	333
Library of Congress	1,211	2,339	845	1,644	1,784	15,395	13,815
Government Printing Office:							
General fund appropriations	1,076	1,421	1,140	1,462	1,951	15,850	15,980
Revolving fund (net)	115	−2,732	−1,960	197	−1,092	−4,205	−473
Total legislative branch	10,038	9,752	7,728	12,359	14,380	133,509	125,755
The judiciary:							
Supreme Court of the United States	144	153	156	148	197	1,940	1,775
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	26	26	28	189	[6] −123	330	307
Customs Court	63	66	69	60	94	851	755
Court of Claims	73	98	79	57	83	897	822
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services	3,823	4,062	4,045	4,177	4,504	47,950	45,703
Total the judiciary	4,129	4,405	4,377	4,630	4,756	51,968	49,363

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Executive Office of the President:							
Compensation of the President	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
The White House Office	178	285	188	182	191	164	303
Special projects	85	167	109	104	83	113	148
Executive mansion and grounds	55	37	43	38	55	66	49
Bureau of the Budget	339	594	411	390	390	568	376
Council of Economic Advisers	28	42	27	33	28	41	34
National Security Council	72	63	89	66	60	55	62
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization:							
Civil defense procurement fund (net)	5	43	−47	6	−60	−2	−5
Other	4,080	6,808	4,673	4,543	3,796	4,145	7,750
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization	5	3	5	1	5	1	(*)
President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy							
Miscellaneous	−49	−10	−21	4	3	3	33
Total Executive Office of the President	4,809	8,045	5,490	5,380	4,565	5,167	8,762
Funds appropriated to the President:							
Disaster relief	269	512	258	133	141	2,055	861
Emergency fund for the President, National Defense	9	14	23	7	4	82	5
Expansion of defense production (net)	6,084	348	2,564	−1,500	1,840	2,839	−1,727
Expenses of managment improvement	5	59	40	19	14	11	42
Transitional grants to Alaska	15	5,472	92	20	20	101	22
Other [19]	19	96	158	94	36	121	129
Mutual security-economic assistance:							
Defense Department	2,228	2,645	5,163	3,198	2,191	2,427	4,206
International Cooperation Administration	93,940	92,127	96,365	93,303	115,105	97,477	136,179
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Development Loan Fund	14,407	14,893	16,395	23,257	23,332	27,510	14,450
Foreign investment guaranty fund	−7	−182	−518	−103	−60	−136	−15
All other agencies	10,895	18,889	16,914	5,580	26,782	16,873	20.496
Total economic assistance	121,463	128,372	134,319	125,236	167,351	144,151	175,315
Total funds appropriated to the President	127,864	134,873	137,453	124,009	169,406	149,360	174,646
Independent offices:							
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	8	10	12	10	9	10	10
Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission	2	16	4	13	10	23	3
American Battle Monuments Commission	243	259	212	184	190	187	171
Atomic Energy Commission:							
Defense production guarantees (net)							
Other	219,300	229,910	225,479	216,859	228,868	221,199	201,674
Central Intelligence Agency-construction	2,044	2,039	2,596	2,632	1,454	2,319	1,142

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961 February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961	Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960 [8]
Executive Office of the President:							
Compensation of the President	12	12	12	12	12	150	150
The White House Office	117	283	80	197	163	2,332	2,222
Special projects	43	109	200	95	128	1,382	1,213
Executive mansion and grounds	48	65	69	56	59	640	465
Bureau of the Budget	389	538	403	426	437	5,260	4,632
Council of Economic Advisers	29	49	37	34	38	421	382
National Security Council	58	109	51	52	58	794	746
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization:							
Civil defense procurement fund (net)	6	−6	−5	14	−13	−64	−70
Other	4,846	4,803	3,727	4,894	4,628	58,694	45,825
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization	11					31	37
President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy				(*)	6	6	
Miscellaneous	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	6	−29	3
Total Executive Office of the President	5,559	5,962	4,575	5,781	5,524	69,618	55,604
Funds appropriated to the President:							
Disaster relief	466	1,974	484	28	275	7,456	1,639
Emergency fund for the President, National Defense	30	69	62	75	109	490	278
Expansion of defense production (net)	3,327	8,397	−8,568	4,316	−30,314	−12,396	130,268
Expenses of management improvement	3	2	18	17	3	232	87
Transitional grants to Alaska	27	89	26	26	123	6,033	10,386
Other [19]	117	66	67	76	146	1,124	509
Mutual security-economic assistance:							
Defense Department	4,018	1,452	1,162	3,171	1,651	33,512	33,168
International Cooperation Administration	96,509	132,050	119,727	125,351	122,055	1,320,188	1,228,236
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Development Loan Fund	21,186	23,858	22,714	14,947	41,465	258,414	202,352
Foreign investment guaranty fund	−247	−126	−72	−22	−185	−1,673	−1,356
All other agencies	29,327	4,048	29,972	7,412	7,754	194,943	151,042
Total economic assistance	150,793	161,282	173,503	150,859	172,740	1,805,384	1,613,441
Total funds appropriated to the President	154,762	171,879	165,593	155,396	143,082	1,808,323	1,756,607
Independent offices:							
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	8	17	12	15	16	138	35
Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission	4	4	4	3	22	108	119
American Battle Monuments Commission	215	183	135	267	200	2,446	2,873
Atomic Energy Commission:							
Defense production guarantees (net)							−12
Other	216,611	235,634	230,642	245,722	241,566	2,713,465	2,622,959
Central Intelligence Agency-construction	979	1,302	1,171	920	709	19,307	11,807

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Independent offices—Continued							
Civil Aeronautics Board	5,718	6,141	9,363	6,466	5,472	6,303	6,935
Civil Service Commission:							
Payment to civil service retirement and disability fund	[20] 46,329	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits fund	[21] 2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government contribution, retired employees health benefits fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	1,577	2,793	1,815	2,060	1,836	1,822	3,071
Total Civil Service Commission	50,406	2,793	1,815	2,060	1,836	1,822	3,071
Commission on Civil Rights	55	69	79	104	27	52	67
Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Export-Import Bank of Washington (net)	−55,695	13,683	−6,366	8,459	29,577	−26,085	11,250
Farm Credit Administration:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation fund	−1,740	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	—
Federal intermediate credit banks investment fund	—	200	—	—	—	1,000	—
Production credit associations investment fund	−210	50	−195	—	—	−50	−1,135
Banks for cooperatives investment fund	−7,222	−830	—	—	—	—	—
Total public enterprise funds	−9,173	−580	−194	(*)	1	950	−1,135
Administrative expenses	193	190	278	191	185	187	181
Total Farm Credit Administration	−8,980	−389	83	191	186	1,138	−954
Federal Aviation Agency	43,052	49,109	63,547	52,637	50,986	56,277	49,566
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	4	4	6	4	4	4	4
Federal Communications Commission	880	1,409	913	961	1,015	787	1,299
Federal Home Loan Bank Board (net):							
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation fund	11,295	3,967	−4,044	−4,617	−5,884	−3,972	−3,644
Other	−53	−881	141	693	−323	284	−102
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	323	466	312	333	322	452	302
Federal Power Commission	610	894	595	616	609	600	901
Federal Trade Commission	546	888	608	615	629	603	613
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	34	4	50	40	39	39	39
General Accounting Office	2,984	4,739	3,272	3,261	3,175	3,123	4,624
Historical and memorial commissions	15	16	80	12	11	9	63
Indian Claims Commission	23	17	16	15	16	19	17
Interstate Commerce Commission	2,304	1,677	1,632	1,673	1,610	2,385	1,657
Interstate Commission on Potomac River Basin	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	27,460	59,342	52,011	71,274	56,239	66,804	47,999
National Capital Housing Authority	(*)	2	7	—	6	3	4
National Capital Planning Commission	81	62	63	71	72	109	18

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961: February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961	Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960 [8]
Independent offices—Continued							
Civil Aeronautics Board	7,893	8,117	7,415	8,496	7,221	85,541	67,227
Civil Service Commission:							
Payment to civil service retirement and disability fund						46,329	
Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits fund						2,500	
Government contribution, retired employees health benefits fund				[22] 1,625		1,625	
Other	1,816	2,086	1,616	1,769	1,728	23,988	21,393
Total Civil Service Commission	1,816	2,086	1,616	3,394	1,728	74,442	21,393
Commission on Civil Rights	46	110	66	62	76	815	778
Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure							25
Export-Import Bank of Washington (net)	33,822	4,508	19,341	3,473	1,424	37,390	−323,180
Farm Credit Administration:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation fund	(*)	(*)	(*)		1	−1,736	−1,671
Federal intermediate credit banks investment fund			3,000	1,300		5,500	6,250
Production credit associations investment fund					−50	−1,590	−1,445
Banks for cooperatives investment fund						−8,052	−8,460
Total public enterprise funds	(*)	(*)	3,000	1,300	−49	−5,879	−5,326
Administrative expenses	184	284	192	208	186	2,459	2,212
Total Farm Credit Administration	184	284	3,192	1,508	138	−3,420	−3,114
Federal Aviation Agency	54,212	65,368	48,506	50,021	55,183	638,465	507,950
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	5	6	4	5	5	55	53
Federal Communications Commission	926	916	971	947	924	11,948	10,367
Federal Home Loan Bank Board (net):							
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation fund	−5,034	−4,402	−6,415	−6,646	−5,797	−35,192	−20,426
Other	−73	−16	185	(*)	238	93	259
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	315	308	332	343	341	4,147	3,846
Federal Power Commission	624	637	627	644	646	8,003	7,207
Federal Trade Commission	616	894	613	607	622	7,854	6,751
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	44	56	46	46	51	488	429
General Accounting Office	3,118	3,129	3,084	3,197	3,156	40,861	38,178
Historical and memorial commissions	28	12	13	11	9	279	428
Indian Claims Commission	13	17	15	16	16	200	176
Interstate Commerce Commission	1,592	1,698	1,704	1,736	2,442	22,139	19,405
Interstate Commission on Potomac River Basin						5	5
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	48,771	72,570	83,971	70,004	87,863	744,309	401,033
National Capital Housing Authority	3	4	5	3	3	40	43
National Capital Planning Commission	49	52	106	33	46	762	1,337

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961 July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Independent offices—Continued							
National Capital Transportation Agency				4	8	11	16
National Labor Relations Board	1,264	1,352	1,866	1,380	1,369	1,296	1,331
National Mediation Board	124	149	102	111	118	150	115
National Science Foundation:							
Research and development of rubber program (net)							
Other	10,588	14,966	12,545	5,682	6,042	7,595	8,295
Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission	49	65	395	65	54	51	42
Railroad Retirement Board-payment to railroad unemployment insurance account							
Renegotiation Board	210	333	225	231	224	202	236
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (net)	71	−49	−15	2	−116	1,510	307
Securities and Exchange Commission	611	990	702	721	715	736	1,034
Selective Service System	2,539	2,597	2,804	2,916	2,407	2,583	3,361
Small Business Administration:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	9,549	18,392	2,297	7,057	−1,400	21,230	−8,374
Salaries and expenses	−14,169	3,576	1,508	1,358	1,530	1,618	2,231
Grants for research and management counseling	138	64	37	46	29		90
Total Small Business Administration	−4,483	22,032	3,843	8,461	159	22,848	−6,053
Smithsonian Institution	1,572	1,965	1,782	1,626	1,666	1,075	1,293
Subversive Activities Control Board	21	31	23	23	26	23	31
Tariff Commission	184	288	188	200	192	201	198
Tax Court of the United States	118	170	132	131	135	161	132
Tennessee Valley Authority (net)	745	3,538	5,310	2,541	1,267	−4,670	7,393
United States Information Agency:							
Informational media guaranty fund (net)	329	351	1,232	123	408	269	418
Special international program	689	522	707	649	375	337	342
Other	8,466	7,508	9,342	7,997	7,629	7,484	7,812
United States Study Commissions [23]	227	201	185	215	233	178	315
Veterans' Administration:							
Compensation, pensions, and benefit programs	316,394	331,217	321,513	327,707	343,008	344,463	349,502
Public enterprise funds (net)	9,556	21,140	8,089	10,317	12,370	13,576	7,692
Other	88,597	130,039	93,709	95,008	93,191	93,909	96,513
Total Veterans' Administration	414,547	482,395	423,310	433,033	448,570	451,949	453,707
Other							
Total independent offices	740,535	915,647	817,170	830,676	847,662	828,482	807,053
General Services Administration:							
Real property activities:							
Construction, public buildings projects		9,714	5,184	5,360	5,311	15,034	3,818
Repair and improvement of public buildings		4,219	4,065	8,305	2,956	3,772	5,062

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961: February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961	Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960 [8]
Independent offices—Continued							
National Capital Transportation Agency	14	21	16	19	27	135	
National Labor Relations Board	1,567	2,097	1,399	1,663	1,384	17,967	14,650
National Mediation Board	124	110	134	113	150	1,498	1,377
National Science Foundation:							
Research and development of rubber program (net)							−2
Other	9,308	8,709	12,455	33,446	13,862	143,493	120,321
Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission	32	96	87	99	92	1,127	495
Railroad Retirement Board—payment to railroad unemployment insurance account			8,000		5,000	13,000	
Renegotiation Board	231	325	221	236	222	2,895	2,769
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (net)	206	144	185	−239	471	2,477	6,122
Securities and Exchange Commission	745	773	750	776	777	9,331	8,126
Selective Service System	2,264	2,793	2,382	3,053	3,146	32,845	28,577
Small Business Administration:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	6,771	6,062	5,689	4,038	24,302	95,613	54,593
Salaries and expenses	1,469	1,671	1,654	1,706	1,887	6,039	3,768
Grants for research and management counseling	104	81	70	86	134	880	2,028
Total Small Business Administration	8,344	7,814	7,414	5,829	26,323	102,531	60,389
Smithsonian Institution	1,298	2,366	2,039	2,066	2,494	21,240	12,599
Subversive Activities Control Board	24	23	24	24	26	299	284
Tariff Commission	191	287	194	198	221	2,541	2,088
Tax Court of the United States	123	130	129	133	133	1,627	1,472
Tennessee Valley Authority (net)	−519	2,998	7,086	6,727	6,274	38,691	11,848
United States Information Agency:							
Informational media guaranty fund (net)	85	553	11	374	335	4,487	2,187
Special international program	883	670	589	704	751	7,217	7,436
Other	14,146	9,790	7,423	10,521	11,333	109,451	103,679
United States Study Commissions [23]	180	192	265	254	191	2,635	1,145
Veterans' Administration:							
Compensation, pensions, and benefit programs	338,418	351,871	349,439	346,955	353,914	4,074,402	3,934,261
Public enterprise funds (net)	24,444	7,850	8,504	7,186	386	131,110	187,448
Other	93,214	128,233	93,619	94,405	95,373	1,195,809	1,127,865
Total Veterans' Administration	456,076	487,954	451,562	448,545	449,673	5,401,321	5,249,574
Other			27	−27			
Total independent offices	862,107	921,337	899,751	899,342	921,733	10,291,495	9,013,089
General Services Administration:							
Real property activities:							
Construction, public buildings projects	3,434	5,065	4,044	5,146	6,874	68.983	54,000
Repair and improvement of public buildings	3,964	3,676	5,835	3,745	3,824	49,422	71,645

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
General Services Administration—Continued							
Real property activities—Continued							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	7,040	3,975	−5,716	−29,545	10,144	12,034	−22,786
Other	3,237	13,951	24,954	40,061	4,848	5,312	37,735
Personal property activities:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−17,824	−1,066	3,583	−4,495	1,625	1,185	−1,089
Other	1,869	3,099	2,659	4,215	1,538	1,575	3,901
Records activities	662	1,556	1,536	1,441	937	1,018	1,360
Transportation and utilities activities	145	282	244	262	165	159	263
Defense materials activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−74	−221	−1	−1	−132	−12	−171
Intragovernmental funds (net)	35	37	6				
Strategic and critical materials	3,102	3,207	3,824	3,683	1,906	2,241	3,947
General activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−140	−41	−5	−117	−3	7	−28
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−77	−1,729	1,586	−2,630	1,194	1,346	−2,685
Other	45	32	41	38	29	29	33
Total General Services Administration	−1,979	37,015	41,960	26,577	30,519	43,700	29,360
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
Office of the Administrator:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
College housing loans	26,307	19,838	16,312	10,741	8,404	5,707	27,036
Liquidating programs	−515	−4,580	−33,833	−28,494	−3,845	−1,483	−5,317
Urban renewal fund	24,718	14,759	17,432	−345	−4,724	13,220	9,835
Other	17	971	1,987	898	872	532	1,107
Other	1,334	1,327	2,247	1,709	1,578	1,481	75
Total Office of the Administrator	51,861	32,314	4,145	−15,491	2,285	19,457	32,736
Federal National Mortgage Association (net):							
Subscription to capital stock, secondary market operations	4,000	2,000	6,000	2,000	2,000		
Loans for secondary market operations	31,570	−21,470	46,150	20,850	−12,640	−27,390	−24,130
Management and liquidating functions fund	−15,089	−2,688	17,329	13,811	1,926	−19,131	3,539
Special assistance functions fund	41,113	9,403	9,355	9,591	6,141	13,660	28,799
Total Federal National Mortgage Association	61,594	−12,755	78,834	46,251	−2,573	−32,860	8,209
Federal Housing Administration (net)	−2,729	−10,594	−5,491	−2,466	−15,493	−10,672	4,038
Public Housing Administration (net)	24,097	8,822	40,737	−17,666	19,673	4,381	3,028
Total Housing and Home Finance Agency	134,824	17,788	118,226	10,629	3,893	−19,695	48,010

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961					Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960 [8]
	February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961		
General Services Administration—Continued							
Real property activities—Continued							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	8, 594	16, 017	−24, 888	10, 239	17, 922	3, 031	−11, 819
Other	4, 903	5, 828	37, 587	5, 165	5, 691	189, 271	190, 883
Personal property activities:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	2, 955	1, 828	−43	2, 165	6, 656	−4, 521	19, 079
Other	1, 821	2, 504	4, 005	2, 010	1, 849	31, 047	26, 680
Records activities	938	1, 375	1, 232	779	975	13, 810	9, 274
Transportation and utilities activities	158	235	260	158	164	2, 495	1, 959
Defense materials activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−30	5	9	−27	(*)	−653	−1, 781
Intragovernmental funds (net)					−2	75	−150
Strategic and critical materials	2, 032	2, 143	4, 221	2, 364	2, 572	35, 244	49, 756
General activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−143	−2	−1, 375	−17	−1	−1, 864	−1, 677
Intragovernmental funds (net)	1, 177	1, 821	−2, 735	900	1, 523	−309	−284
Other	136	57	316	45	92	893	429
Total General Services Administration	29, 940	40, 551	28, 469	32, 671	48, 140	386, 924	407, 993
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
Office of the Administrator:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
College housing loans	16, 281	11, 351	18, 230	11, 763	26, 206	198, 175	201, 314
Liquidating programs	−878	−7, 815	−503	−90	−268	−87, 622	−77, 629
Urban renewal fund	10, 674	20, 958	13, 748	10, 228	14, 035	144, 538	105, 074
Other	964	−450	1, 059	820	1, 178	9, 955	11, 946
Other	708	127	1, 107	949	1, 208	13, 850	11, 506
Total Office of the Administrator	27, 748	24, 171	33, 641	23, 669	42, 358	278, 895	252, 211
Federal National Mortgage Association (net):							
Subscription to capital stock, secondary market operations						16, 000	
Loans for secondary market operations	−12, 940	13, 480	−11, 170	7, 300	−9, 610		−41, 531
Management and liquidating functions fund	−16, 908	−7, 943	−17, 328	−22, 480	−9, 485	−74, 448	−437, 220
Special assistance functions fund	7, 202	420	3, 639	7, 500	−3, 138	133, 687	448, 992
Total Federal National Mortgage Association	−22, 646	5, 957	−24, 859	−7, 680	−22, 233	75, 239	−29, 759
Federal Housing Administration (net)	10, 762	11, 386	8, 665	1, 278	4, 085	−7, 230	−53, 312
Public Housing Administration (net)	7, 677	20, 155	12, 320	21, 338	10, 423	154, 986	139, 925
Total Housing and Home Finance Agency	23, 541	61, 669	29, 767	38, 605	34, 633	501, 890	309, 066

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Agriculture Department:							
Agricultural Research Service:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	99	−99	150	−82	79	−49	56
Other	18,029	21,448	20,766	12,177	11,843	18,044	12,488
Extension Service	28,101	1,880	961	1,324	731	699	29,371
Farmer Cooperative Service	−324	88	115	88	80	80	84
Soil Conservation Service:							
Conservation operations	6,209	5,862	10,844	6,617	6,541	6,680	6,907
Flood prevention, watershed protection, and other	4,075	4,997	5,981	4,614	4,657	4,045	3,547
Great Plains conservation program	747	796	765	684	607	717	718
Statistical Reporting Service (net)							
Agricultural Marketing Service:							
Marketing research and service	3,679	4,043	5,266	4,430	4,051	3,900	4,265
Payments to States and possessions	593	72	12	11		71	283
School lunch program	416	10,414	14,393	17,707	23,152	20,201	25,037
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities	4,985	10,395	13,294	8,055	10,583	7,526	9,063
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−57	−19	24	−24	58	20	−37
Other	52	70	87	67	63	61	62
Total Agricultural Marketing Service	9,670	24,976	33,077	30,247	37,907	31,779	38,673
Foreign Agricultural Service	694	860	1,089	1,065	806	1,260	1,143
Commodity Exchange Authority	69	74	106	73	72	74	76
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:							
Agricultural conservation program	74,817	22,365	19,114	22,455	27,469	26,552	22,300
Emergency conservation program	30	31	−61	51	53	39	84
Acreage allotments and marketing quotas	11,130	6	128	9,664	14	−2	10,122
Soil bank program	4,238	2,040	2,741	270,013	62,519	9,941	7,373
Sugar act program	1,905	197	273	3,121	13,406	13,099	23,105
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−39,473	9,336	14,682	−15,728	5,099	19,235	−11,021
Commodity Credit Corporation:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Price support, supply, and related programs and special milk [24]	254,829	206,417	107,447	219,585	159,176	229,979	77,352
Special activities financed by Commodity Credit Corporation [25]	−31,369	77,211	155,625	125,976	125,004	198,400	180,944
Total Commodity Credit Corporation	223,460	283,628	263,072	345,561	284,179	428,379	258,296
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:							
Administrative expenses	532	616	630	564	457	509	589
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund (net)	−1,648	−425	−1,270	−1,723	−1,368	−1,725	1,319

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961: February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961	Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960 [8]
Agriculture Department:							
Agricultural Research Service:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−50	8	−4	−20	−5	81	−55
Other	11,372	21,805	12,055	12,344	13,065	185,435	172,444
Extension Service	678	765	1,339	723	768	67,341	63,721
Farmer Cooperative Service	79	115	92	62	76	637	576
Soil Conservation Service:							
Conservation operations	8,707	9,777	3,332	9,170	6,242	86,887	79,308
Flood prevention, watershed protection, and other	3,029	3,828	2,937	4,254	4,192	50,157	43,886
Great Plains conservation program	593	658	641	763	946	8,635	7,871
Statistical Reporting Service (net)				−55	49	−7	
Agricultural Marketing Service:							
Marketing research and service	3,601	5,056	3,719	1,806	2,003	45,820	38,353
Payments to States and possessions	37	60	30	13	13	1,195	1,195
School lunch program	16,143	11,987	12,453	1,808	647	154,359	152,832
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities	10,175	26,318	27,962	42,082	[26] 32,847	[26] 203,287	89,663
Intragovernmental funds (net)	36	7	−48	84	12	56	19
Other	60	96	58	61	57	795	710
Total Agricultural Marketing Service	30.052	43,525	44,174	45,854	35,579	405,510	282,772
Foreign Agricultural Service	878	1,419	1,010	1,245	2,062	13,530	6,299
Commodity Exchange Authority	73	111	82	77	77	964	879
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:							
Agricultural conservation program	4,168	12,363	2,627	7,525	7,989	249,744	236,069
Emergency conservation program	86	17	102	77	40	549	897
Acreage allotments and marketing quotas	27	7	12,425	11	(*)	43,532	40,486
Soil bank program	4,934	−2,894	1,588	530	190	363,212	323.658
Sugar act program	7,715	6,050	1,151	1,451	747	72,220	73,962
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−1,322	9,783	−23,978	15,802	14,347	−3,238	−517
Commodity Credit Corporation:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Price support, supply, and related programs and special milk [24]	−187,080	−175,336	26,341	282,514	216,304	1,417,529	1,561,391
Special activities financed by Commodity Credit Corporation [25]	186,868	224,503	187,511	158,223	400,185	1,989,081	1,685,868
Total Commodity Credit Corporation	−211	49,167	213,853	440,737	616,489	3,406,610	3,247,259
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:							
Administrative expenses	768	813	701	580	−123	6,636	6,364
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund (net)	1,049	931	−274	−446	−1,222	−6,801	−2,363

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Agriculture Department—Continued							
Rural Electrification Administration:							
Loans	20,496	26,108	29,241	30,491	22,520	25,887	22,639
Salaries and expenses	706	808	1,088	770	769	774	754
Farmers' Home Administration:							
Loans	14,128	22,167	21,130	21,457	23,106	28,007	38,762
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Disaster loans etc., revolving fund	−1,042	−1,284	−1,539	−2,545	−4,040	−3,246	521
Farm tenant-mortgage insurance fund	−878	−384	−422	−348	−1,799	−500	950
Salaries and expenses	2,420	2,590	3,665	2,718	2,695	2,553	2,683
Total Farmers' Home Administration	14,628	23,090	22,833	21,282	19,961	26,814	42,916
Office of the General Counsel	249	280	381	271	261	255	269
Office of the Secretary:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	14	−84	77	18	22	−67	41
Other	223	236	350	221	229	223	224
Office of Information	86	78	126	162	85	131	178
Library	69	80	100	74	65	80	83
Forest Service:							
Acquisition of lands, Klamath Indians							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−270	845	−560	−67	11	−744	125
Other	17,154	29,731	28,590	22,840	56,040	14,663	12,052
Total Agriculture Department	395,714	459,850	455,388	766,847	555,115	627,373	484,508
Commerce Department:							
General administration:							
Public enterprise funds (net)		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other	277	420	697	473	469	488	608
Bureau of the Census	5,469	3,450	3,592	2,650	2,707	2,708	1,937
Coast and Geodetic Survey	1,301	1,207	1,997	1,644	1,234	1,060	1,844
Business and Defense Services Administration	573	497	727	4	544	421	−234
Bureau of Foreign Commerce	1,220	358	513	360	352	360	338
Office of Business Economics	104	126	173	110	121	108	122
Maritime activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	66	−721	−153	−267	−10	51	278
Other	34,054	23,887	12,031	35,872	22,013	9,981	18,297
Inland Waterways Corporation (net)			(*)		−1		
Patent Office	2,024	1,567	2,579	1,829	1,802	1,511	1,890
Bureau of Public Roads:							
Advances to highway trust fund (net)				60,000			−60,000
Other [27]	3,026	5,364	5,069	5,134	3,722	3,485	3,278

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961 February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961	Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960 [8]
Agriculture Department—Continued							
Rural Electrification Administration:							
Loans	21,723	25,409	20,845	24,044	22,076	291,478	321,005
Salaries and expenses	739	1,125	781	800	789	9,901	9,417
Farmers' Home Administration:							
Loans	45,597	42,617	35,408	20,763	11,708	324,850	272,388
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Disaster loans etc., revolving fund	5,077	5,596	2,686	1,253	39	1,475	−17,785
Farm tenant-mortgage insurance fund	−2,963	−1,913	289	−1,032	2,858	−6,144	6,815
Salaries and expenses	2,574	3,658	2,698	2,665	1,723	32,642	30,561
Total Farmers' Home Administration	50,286	49,958	41,080	23,648	16,327	352,823	291,978
Office of the General Counsel	246	376	276	264	282	3,409	3,126
Office of the Secretary:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	54	25	12	28	−63	77	−99
Other	241	346	231	262	242	3,029	2,802
Office of Information	103	131	298	104	92	1,574	1,375
Library	49	118	81	60	86	946	884
Forest Service:							
Acquisition of lands, Klamath Indians			68,717			68,717	
Intragovernmental funds (net)	50	391	247	332	−923	−560	−498
Other	10,587	3,788	25,050	10,525	15,366	246,385	205,391
Total Agriculture Department	156,703	239,918	431,471	600,750	755,781	5,929,416	5,418,895
Commerce Department:							
General administration:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−2	−1	−2	−3	−1	−7	−1
Other	541	534	640	633	564	6,343	2,743
Bureau of the Census	2,467	3,309	1,853	1,624	1,858	33,624	99,959
Coast and Geodetic Survey	1,102	2,141	1,731	1,451	1,347	18,059	15,879
Business and Defense Services Administration	45	881	486	441	213	4,600	5,973
Bureau of Foreign Commerce	389	649	394	559	436	5,929	5,144
Office of Business Economics	111	160	109	119	119	1,483	1,345
Maritime activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−121	−1,146	32	61	−330	−2,260	−1,565
Other	33,709	14,331	37,199	29,883	12,819	284,077	271,756
Inland Waterways Corporation (net)	1			(*)		(*)	−875
Patent Office	2,153	2,540	1,758	1,832	1,622	23,137	20,983
Bureau of Public Roads:							
Advances to highway trust fund (net)							
Other [27]	2,190	3,122	3,361	3,189	4,792	45,733	47,005

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Commerce Department—Continued							
National Bureau of Standards:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	216	1,985	−931	−104	−2,502	−103	1,759
Other	1,814	269	3,544	1,527	1,684	1,378	54
Weather Bureau	3,452	5,044	7,005	3,581	4,865	3,558	5,170
Total Commerce Department	53,595	43,454	36,844	112,814	37,000	25,035	−24,659
Defense Department:							
Military functions:							
Military personnel:							
Office of Secretary of Defense	37,754	85,695	62,998	63,886	64,550	66,294	38,033
Department of the Army	335,941	361,925	340,127	336,745	322,374	341,839	308,048
Department of the Navy	244,301	285,422	275,693	260,040	269,770	281,194	263,908
Department of the Air Force	283,635	388,757	345,911	335,086	330,253	332,794	332,504
Total military personnel	901,631	1,121,800	1,024,729	995,757	986,946	1,022,122	942,493
Operation and maintenance:							
Office of Secretary of Defense	2,477	3,386	3,150	3,706	3,489	4,934	3,610
Department of the Army	252,443	286,710	290,353	293,204	297,957	287,695	290,755
Department of the Navy	238,891	204,764	243,238	222,399	245,975	249,645	232,335
Department of the Air Force	420,432	365,326	374,796	347,296	343,738	385,662	343,608
Subtotal	914,243	860,187	911,536	866,605	891,160	927,937	870,307
Classification adjustment [28]	−12,560	−12,750	−11,060	−12,400	−13,000	−13,300	−13,300
Total operation and maintenance	901,683	847,437	900,476	854,205	878,160	914,637	857,007
Procurement:							
Office of Secretary of Defense	2	7					
Department of the Army	110,773	111,018	121,161	117,277	124,025	145,562	121,354
Department of the Navy	336,016	346,874	385,990	361,959	414,825	450,561	343,031
Department of the Air Force	597,343	669,518	693,326	704,513	700,426	802,892	661,543
Subtotal	1,044,134	1,127,417	1,200,478	1,183,749	1,239,276	1,399,015	1,125,927
Classification adjustment [28]	−32,500	−26,650	−50	−25,300	−20,000	−21,300	−21,000
Total procurement	1,011,634	1,100,767	1,200,428	1,158,449	1,219,276	1,377,715	1,104,927
Research, development, test, and evaluation:							
Office of Secretary of Defense	18,370	22,612	15,081	16,034	16,825	17,108	40,730
Department of the Army	46,813	75,146	86,683	79,969	83,767	105,642	82,030
Department of the Navy	82,619	87,819	99,624	92,101	86,358	99,550	91,999

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961 February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961	Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960 [8]
Commerce Department—Continued							
National Bureau of Standards:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−465	−248	−146	−242	663	−119	−678
Other	2,354	3,323	2,213	2,346	1,793	22,299	17,469
Weather Bureau	4,370	5,691	4,297	3,920	4,639	55,592	54,033
Total Commerce Department	48,844	35,290	53,926	45,812	30,534	498,489	539,171
Defense Department:							
Military functions:							
Military personnel:							
Office of Secretary of Defense	94,148	67,194	67,768	68,502	69,246	786,067	694,241
Department of the Army	313,060	329,435	313,292	325,401	408,377	4,036,564	3,866,453
Department of the Navy	260,053	286,120	234,816	298,731	292,232	3,252,282	3,225,868
Department of the Air Force	315,870	333,959	290,092	368,294	352,760	4,009,915	3,951,214
Total military personnel	983,132	1,016,708	905,968	1,060,927	1,122,614	12,084,828	11,737,775
Operation and maintenance:							
Office of Secretary of Defense	3,885	4,465	3,618	3,588	5,209	45,518	38,348
Department of the Army	262,599	290,713	274,207	278,263	307,076	3,411,975	3,249,602
Department of the Navy	223,085	239,230	249,594	236,707	282,155	2,868,018	2,761,523
Department of the Air Force	325,585,	399,273	353,881	370,325	410,553	4,440,473	4,296,618
Subtotal	815,154	933,680	881,300	888,883	1,004,993	10,765,984	10,346,091
Classification adjustment [28]	−13,300	−13,300	−13,300	−13,100	−13,151	−154,521	−122,702
Total operation and maintenance	801,854	920,380	868,000	875,783	991,842	10,611,463	10,223,389
Procurement.							
Office of Secretary of Defense	[6] −9						
Department of the Army	124,054	163,701	132.531	136,381	118,345	1,526,180	1,604,886
Department of the Navy	408.279	437,813	386,027	410,168	443,426	4,724,970	3,819,888
Department of the Air Force	724,271	830,784	690,443	770,494	845,690	8,691,243	8,762,717
Subtotal	1,256,595	1,432,298	1,209,001	1,317,043	1,407,461	14,942,393	14,187,491
Classification adjustment [28]	−14,400	−11,600	−14,200	−13,700	−13,118	−213,818	124,743
Total procurement	1,242,195	1,420,698	1,194,801	1,303,343	1,394,343	14,728,575	14,312,234
Research, development, test, and evaluation:							
Office of Secretary of Defense	[6] −14,561	15,852	12,672	11,979	22,874	195,576	313,674
Department of the Army	86,860	97,589	93,366	108,897	134,967	1,081,729	705,079
Department of the Navy	99,042	114,285	102,239	112,841	123,335	1,191,813	766,532

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961: July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Defense Department—Continued							
Military functions—Continued							
Research, development, test, and evaluation—Continued							
Department of the Air Force	110,923	137,538	129,398	105,748	123,835	144,546	133,844
Subtotal	258,725	323,115	330,786	293,852	310,786	366,846	348,603
Classification adjustment [28]	45,060	39,400	11,110	37,700	33,000	34,600	31,300
Total research, development, test, and evaluation	303,785	362,515	341,896	331,552	343,786	401,446	382,903
Military construction:							
Office of Secretary of Defense	605	1,693	10,809	1,836	1,511	890	1,347
Department of the Army	14,363	25,229	23,876	23,497	27,267	32,516	17,688
Department of the Navy	15,421	24,845	21,572	24,477	25,363	27,658	18,547
Department of the Air Force	74,829	97,779	97,143	93,431	92,860	92,822	81,830
Total military construction	105,217	149,547	153,400	143,241	147,001	153,886	119,412
Revolving and management funds (net):							
Public enterprise funds:							
Office of Secretary of Defense	4,724	−334	2,057	2,952	3,148	10,042	1,669
Department of the Army	4	63	−44	−8	11	12	−28
Department of the Navy	−19	−34	51	−117	40	26	−10
Intragovernmental funds:							
Department of the Army	4,795	−578	−22,231	−35,798	−34,138	−10,921	10,445
Department of the Navy	−65,522	28,925	3,339	−17,829	−15,981	2,491	−15,590
Department of the Air Force	−48,377	−1,246	−3,584	1,541	3,680	−9,688	4,680
Subtotal	−104,394	26,797	−20,413	−49,258	−43,240	−8,039	1,166
Classification adjustment [28]							
Total revolving and management funds	−104,394	26,797	−20,413	−49,258	−43,240	−8,039	1,166
Total military functions	3,119,556	3,608,862	3,600,516	3,433,946	3,531,928	3,861,766	3,407,909
Military assistance:							
Office of Secretary of Defense:							
Repayment of credit sales [29]	−1,312	−979	−117	−462	−2,077	−271	−1,150
Other	24,808	16,908	6,373	11,329	14,174	5,577	5,704
Department of the Army	26,028	58,000	36,781	47,431	50,414	39,206	43,674
Department of the Navy	18,142	9,391	10,696	15,988	7,145	16,815	17,219
Department of the Air Force	61,536	36,560	24,553	1,040	43,707	62,851	23,332

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961					Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960 [8]
	February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961		
Defense Department—Continued							
Military functions—Continued							
Research, development, test, and evaluation—Continued							
Department of the Air Force	152,740	167,771	124,067	172,586	156,468	1,659,464	1,089,295
Subtotal	324,081	395,497	332,343	406,304	437,644	4,128,581	2,874,580
Classification adjustment [28]	27,700	24,900	27,500	26,800	26,269	368,339	857,034
Total research, development, test, and evaluation	351,781	420,397	359,843	433,104	463,913	4,496,920	3,731,614
Military construction:							
Office of Secretary of Defense	1,153	2,407	1,538	10,573	4,455	38,817	46,275
Department of the Army	18,410	20,767	17,241	23,711	30,958	275,524	280,494
Department of the Navy	21,318	23,634	20,776	23,792	28,825	276,227	287,207
Department of the Air Force	87,428	74,713	61,681	80,609	79,520	1,014,645	1,011,657
Total military construction	128,308	121,522	101,236	138,686	143,758	1,605,213	1,625,633
Revolving and management funds (net):							
Public enterprise funds:							
Office of Secretary of Defense	4,133	869	2,568	2,137	4,775	38,738	22,796
Department of the Army	28	−10	−35	−7	−10	−25	−137
Department of the Navy	−87	18	−106	32	69	−137	−280
Intragovernmental funds:							
Department of the Army	−18,888	3,151	−25,864	−25,390	−45,996	−201,413	−314,672
Department of the Navy	−30,081	29,507	−21,408	24,326	−20,574	−98,396	780,812
Department of the Air Force	−606	10,013	6,424	−10,185	9,846	−37,502	−45,307
Subtotal	−45,501	43,548	−38,422	−9,087	−51,891	−298,735	443,212
Classification adjustment [28]							−859,075
Total revolving and management funds	−45,501	43,548	−38,422	−9,087	−51,891	−298,735	−415,863
Total military functions	3,461,769	3,943,251	3,391,426	3,802,755	4,064,579	43,228,264	41,214,782
Military assistance:							
Office of Secretary of Defense:							
Repayment of credit sales [29]	−2,315	−1,610	−4,921	−337	−2,018	−17,567	−25,969
Other	11,069	10,330	17,098	4,104	14,472	141,946	117,369
Department of the Army	46,403	33,710	66,640	56,943	138,710	643,943	753,422
Department of the Navy	10,977	12,293	7,364	8,943	33,455	168,426	219,244
Department of the Air Force	20,201	44,304	48,089	17,476	117,695	501,344	532,894

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961: July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Defense Department—Continued							
Military assistance—Continued							
International Cooperation Administration	128	564	262	348	323	207	185
All other agencies	131	622	272	447	1,184	231	299
Total military assistance	129,460	121,065	78,820	76,123	114,870	124,616	89,263
Total military functions and assistance	3,249,016	3,729,927	3,679,335	3,510,070	3,616,798	3,986,383	3,497,172
Civil functions:							
Army:							
Corps of Engineers:							
Rivers and harbors and flood control	56,695	85,687	95,079	101,018	83,584	82,202	62,578
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−2,243	2,900	−4,946	−1,871	−1,985	−2,746	4,353
The Panama Canal:							
Canal Zone Government	(*)	1,792	3,381	1,680	2,033	1,830	1,833
Panama Canal Company:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	704	−404	−2,170	3,746	−1,489	−3,083	3,360
Panama Canal Bridge	----------	----------	426	92	61	222	90
Total the Panama Canal	704	1,388	1,637	5,518	606	−1,031	5,283
Defense production guarantees (net)	−13	−43	−25	−17	−11	−16	−26
Payment of Texas City claims	60	26	34	14	2	6	3
Other	1,159	1,266	993	2,046	1,196	1,112	1,028
Navy-defense production guarantees (net)	−69	−14	−26	−66	−17	−50	−77
Air Force:							
Defense production guarantees (net)	−332	−171	163	80	14	−228	55
Other	2	2	1	4	3	2	1
Total civil functions	55,872	91,040	92,909	106,725	83,391	79,250	73,197
Total Defense Department	3,304,888	3,820,967	3,772,245	3,616,794	3,730,189	4,065,633	3,570,369
Health, Education, and Welfare Department:							
Food and Drug Administration	1,243	2,006	1,574	1,453	1,451	1,390	2,001
Freedmen's Hospital	290	308	276	276	268	272	434
Office of Education:							
Assistance for school construction	6,977	6,489	5,668	7,588	5,448	4,940	6,037
Defense educational activities	2,973	5,195	31,419	22,138	2,231	3,303	30,733
Payments to school districts	12,468	7,787	10,266	14,125	10,967	13,093	15,055
Other	6,119	3,772	21,331	1,928	1,200	1,085	3,339
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	9,693	4,162	4,839	14,483	1,967	1,580	14,339

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961					Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960 [8]
	February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961		
Defense Department—Continued							
Military assistance—Continued							
International Cooperation Administration	446	97	264	393	803	4,019	5,727
All other agencies	1,249	306	212	1,203	364	6,520	6,706
Total military assistance	88,029	99,429	134,746	88,726	303,481	1,448,630	1,609,392
Total military functions and assistance	3,549,798	4,042,681	3,526,172	3,891,482	4,368,060	44,676,894	42,824,174
Civil functions:							
Army:							
Corps of Engineers:							
Rivers and harbors and flood control	61,067	63,647	58,058	70,684	111,431	931,639	866,572
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−353	−1,320	956	2,571	−815	−5,502	584
The Panama Canal:							
Canal Zone Government	2,038	1,747	2,127	2,228	1,939	22,627	21,797
Panama Canal Company:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	1,413	−514	4,097	−2,562	2,803	5,902	−2,175
Panama Canal Bridge	84	142	184	252	703	2,256	2,674
Total the Panama Canal	3,535	1,374	6,409	−81	5,445	30,786	22,296
Defense production guarantees (net)	−20	−13	−13	−13	−31	−243	58
Payment of Texas City claims	2	1	13			160	607
Other	1,324	1,163	1,470	1,148	1,341	15,246	12,173
Navy-defense production guarantees (net)	−24	−27	−58	−22	−28	−480	937
Air Force:							
Defense production guarantees (net)	−191	178	−35	41	−119	−544	−973
Other	1	2	3	6	2	30	24
Total civil functions	65,341	65,004	66,803	74,333	117,226	971,091	902,276
Total Defense Department	3,615,140	4,107,685	3,592,975	3,965,815	4,485,286	45,647,985	43,726,450
Health, Education, and Welfare Department:							
Food and Drug Administration	1,436	1,542	1,457	1,570	1,615	18,737	13,687
Freedmen's Hospital	322	159	334	324	152	3,416	3,108
Office of Education:							
Assistance for school construction	6,247	3,968	4,813	5,404	7,463	71,042	83,348
Defense educational activities	16,547	6,387	4,448	6,754	11,009	143,139	128,771
Payments to school districts	16,459	21,954	27,282	26,669	31,623	207,749	174,850
Other	19,531	2,253	3,489	3,404	1,395	68,845	63,174
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	1,311	2,097	12,770	904	2,343	70,489	61,303

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Health, Education, and Welfare Department—Continued							
Public Health Service:							
Hospital construction activities	11,890	15,208	12,127	12,398	10,229	16,885	14,863
National Institutes of Health	22,496	37,288	24,170	20,864	51,759	29,948	29,221
Operation of commissaries, narcotic hospitals (net)	−2	7	−5	6	−3	−2	−2
Other	18,225	32,676	19,400	19,806	24,352	22,605	23,272
Total Public Health Service	52,609	85,180	55,692	53,074	86,336	69,436	67,354
Saint Elizabeths Hospital	1,329	2,229	−1,789	1,521	−1,757	192	992
Social Security Administration:							
Grants to States for public assistance	176,219	173,339	169,165	175,148	185,690	174,835	189,902
Grants for maternal and child welfare	5,475	4,348	5,402	5,741	1,526	7,087	5,245
Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions (net)	50	121	44	−2	−14	−4	−229
Other	425	662	141	460	476	453	640
Special institutions:							
American Printing House for the Blind	400	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gallaudet College	131	120	155	192	123	188	134
Howard University	395	418	434	527	756	509	561
Office of the Secretary:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−101	86	−44	37	−23	49	50
Other	690	1,035	−1,145	724	700	706	1,062
Total Health, Education, and Welfare Department	277,387	297,256	303,427	299,415	297,345	279,114	337,651
Interior Department:							
Departmental offices	409	482	708	665	646	681	627
Commission of Fine Arts	3	3	6	6	5	5	4
Bonneville Power Administration	2,983	3,324	3,591	3,418	2,855	4,116	3,029
Southeastern Power Administration	20	20	65	21	24	21	81
Southwestern Power Administration	266	369	625	812	136	465	505
Bureau of Land Management	3,619	21,198	24,140	3,561	3,114	2,765	3,090
Bureau of Indian Affairs:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Revolving fund for loans	472	52	228	−285	81	541	62
Other	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other	10,062	11,671	13,361	12,775	11,140	10,614	10,719
Bureau of Reclamation:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Continuing fund for emergency expenses, Fort Peck project, Montana	85	148	42	89	−655	53	69
Upper Colorado River Basin fund	2,598	2,628	3,323	4,586	4,975	5,004	4,618
Other	17,388	16,066	21,266	15,814	16,564	15,361	18,311
Total Bureau of Reclamation	20,071	18,841	24,631	20,489	20,884	20,419	22,998

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961: February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961	Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960 [8]
Health, Education, and Welfare Department—Continued							
Public Health Service:							
Hospital construction activities	10,289	16,399	11,429	13,875	12,592	158,185	144,607
National Institutes of Health	43,137	34,587	27,555	47,873	51,588	420,485	348,960
Operation of commissaries, narcotic hospitals (net)	1	3	−5	2	−9	−9	−8
Other	23,676	24,272	17,859	25,623	25,859	277,625	250,152
Total Public Health Service	77,103	75,261	56,838	87,373	90,030	856,286	743,711
Saint Elizabeths Hospital	472	220	431	562	813	5,216	4,197
Social Security Administration:							
Grants to States for public assistance	184,204	192,934	187,409	168,973	189,168	2,166,986	2,058,896
Grants for maternal and child welfare	1,081	6,120	7,015	2,164	317	51,522	47,433
Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions (net)	−155	−14	35	(*)	29	−139	−171
Other	457	462	500	466	677	5,819	4,975
Special institutions:							
American Printing House for the Blind						400	400
Gallaudet College	118	103	104	180	130	1,678	2,074
Howard University	506	626	546	442	574	6,294	6,421
Office of the Secretary:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	36	−11	−59	30	−16	34	−70
Other	789	761	424	722	722	7,192	7,065
Total Health, Education, and Welfare Department	326,464	314,823	307,836	305,942	338,046	3,684,705	3,403,173
Interior Department:							
Departmental offices	707	812	575	709	625	7,646	5,351
Commission of Fine Arts	5	8	5	5	6	61	42
Bonneville Power Administration	2,279	2,939	2,615	2,498	2,985	36,632	27,194
Southeastern Power Administration	54	34	39	23	22	423	338
Southwestern Power Administration	489	654	352	544	497	5,715	6,201
Bureau of Land Management	18,101	3,173	2,599	2,632	3,749	91,741	84,838
Bureau of Indian Affairs:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Revolving fund for loans	106	241	−1,548	165	152	266	856
Other	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1	7
Other	8,751	11,848	9,128	10,524	10,417	131,009	121,101
Bureau of Reclamation:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Continuing fund for emergency expenses, Fort Peck project, Montana	83	76	61	−1,676	79	−1,547	−1,781
Upper Colorado River Basin fund	4,430	5,922	5,490	6,131	7,275	56,979	32,032
Other	13,972	21,244	17,636	17,067	19,950	210,639	178,407
Total Bureau of Reclamation	18,485	27,241	23,187	21,521	27,304	266,070	208,658

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Interior Department—Continued							
Geological Survey	3,634	4,782	5,260	4,174	3,665	3,660	2,989
Bureau of Mines:							
Development and operation of helium properties (net)	142	−46	−1,344	−78	−376	1,008	2,046
Other	2,518	2,671	3,311	2,261	2,326	2,310	2,247
National Park Service	7,773	9,541	11,265	8,912	8,407	7,373	5,404
Fish and Wildlife Service:							
Office of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife	22	25	40	27	25	23	25
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	2,741	3,511	5,437	4,954	4,436	5,117	4,449
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−66	178	31	131	293	378	−131
Other	1,098	1,468	1,767	2,376	1,176	1,048	1,069
Office of Territories:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	----------	−4	1	−4	−5	−5	−5
Other	399	2,665	3,499	253	5,366	210	143
Virgin Islands Corporation (net)	1,340	181	48	−681	82	95	165
Alaska Railroad (net)	14	−234	393	−357	−7	−281	−31
Office of the Secretary	242	−171	370	301	202	273	271
Total Interior Department	57,761	80,528	97,434	63,730	64,474	60,834	59,755
Justice Department:							
Legal activities and general administration	3,494	3,651	4,496	3,758	3,751	4,520	3,826
Federal Bureau of Investigation	9,121	10,079	13,675	8,967	9,742	9,721	9,958
Immigration and Naturalization Service	4,683	5,049	6,627	4,908	4,651	4,828	4,759
Federal Prison System:							
Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (net)	95	−353	456	−325	−971	−35	−674
Other	3,841	5,615	3,975	4,224	3,966	3,915	5,293
Total Justice Department	21,234	24,041	29,229	21,532	21,140	22,949	23,162
Labor Department:							
Office of the Secretary	234	[30] −35	201	320	131	315	−62
Bureau of Labor-Management Reports	392	577	426	437	544	368	562
Office of the Solicitor	222	409	301	257	264	271	391
Bureau of Labor Standards	185	257	274	211	252	191	270
Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights	39	75	51	58	52	45	69
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training	299	521	342	372	334	321	474
Bureau of Employment Security:							
Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration	28,432	21,441	29,264	26,334	28,836	33,203	29,829
Advances to employment security administration account, unemployment trust fund (net)	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961					Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960 [8]
	February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961		
Interior Department—Continued							
Geological Survey	2, 241	3, 910	3, 251	3, 766	3, 001	44, 332	41, 710
Bureau of Mines:							
Development and operation of helium properties (net)	−304	−892	161	206	420	941	91
Other	2, 332	3, 688	2, 739	2, 743	2, 682	31, 828	34, 013
National Park Service	5, 052	6, 016	5, 616	6, 797	7, 397	89, 551	73, 282
Fish and Wildlife Service:							
Office of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife	26	35	27	31	34	342	344
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	3, 612	6, 314	3, 683	4, 368	5, 060	53, 682	49, 730
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	54	146	74	−206	291	1, 172	626
Other	989	1, 387	1, 106	1, 252	1, 218	15, 953	15, 981
Office of Territories:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	10	−2	−8	−2	−11	−34	−77
Other	1, 875	184	878	1, 777	156	17, 404	17, 251
Virgin Islands Corporation (net)	345	268	596	368	678	3, 484	168
Alaska Railroad (net)	49	446	−61	−57	18	−109	−217
Office of the Secretary	137	353	197	271	313	2, 759	2, 648
Total Interior Department	65, 396	68, 800	55, 210	59, 934	67, 013	800, 869	690, 134
Justice Department:							
Legal activities and general administration	3, 849	4, 422	3, 805	3, 980	4, 593	48, 144	44, 641
Federal Bureau of Investigation	9, 650	14, 108	9, 986	10, 247	9, 794	125, 048	112, 607
Immigration and Naturalization Service	4, 680	6, 918	5, 079	4, 831	4, 972	61, 985	54, 803
Federal Prison System:							
Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (net)	−215	−403	−216	370	−600	−2, 871	−1, 336
Other	4, 023	4, 044	4, 256	4, 649	4, 117	51, 920	47, 248
Total Justice Department	21, 987	29, 088	22, 911	24, 077	22, 876	284, 226	257, 964
Labor Department:							
Office of the Secretary	81	241	130	338	43	1, 938	1, 563
Bureau of Labor-Management Reports	584	563	524	326	351	5, 656	2, 536
Office of the Solicitor	94	55	78	249	235	2, 825	2, 667
Bureau of Labor Standards	245	182	202	178	191	2, 638	2, 307
Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights	58	50	56	43	43	639	577
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training	364	316	323	313	330	4, 310	3, 949
Bureau of Employment Security:							
Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration	29, 082	31, 341	[31] −255, 599			2, 164	324, 740
Advances to employment security administration account, unemployment trust fund (net)			(32)	8, 000	40, 590	48, 590	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Labor Department—Continued							
Bureau of Employment Security—Continued							
Payment to Federal extended compensation account							
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen	7,816	7,162	9,529	17,082	10,797	16,125	16,551
Farm labor supply fund (net)	−294	−184	−885	−72	335	131	355
Temporary unemployment compensation	(*)	−10		(*)	−30	−2	−58
Other	695	1,303	801	844	783	788	1,303
Total Bureau of Employment Security	36,649	29,713	38,709	44,188	40,722	50,245	47,980
Bureau of Employees' Compensation	4,924	5,451	4,972	5,062	6,717	5,369	5,348
Bureau of Labor Statistics	869	1,477	503	1,437	712	870	1,690
Women's Bureau	38	69	40	37	39	39	64
Wage and Hour Division	880	1,344	1,229	926	920	939	1,403
Total Labor Department	44,731	39,857	47,047	53,307	50,687	58,973	58,191
Post Office Department:							
Payment for public services	3,558	3,558	3,558	3,558	3,759	3,759	3,759
Public enterprise fund (net)—postal fund [33]	69,950	71,799	81,399	26,162	46,424	25,809	50,387
Total Post Office Department	73,508	75,357	84,957	29,719	50,183	29,568	54,146
State Department:							
Administration of foreign affairs:							
Salaries and expenses	5,241	11,459	17,572	15,072	13,030	12,322	14,568
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad	2,057	1,139	1,624	1,495	1,064	1,486	1,127
Payment to foreign service retirement and disability fund	2,540						
Intragovernmental funds (net)	171	−82	−2,044	188	190	283	36
Other	1,504	671	1,454	506	265	331	161
Total administration of foreign affairs	11,513	13,187	18,606	17,261	14,548	14,422	15,892
International organizations and conferences:							
Contributions to international organizations	40,833	936	28	2,186	29		640
Other	440	332	313	328	298	298	214
International commissions	375	1,418	358	334	342	569	499
Educational exchange	3,800	1,032	1,043	1,921	4,587	2,746	5,718
Other	77	35	66	33	58	102	64
Total State Department	57,039	16,940	20,414	22,063	19,862	18,137	23,027

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961 February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961	Total fisca year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960 [8]
Labor Department—Continued							
Bureau of Employment Security—Continued							
Payment to Federal extended compensation account			120,000	110,000	268,139	498,139	
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen	10,429	27,726	18,522	13,786	15,519	171,043	131,704
Farm labor supply fund (net)	120	9	−220	−150	65	−788	−2,067
Temporary unemployment compensation	−2		−60	−158	−79	−399	−13,198
Other	761	818	[31] −5,423	252	200	3,124	9,332
Total Bureau of Employment Security	40,390	59,894	−122,781	131,730	324,434	721,871	450,511
Bureau of Employees' Compensation	5,328	5,826	5,462	5,434	5,691	65,585	62,956
Bureau of Labor Statistics	677	937	1,400	861	866	12,299	10,307
Women's Bureau	56	42	35	39	44	541	497
Wage and Hour Division	961	913	949	884	884	12,230	11,356
Total Labor Department	48,837	69,018	−115,623	140,394	333,112	830,532	549,227
Post Office Department:							
Payment for public services	3,759	3,759	7,518	3,759	4,698	49,000	37,400
Public enterprise fund (net)—postal fund [33]	91,891	78,179	130,611	77,800	114,574	864,985	487,616
Total Post Office Department	95,650	81,938	138,129	81,559	119,272	913,985	525,016
State Department:							
Administration of foreign affairs:							
Salaries and expenses	−11,353	16,378	3,430	8,826	19,656	[35] 126,201	114,596
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad	2,873	−1,677	1,445	1,012	1,796	15,442	20,868
Payment to foreign service retirement and disability fund						2,540	2,360
Intragovernmental funds (net)	310	301	276	209	264	101	−79
Other	1,010	212	197	692	596	7,600	16,767
Total administration of foreign affairs	−7,160	15,214	5,348	10,740	22,312	151,884	154,512
International organizations and conferences:							
Contributions to international organizations	2,839	755	17	8	−1	48,271	54,644
Other	267	409	396	421	683	4,399	3,787
International commissions	660	552	732	502	599	6,940	6,564
Educational exchange	4,569	4,079	2,552	3,121	2,170	37,337	23,475
Other	1,933	170	6,127	218	202	9,086	3,644
Total State Department	3,109	21,179	15,172	15,010	25,965	257,916	246,626

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Treasury Department:							
Office of the Secretary:							
Subscription to International Development Association					73,667		
Investment in Inter-American Development Bank							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund	−128	−172	−147	−135	−1,512	−316	−446
Civil defense program fund	6	−7	−10	−6	−7	−72	−6
Intragovernmental funds (net)				−5	6		
Other	242	410	278	347	242	268	311
Bureau of Accounts:							
Interest on uninvested funds	101		709		49	4,058	100
Payment to unemployment trust fund							1,216
Claims, judgments, and relief acts	281	291	18,280	2,301	949	757	604
Government losses in shipment fund (net)	1	2	13	3	2	9	1
Salaries and expenses	1,183	1,645	1,307	3,715	1,221	1,258	3,808
Other			(*)			(*)	
Bureau of the Public Debt	2,366	3,380	5,758	2,814	5,565	3,651	2,720
Office of the Treasurer:							
Check forgery insurance fund (net)	5	−5	1	5	−3	1	−2
Other	373	1,863	1,240	1,163	1,549	1,344	1,358
Bureau of Customs:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−900	−1,010	183	211	179	112	206
Other	4,245	7,171	4,581	4,512	4,584	4,543	4,509
Internal Revenue Service:							
Interest on refunds of taxes	8,803	7,283	9,939	7,514	5,451	3,540	4,468
Payments to Puerto Rico for taxes collected	1,492	1,715	2,712	2,785	2,189	2,260	1,265
Salaries and expenses	27,543	44,636	30,678	32,560	30,528	31,134	31,743
Bureau of Narcotics	312	455	306	365	335	347	357
United States Secret Service	421	688	577	483	452	516	498
Bureau of the Mint	571	790	563	577	564	343	480
Bureau of Engraving and Printing:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	1,819	−523	−617	−185	−992	421	355
Other				1	1	1	
Coast Guard:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−1,028	457	123	−3,238	896	675	121
Other	25,205	25,901	11,952	28,645	24,846	21,641	24,873
Interest on the public debt: [36]							
Public issues	701,910	647,401	631,476	645,132	630,903	661,747	672,702
Special issues	104,087	103,420	104,336	103,297	102,999	103,177	102,350
Total interest on the public debt	805,997	750,821	735,812	748,429	733,903	764,924	775,051
Total Treasury Department	878,910	845,792	824,240	832,861	884,665	841,415	853,591

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961					Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960 [8]
	February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961		
Treasury Department:							
Office of the Secretary:							
Subscription to International Development Association						73,667	
Investment in Inter-American Development Bank							80,000
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund	−20	−421	−251	−72	−332	−3,952	−14,267
Civil defense program fund	−7	−9	−6	−4	−11	−137	−145
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−3		3			1	8
Other	238	394	264	273	287	3,555	3,314
Bureau of Accounts:							
Interest on uninvested funds	1,051	3,148	2	732	119	10,068	9,792
Payment to unemployment trust fund						[37] 1,216	2,553
Claims, judgments, and relief acts	418	654	2,892	546	1,025	28,998	11,306
Government losses in shipment fund (net)	1	7	3	(*)	44	86	36
Salaries and expenses	1,006	1,850	4,473	1,289	1,359	24,115	28,022
Other				(*)	(*)	1	
Bureau of the Public Debt	5,602	4,357	2,511	5,710	2,825	47,260	47,798
Office of the Treasurer:							
Check forgery insurance fund (net)	4	−2	3	−1	5	11	−3
Other	1,392	1,654	1,442	1,246	2,114	16,737	17,219
Bureau of Customs:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	206	187	129	89	407		
Other	4,520	6,758	4,630	4,467	4,377	58,896	53,850
Internal Revenue Service:							
Interest on refunds of taxes	6,164	9,809	7,786	5,279	6,713	82,749	76,438
Payments to Puerto Rico for taxes collected	1,601	2,104	2,866	1,119	2,891	24,998	22,934
Salaries and expenses	32,043	47,118	33,669	33,266	33,173	408,092	360,147
Bureau of Narcotics	342	446	354	332	325	4,276	4,018
United States Secret Service	484	696	467	492	489	6,263	5,641
Bureau of the Mint	255	417	606	150	482	5,799	5,415
Bureau of Engraving and Printing:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−511	717	−220	779	−473	569	−663
Other	1	(*)	20	28	72	124	
Coast Guard:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	401	363	−808	−544	2,632	51	−2,087
Other	25,414	22,920	24,471	12,773	27,513	276,154	240,218
Interest on the public debt: [36]							
Public issues	617,973	624,164	620,475	615,347	637,905	7,707,134	7,986,493
Special issues	101,283	101,795	101,062	101,841	120,461	1,250,108	1,193,096
Total interest on the public debt	719,256	725,959	721,537	717,188	758,365	8,957,242	9,179,589
Total Treasury Department	799,858	829,126	806,842	785,137	844,401	10,026,838	10,131,135

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
District of Columbia:							
Federal payment to District of Columbia	30,233						
Advance for general expenses (repayable)							
Loans to District of Columbia for capital outlay			1,000	1,750			3,700
Unclassified expenditure transfers [38]	−375	−174	433	−458	−29	316	−424
Subtotal expenditures	6,214,405	6,833,135	6,807,586	6,832,457	6,781,318	7,058,011	6,524,413
Deduct: Interest and other payments by Government agencies to Treasury included above and also included in budget receipts [16]	42,676	30,046	14,229	3,679	7,886	211,395	54,867
Budget expenditures	6,171,729	6,803,090	6,793,357	6,828,778	6,773,431	6,846,616	6,469,545
Budget surplus (+), or deficit (−)	−3,041,065	−349,106	+2,187,799	−4,005,836	−473,123	+796,347	−1,623,678

*Less than $500.

[1] Internal revenue and customs receipts are stated on a collections basis. Other receipts are reported on a deposits confirmed basis. See "Bases of Tables."

[2] Distribution between income taxes and employment taxes is made in accordance with provisions of section 201 of the Social Security Act, as amended, for transfer to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the Federal disability insurance trust fund (42 U.S.C. 401 (a)).

[3] "Individual income taxes withheld" have been decreased $52,336,583 to correct estimates through December 1959 and "Individual income taxes—other" have been decreased $2,600,419 to correct estimates through calendar year 1958. The total of these adjustments ($54,937,002) is shown as an increase of employment taxes under "Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act" representing increases in appropriations of $49,797,205 for the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and $5,139,797 for the Federal disability insurance trust fund.

[4] "Individual income taxes withheld" have been decreased $83,773,489 to correct estimates through March 1960 and "Individual income taxes—other" have been decreased $6,849,252 to correct estimates through calendar year 1958. The total of these adjustments ($90,622,742) is shown as an increase of employment taxes under "Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act" representing increases in appropriations of $86,484,768 for the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and $4,137,974 for the Federal disability insurance trust fund.

[5] Includes deposits of earnings, Federal Reserve System (collections under section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 414)).

[6] Includes adjustment for reclassification.

[7] Formerly included under miscellaneous receipts, other.

[8] Certain figures for fiscal 1960 have been adjusted to correspond to classifications for fiscal 1961.

[9] "Individual income taxes withheld" have been decreased $8,278,801 to correct estimates through June 1960 and "Individual income taxes—other" have been decreased $2,631,464 to correct estimates through calendar year 1958. The total of these adjustments ($10,910,265) is shown as an increase of employment taxes under "Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act" representing increases in appropriations of $8,114,354 for the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and $2,795,911 for the Federal disability insurance trust fund.

[10] "Individual income taxes withheld" have been decreased $170,489,552 to correct estimates through September 1960 and "Individual income taxes—other" have been decreased $6,016,533 to correct estimates through calendar year 1959. The total of these adjustments ($176,506,085) is shown as an increase of employment taxes under "Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act" representing increases in appropriations of $161,767,541 for the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and $14,738,544 for the Federal disability insurance trust fund.

[11] "Individual income taxes—other" exclude $90,000,000 estimated taxes on self-employed individuals classified and included as "Employment taxes: Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act."

[12] "Individual income taxes—other" exclude $201,000,000 estimated taxes on self-employed individuals classified and included as "Employment taxes: Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act."

[13] Transfers of receipts under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to the unemployment trust fund as provided under section 901(b) of the Social Security Act, as amended September 13, 1960 (42 U.S.C. 1101).

[14] Collections of Federal unemployment taxes for July, August, and September.

[15] Reduced by refunds of taxes from the highway trust fund amounting to $72,289,737.

[16] Mainly interest payments by Government corporations and agencies that borrow from the Treasury. For details of these interfund transactions by fiscal year, see table 5. The interfund transactions now being deducted from budget receipts and expenditures do not include payments to the Treasury by wholly owned Government corporations for retirement of their capital stock and for disposition of earnings. These capital transfers have been excluded from budget receipts and expenditures since July 1, 1948.

[17] Expenditures are stated on the basis of checks issued and cash payments made as reported by Government disbursing officers.

Expenditures [17]	Fiscal year 1961					Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960 [8]
	February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961		
District of Columbia:							
Federal payment to District of Columbia						30, 233	27, 218
Advances for general expenses (repayable)					8, 000	8, 000	
Loans to District of Columbia for capital outlay		500	500	2, 300	2, 450	12, 200	900
Unclassified expenditure transfers [38]	137	268	−132	−92	529		
Subtotal expenditures	6, 272, 200	7, 013, 187	6, 451, 476	7, 175, 421	8, 205, 511	82, 169, 120	77, 233, 385
Deduct: Interest and other payments by Government agencies to Treasury included above and also included in budget receipts [16]	36, 425	760	1, 120	5, 959	244, 911	653, 953	693, 973
Budget expenditures	6, 235, 775	7, 012, 427	6, 450, 356	7, 169, 462	7, 960, 600	81, 515, 168	76, 539, 413
Budget surplus (+), or deficit (−)	+301, 411	+1, 511, 683	−1, 325, 120	−702, 178	+2, 870, 123	−3, 855, 743	+1, 224, 047

[18] Consists of the following tax refunds (exclusive of interest payments):

	1961	*1960*
Individual income taxes	$4, 814, 851, 182	$4, 230, 464, 258
Corporation income taxes	810, 492, 926	685, 336, 936
Excise taxes	78, 391, 929	84, 970, 291
Estate and gift taxes	20, 461, 777	20, 205, 173
Employment taxes:		
Railroad Retirement Tax Act	99, 015	63, 957
Federal Unemployment Tax Act	460, 629	2, 498, 667
Other		931, 526
Total	5, 724, 670, 459	5, 024, 470, 807

The amounts of refunds shown for "Individual income taxes" have been reduced by refunds of taxes from Federal old-age and survivors and Federal disability insurance trust funds in the amounts of $95,740,000 for fiscal 1961 and $81,190,000 for fiscal 1960; "Excise taxes" have been reduced by refund of taxes from the highway trust fund in the amounts of $125,703,141 and $103,472,543 for fiscal 1961 and 1960 respectively; and "Federal Unemployment Tax Act" has been reduced by $2,195,526, for 1961.

[19] Includes refugee relief.

[20] Amount appropriated by an act, approved July 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 427), transferred to civil service retirement and disability fund.

[21] Amount appropriated by an act, approved July 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 427), transferred to employees health benefits fund.

[22] Amount appropriated by Public Law 87–14, approved March 31, 1961, transferred to retired employees health benefits fund.

[23] Formerly River Basin Study Commissions.

[24] Residual of gross receipts and expenditures after reduction for noncash costs which are included in amounts shown for special activities financed by Commodity Credit Corporation.

[25] Includes certain costs transferred from price support operations for which expenditures may have been made in prior years, and adjustments for prior months' transactions.

[26] Includes $381,008 transferred to Agriculture Department, food stamp program (section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612)).

[27] The greater part of Bureau of Public Roads expenditures are made from the highway trust fund and, therefore, do not appear in this table.

[28] Estimated adjustments to reclassify expenditures for comparability with the latest budget appropriation structure. These adjustments are made between the major categories of expenditures and, therefore, do not affect the total expenditures for military functions. Amounts shown for the respective departments represent the expenditures as recorded in books of account of the departments and do not include any adjustment for comparability.

[29] Net cash transactions under provisions of section 2(a)(3) of an act approved August 14, 1957 (22 U.S.C. 1813(e)).

[30] Includes reimbursement representing advances to the working capital fund.

[31] Transfer of expenditures previously made from the appropriation for fiscal 1961 under this classification to the unemployment trust fund pursuant to Public Law 87–14, approved March 31, 1961 (75 Stat. 28).

[32] Advance of $250,000,000 to the unemployment trust fund, employment security administration account, made pursuant to provisions of Public Law 87–14, was repaid during the month.

[33] Amounts included for each month except the month of June are partially estimated and are adjusted in the following month.

[34] Includes −$5,644,052 transfer of expenditures previously made from the 1961 appropriation for salaries and expenses to the unemployment trust fund pursuant to Public Law 87–14.

[35] Gives effect to reimbursements collected for administrative support furnished to other agencies amounting to $64,496,672.

[36] Expenditures are stated on an accrual basis.

[37] Adjustments of estimates for amounts of Federal unemployment taxes appropriated and transferred to the unemployment trust fund for fiscal year 1960, pursuant to Title IX, Social Security Amendments of 1960, approved September 13, 1960 (42 U.S.C. 1104(g)).

[38] Expenditure adjustments reported by regional disbursing officers which have not yet been included in reports of other officers.

TABLE 5.—*Interfund transactions excluded from both net budget receipts and budget expenditures, fiscal years 1932–61*

[Based on transactions reported by collecting and disbursing agencies of the Government]

	Fiscal year							
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Interest paid Treasury by revolving funds: [1]								
Funds appropriated to the President, expansion of defense production [2]								
Independent offices:								
Export-Import Bank [3]								
Reconstruction Finance Corporation [4]							$2,952	$20,348
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation								
Small Business Administration								
Tennessee Valley Authority								2,498
U.S. Information Agency, informational media guaranty fund								
Veterans' Administration, direct loans to veterans and reserves								
Housing and Home Finance Agency:								
Public Housing Administration								
Federal National Mortgage Association								
Office of the Secretary:								
College housing loans								
Prefabricated housing loans program								
Urban renewal fund								
Public facility loans								
Federal Housing Administration								
U.S. Housing Authority								31,097
U.S. Housing Corporation				$16,105	$14,643	$14,702	18,383	13,261
Home Owners' Loan Corporation						18,184	26,259	18,282
Total Housing and Home Finance Agency				16,105	14,643	32,886	44,642	62,640
Department of Agriculture:								
Commodity Credit Corporation								
Farmers' Home Administration, farm tenant mortgage insurance fund								
Farm Credit Administration, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation [5]			$374,049				23,373	
Department of Commerce, Federal ship mortgage insurance fund								
Department of Defense—Civil functions, Panama Canal Company fund								
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions								
Department of the Interior:								
Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project						700,000	2,100,000	3,700,000
Virgin Islands Corporation								

Treasury Department:								
Civil defense program fund								
Reconstruction Finance Corporation		$24,369,110	48,924,064	23,942,120	71,863,071	22,255,252	24,297,047	12,687,944
Total interest payments		24,369,110	49,298,113	23,958,225	71,877,714	22,988,138	26,468,014	16,473,430
Other payments:								
Department of Defense, Civil functions:								
Reimbursements:								
Panama Canal Company:								
Net cost of Canal Zone Government [6]								
Part of treaty payment to Panama for use of Canal Zone								
Fees and other charges for accounting and auditing services (various agencies)								
Franchise taxes, Farm Credit Administration, Federal intermediate credit banks [7]	$21,294						741,275	760,141
Total other payments	21,294						741,275	760,141
Total interfund transactions	21,294	24,369,110	49,298,113	23,958,225	71,877,714	22,988,138	27,209,289	17,233,571

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Interfund transactions excluded from both net budget receipts and budget expenditures, fiscal years 1932–61*—Continued

	Fiscal year							
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Interest paid Treasury by revolving funds: [1]								
Funds appropriated to the President, expansion of defense production [2]								
Independent offices:								
Export-Import Bank [3]								$23,980
Reconstruction Finance Corporation [4]	$9,071	$14,380	$24,957	$2,027	$1,110	$810	$510	
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation								
Small Business Administration								
Tennessee Valley Authority	130,791	264,955	429,541	570,791	570,791	570,791	570,791	567,895
U.S. Information Agency, informational media guaranty fund								
Veterans' Administration, direct loans to veterans and reserves								
Housing and Home Finance Agency:								
Public Housing Administration								
Federal National Mortgage Association								
Office of the Secretary:								
College housing loans								
Prefabricated housing loans program								
Urban renewal fund								
Public facility loans								
Federal Housing Administration								
U.S. Housing Authority	33,897	75,640	1,669,957	1,399,944	2,827,182	5,868,901	3,826,823	3,573,785
U.S. Housing Corporation	35,183	9,721	4,104	3,528				
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	24,023	4,287	395,746	3,898,636	1,384,668	4,726,262	8,750,376	6,256,373
Total Housing and Home Finance Agency	93,103	89,648	2,069,807	5,302,108	4,211,850	10,595,163	12,577,199	9,830,158
Department of Agriculture:								
Commodity Credit Corporation	33,322	13,378	1,372,432	6,052,137	8,067,009	12,546,806	13,337,086	1,957,804
Farmers' Home Administration, farm tenant mortgage insurance fund								
Farm Credit Administration, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation [5]	49,110		1,331,077	826,528	467,060	2,242,011	837,724	10,109
Department of Commerce, Federal ship mortgage insurance fund								
Department of Defense—Civil functions, Panama Canal Company fund								
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions								
Department of the Interior:								
Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project	3,700,000	6,000,000	1,974,368	2,000,000	5,000,000	4,500,000	3,750,000	5,162,284
Virgin Islands Corporation								

Treasury Department:								
Civil defense program fund	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	2, 062, 826	325, 034	1, 299, 979	24, 198, 980	54, 265, 753	82, 596, 129	90, 153, 617	91, 173, 764
Total interest payments	6, 078, 223	6, 707, 395	8, 502, 161	38, 952, 571	72, 583, 573	113, 051, 710	121, 226, 927	108, 725, 994
Other payments:								
Department of Defense, Civil functions:								
Reimbursements:								
Panama Canal Company:								
Net cost of Canal Zone Government [6]	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Part of treaty payment to Panama for use of Canal Zone	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Fees and other charges for accounting and auditing services (various agencies)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Franchise taxes, Farm Credit Administration, Federal intermediate credit banks [7]	685, 050	547, 934	315, 168	465, 059	122, 323	231, 011	305, 797	288, 018
Total other payments	685, 050	547, 934	315, 168	465, 059	122, 323	231, 011	305, 797	288, 018
Total interfund transactions	6, 763, 273	7, 255, 329	8, 817, 329	39, 417, 630	72, 705, 896	113, 282, 721	121, 532, 724	109, 014, 012

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Interfund transactions excluded from both net budget receipts and budget expenditures, fiscal years 1932–61*—Continued

	Fiscal year						
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Interest paid Treasury by revolving funds: [1]							
Funds appropriated to the President, expansion of defense production [2]					$2,092,043	$5,954,486	$8,033,302
Independent offices:							
Export-Import Bank [3]	$10,019,326	$12,194,819	$12,577,801	$13,650,164	17,256,228	22,975,084	28,144,444
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation							
Small Business Administration							14,532
Tennessee Valley Authority	573,310	546,146	764,076	922,116	778,125	694,035	682,257
U.S. Information Agency, informational media guaranty fund							
Veterans' Administration, direct loans to veterans and reserves				283,338	951,425	2,616,606	4,274,656
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
Public Housing Administration			6,340,711	7,628,552	11,860,086	14,294,007	9,498,231
Federal National Mortgage Association				7,406,789	30,009,529	39,671,806	50,864,079
Office of the Secretary:							
College housing loans					484	33,525	324,896
Prefabricated housing loans program				122,427	475,785	376,739	252,223
Urban renewal fund					41,124	170,661	469,530
Public facility loans							
Federal Housing Administration							20,385,529
U.S. Housing Authority	6,251,496	6,605,988					
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	4,431,980	2,275,978	555,684				
Total Housing and Home Finance Agency	10,683,476	8,881,966	6,896,395	15,157,768	42,387,008	54,546,738	81,794,488
Department of Agriculture:							
Commodity Credit Corporation	413,161	6,762,394	30,557,154	35,210,048	31,494,457	46,478,034	90,845,566
Farmers' Home Administration, farm tenant mortgage insurance fund							
Farm Credit Administration, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation [5]	58,224		178				
Department of Commerce, Federal ship mortgage insurance fund							
Department of Defense—Civil functions, Panama Canal Company fund						6,363,053	6,649,426
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions							6,197
Department of the Interior:							
Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project	2,009,236	2,931,976	4,823,410	2,250,822	3,498,473	3,415,349	3,330,198
Virgin Islands Corporation		3,945	15,722			56,164	86,529

Treasury Department:							
Civil defense program fund							17,006
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	89,498,000	1,077,093	17,070,858	19,678,493	4,676,939	3,716,122	4,167,834
Total interest payments	113,254,733	32,398,339	72,705,594	87,152,749	103,134,698	146,815,671	228,046,436
Other payments:							
Department of Defense, Civil functions:							
Reimbursements:							
Panama Canal Company:							
Net cost of Canal Zone Government [6]						6,194,571	5,761,975
Part of treaty payment to Panama for use of Canal Zone						430,000	430,000
Fees and other charges for accounting and auditing services (various agencies)					949,413	734,060	727,810
Franchise taxes, Farm Credit Administration, Federal intermediate credit banks [7]	222,120	178,171	260,666	393,660	299,525	285,300	386,707
Total other payments	222,120	178,171	260,666	393,660	1,248,938	7,643,931	7,306,492
Total interfund transactions	113,476,853	32,576,510	72,966,260	87,546,409	104,383,636	154,459,602	235,352,928

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Interfund transactions excluded from both net budget receipts and budget expenditures, fiscal years 1932–61*—Continued

	Fiscal year						
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Interest paid Treasury by revolving funds: [1]							
Funds appropriated to the President, expansion of defense production [2]	$15,490,251	$20,114,593	$24,431,428	$29,506,670	$42,149,886	$34,777,588	$6,140,588
Independent offices:							
Export-Import Bank [3]	25,943,229	24,647,575	23,808,109	30,659,809	40,896,831	45,722,343	42,876,621
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation						2,504,921	2,000,000
Small Business Administration	136,224	279,937	1,176,670	2,996,193	6,649,112	6,657,359	15,238,423
Tennessee Valley Authority	538,063	168,750					
U.S. Information Agency, informational media guaranty fund					767,764	413,784	1,064,720
Veterans' Administration, direct loans to veterans and reserves	6,403,089	8,167,118	10,208,801	13,768,354	18,595,502	23,028,174	31,990,233
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
Public Housing Administration	1,305,125	1,435,027	1,763,177	1,838,875	919,940	1,331,802	1,102,451
Federal National Mortgage Association	47,934,403	43,842,519	41,548,863	36,130,666	26,775,347	70,749,645	91,915,489
Office of the Secretary:							
College housing loans	1,085,433	1,848,100	2,786,692	5,219,984	9,371,671	14,404,922	20,017,280
Prefabricated housing loans program	18,874						
Urban renewal fund	661,500	713,891	855,404	1,444,030	1,918,974	2,514,407	2,914,362
Public facility loans			2,939	47,950	390,402	967,401	1,594,232
Federal Housing Administration							
U.S. Housing Authority							
Home Owners' Loan Corporation							
Total Housing and Home Finance Agency	51,005,335	47,839,538	46,957,074	44,681,505	39,376,334	89,968,176	117,543,813
Department of Agriculture:							
Commodity Credit Corporation	59,787,951	174,942,995	339,734,526	420,888,876	181,409,322	464,785,614	409,574,897
Farmers' Home Administration, farm tenant mortgage insurance fund		209	81,430	298,626	401,400	1,307,792	1,195,869
Farm Credit Administration, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation [5]							
Department of Commerce, Federal ship mortgage insurance fund						73,882	54,250
Department of Defense—Civil functions, Panama Canal Company fund	10,945,440	17,402,744	6,213,336	10,757,967	8,892,464	9,422,781	8,780,539
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions	6,875	6,165	5,098	3,671	2,030	34	
Department of the Interior:							
Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project	2,850,434	3,181,514	3,225,836	3,197,033	3,115,164	3,071,873	3,113,866
Virgin Islands Corporation	140,203	59,136	127,368	148,503	168,119	109	397,760

Treasury Department:							
Civil defense program fund	41, 136	51, 592	40, 212	23, 627	19, 526	24, 153	25, 293
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	102, 178	224, 140	182, 548	135, 450			
Total interest payments	173, 390, 407	297, 086, 006	456, 192, 436	557, 066, 284	342, 443, 455	681, 758, 583	639, 996, 872
Other payments:							
Department of Defense, Civil functions:							
Reimbursements:							
Panama Canal Company:							
Net cost of Canal Zone Government [6]	6, 477, 122	16, 379, 247	9, 075, 437	8, 678, 698	11, 113, 009	10, 967, 975	12, 780, 516
Part of treaty payment to Panama for use of Canal Zone	430, 000	824, 167	430, 000	430, 000	430, 000	450, 000	430, 033
Fees and other charges for accounting and auditing services (various agencies)	705, 801	627, 707	974, 200	822, 285	917, 627	796, 094	745, 288
Franchise taxes, Farm Credit Administration, Federal intermediate credit banks [7]	231, 873	461, 116	91, 792				
Total other payments	7, 844, 796	18, 292, 237	10, 571, 429	9, 930, 983	12, 460, 636	12, 214, 069	13, 955, 837
Total interfund transactions	181, 235, 203	315, 378, 243	466, 763, 865	566, 997, 267	354, 904, 091	693, 972, 652	653, 952, 709

[1] On loans and other interest-bearing U.S. investments.
[2] By various agencies for programs under the Defense Production Act.
[3] Excludes transactions under Defense Production Act.
[4] Interest on securities received from Reconstruction Finance Corporation under the act of February 24, 1938, or acquired under the act of January 31, 1942.
[5] Interest and profits on Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds.
[6] Less tolls paid for U.S. Government vessels.
[7] Realization on investment by the U.S. Government.

TABLE 6.—*Public enterprise revolving funds, receipts and expenditures for fiscal year 1961 and net 1960 and 1961*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

Classification	Fiscal year 1961			Fiscal year 1960
	Receipts	Expenditures	Net receipts(−), or expenditures	Net receipts(−), or expenditures
Executive Office of the President:				
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, civil defense procurement fund	184	120	−64	−70
Funds appropriated to the President:				
Expansion of defense production	93,643	81,247	−12,396	130,268
Mutual security economic assistance:				
Development Loan Fund	17,420	275,834	258,414	202,352
Foreign investment guaranty fund	1,673	(*)	−1,673	−1,356
Total funds appropriated to the President	112,736	357,081	244,345	331,263
Independent offices:				
Atomic Energy Commission, defense production guarantees				−12
Export-Import Bank of Washington	544,247	581,637	37,390	−323,180
Farm Credit Administration:				
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation fund	1,742	5	−1,736	−1,671
Federal intermediate credit banks investment fund		5,500	5,500	6,250
Production credit associations investment fund	1,640	50	−1,590	−1,445
Banks for cooperatives investment fund	8,052		−8,052	−8,460
Total Farm Credit Administration	11,434	5,555	−5,879	−5,326
Federal Home Loan Bank Board:				
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation fund	60,820	25,628	−35,192	−20,426
Other	10,715	10,807	93	259
National Science Foundation				−2
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	3,674	6,151	2,477	6,122
Small Business Administration	143,060	238,673	95,613	54,593
Tennessee Valley Authority	271,992	310,684	38,691	11,848
United States Information Agency	2,822	7,309	4,487	2,187
Veterans' Administration	224,460	355,570	131,110	187,448
Total independent offices	1,273,225	1,542,016	268,791	−86,488
General Services Administration:				
Defense materials activities	725	72	−653	−1,781
General activities	2,099	235	−1,864	−1,677
Total General Services Administration	2,824	306	−2,518	−3,458
Housing and Home Finance Agency:				
Office of the Administrator:				
College housing loans	38,761	236,936	198,175	201,314
Liquidating programs	88,136	514	−87,622	−77,629
Urban renewal fund	83,643	228,181	144,538	105,074
Other	11,976	21,931	9,955	11,946
Federal National Mortgage Association:				
Subscription to capital stock, secondary market operations		16,000	16,000	
Loans for secondary market operations	854,333	854,333		−41,531
Management and liquidating functions fund	240,177	165,729	−74,448	−437,220
Special assistance functions fund	163,014	296,731	133,687	448,992
Federal Housing Administration	301,476	294,246	−7,230	−53,312
Public Housing Administration	132,083	287,069	154,986	139,925
Total Housing and Home Finance Agency	1,913,630	2,401,670	488,040	297,560
Agriculture Department:				
Commodity Credit Corporation:				
Price support, supply, and related programs, and special milk [1]	2,764,510	4,182,038	1,417,529	1,561,391
Special activities financed by Commodity Credit Corporation [2]	143,789	2,132,870	1,989,081	1,685,868
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	17,413	10,613	−6,801	−2,363
Farmers' Home Administration:				
Disaster loans, etc., revolving fund	27,962	29,438	1,475	−17,785
Farm tenant-mortgage insurance fund	24,465	18,321	−6,144	6,815
Total Agriculture Department	2,978,140	6,373,280	3,395,141	3,233,925

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6.—*Public enterprise revolving funds, receipts and expenditures for fiscal year 1961 and net 1960 and 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Classification	Fiscal year 1961			Fiscal year 1960
	Receipts	Expenditures	Net receipts(−), or expenditures	Net receipts(−), or expenditures
Commerce Department:				
General administration	8	1	−7	−1
Maritime activities	9,513	7,253	−2,260	−1,565
Inland Waterways Corporation	3	3	(*)	−875
Total Commerce Department	9,525	7,257	−2,268	−2,441
Defense Department:				
Military functions:				
Secretary of Defense	62,709	101,446	38,738	22,796
Army	522	497	−25	−137
Navy	1,839	1,702	−137	−280
Total military functions	65,070	103,646	38,576	22,379
Civil functions:				
Army:				
Panama Canal Company	103,033	108,936	5,902	−2,175
Defense production guarantees	273	31	−243	58
Navy defense production guarantees	527	47	−480	937
Air Force defense production guarantees	7,910	7,366	−544	−973
Total civil functions	111,744	116,379	4,636	−2,153
Total Defense Department	176,813	220,025	43,212	20,226
Health, Education, and Welfare Department:				
Public Health Service, operation of commissaries, narcotic hospitals	242	233	−9	−8
Social Security Administration, operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions	3,575	3,436	−139	−171
Total Health, Education, and Welfare Department	3,817	3,669	−148	−179
Interior Department:				
Bureau of Indian Affairs:				
Revolving fund for loans	2,984	3,250	266	856
Hoonah Housing project liquidation	3	4	1	7
Bureau of Reclamation:				
Fort Peck project, Montana	2,609	1,062	−1,547	−1,781
Upper Colorado River Basin fund	1,759	58,738	56,979	32,032
Bureau of Mines, development and operation of helium properties	10,014	10,956	941	91
Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries	1,177	2,349	1,172	626
Office of Territories, loans to private trading enterprises, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	36	2	−34	−77
Virgin Islands Corporation	2,648	6,132	3,484	168
Alaska Railroad revolving fund	17,150	17,041	−109	−217
Total Interior Department	38,381	99,533	61,152	31,705
Labor Department:				
Advances to employment security administration account, unemployment trust fund	252,910	301,500	48,590	----------
Farm labor supply fund	3,474	2,686	−788	−2,067
Total Labor Department	256,385	304,186	47,801	−2,067
Post Office Department, postal fund	3,482,961	4,347,946	864,985	487,616
Treasury Department:				
Office of the Secretary:				
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund	4,910	958	−3,952	−14,267
Civil defense program fund	163	25	−137	−145
Bureau of Accounts, Government losses in shipment fund	1	87	86	36
Office of the Treasurer, check forgery insurance fund	217	228	11	−3
Total Treasury Department	5,291	1,299	−3,992	−14,379
Total public enterprise funds	10,253,911	15,658,388	5,404,476	4,293,212

*Less than $500. [1] Residual of gross receipts and expenditures after reduction for certain costs which are included in amounts shown for special activities.

[2] Includes certain costs transferred from price support operations for which expenditures may have been made in prior years.

NOTE.—This table supplies receipt and expenditure data for public enterprise funds included in table 4 on a net basis.

TABLE 7.—*Trust account and other receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

Trust accounts, etc. Receipts	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Legislative branch:							
Payments from general fund	1					89	
Other	118	121	76	86	98	201	215
The judiciary:							
Judicial survivors annuity fund:							
Contributions	41	44	48	41	42	41	41
Interest on investments		13		1	8	1	(*)
Funds appropriated to the President	10,580	21,354	11,593	20,211	16,014	7,225	19,485
Independent offices:							
Civil Service Commission:							
Civil service retirement and disability fund:							
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	57,345	69,345	77,847	71,636	69,449	56,688	79,395
Payments from other funds:							
Employing agency contributions	57,342	69,170	78,043	71,646	69,456	56,695	79,264
Federal contribution	46,329						
Voluntary contributions, donations, etc	1,074	927	792	750	660	679	1,127
Interest and profits on investments	161	5,318	1,592	1,415	5,755	1,123	1,286
Total Civil Service Commission	162,251	144,760	158,275	145,447	145,320	115,184	161,072
Railroad Retirement Board:							
Railroad retirement account:							
Transfers (Railroad Act taxes):[1]							
Appropriated	11,320	88,409	46,536	14,575	83,350	40,581	16,952
Unappropriated [2]	5,801	−5,091	5,928	462	−2,780	7,707	−4,110
Fines and penalties					(*)		
Interest and profits on investments	820	2,045	690	1,753	3,426	1,527	1,741
Interest on advances to railroad unemployment insurance account			469				
Repayment of advances to railroad unemployment insurance account			19,040				
Payment from Federal old-age and survivors insurance and Federal disability insurance trust funds							
Total Railroad Retirement Board	17,940	85,363	72,663	16,790	83,995	49,815	14,582
Veterans' Administration:							
Government life insurance fund:							
Premiums and other receipts	2,403	1,860	1,429	1,539	1,505	1,337	2,484
Interest on investments	7	26	42	62	39	81	75
National service life insurance fund:							
Premiums and other receipts	38,453	41,208	37,249	38,068	37,471	38,978	47,050
Payments from general and special funds	763	578	690	588	761	682	351
Interest on investments	13	18	72	92	23	94	95
Other	102	113	142	123	141	208	142
Other independent offices	(*)	3	2	106	1	1	29

Trust accounts, etc. Receipts	Fiscal year 1961: February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961	Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960
Legislative branch:							
Payments from general fund					89	179	179
Other	88	98	87	121	143	1,452	1,015
The judiciary:							
Judicial survivors annuity fund:							
Contributions	41	41	41	(*)	82	503	503
Interest on investments	13	(*)	1	7	5	49	38
Funds appropriated to the President	25,919	22,798	21,090	24,014	29,431	229,713	r 197,880
Independent offices:							
Civil Service Commission:							
Civil service retirement and disability fund:							
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	59,429	84,279	60,012	71,998	86,341	843,764	749,514
Payments from other funds:							
Employing agency contributions	59,574	84,282	60,030	72,008	86,349	843,859	749,499
Federal contribution						46,329	
Voluntary contributions, donations, etc	1,021	1,272	1,162	1,336	1,083	11,882	10,682
Interest and profits on investments	7,792	2,8[illegible]2	2,843	7,775	242,315	280,176	250,679
Total Civil Service Commission	127,815	172,634	124,048	153,116	416,087	2,026,009	1,760,374
Railroad Retirement Board:							
Railroad retirement account:							
Transfers (Railroad Act taxes):[1]							
Appropriated	71,429	59,489	6,728	77,198	53,598	570,165	609,619
Unappropriated [2]	5,713	−11,536	7,464	63	−9,071	548	−2,755
Fines and penalties						(*)	(*)
Interest and profits on investments	3,625	1,986	3,082	4,881	85,347	110,921	109,955
Interest on advances to railroad unemployment insurance account					551	1,020	900
Repayment of advances to railroad unemployment insurance account					12,165	31,205	85,231
Payment from Federal old-age and survivors insurance and Federal disability insurance trust funds					336,882	336,882	600,437
Total Railroad Retirement Board	80,767	49,939	17,274	82,141	479,471	1,050,741	1,403,387
Veterans' Administration:							
Government life insurance fund:							
Premiums and other receipts	1,212	1,887	1,524	1,607	1,082	19,868	21,846
Interest on investments	474	26	111	122	36,765	37,830	38,898
National service life insurance fund:							
Premiums and other receipts	39,221	45,214	37,741	40,964	42,179	483,796	459,883
Payments from general and special funds	764	819	691	772	987	8,449	10,298
Interest on investments	2,034	744	97	54	172,058	175,395	172,407
Other	153	170	131	115	178	1,720	1,697
Other independent offices	3	54	1	3	292	496	r 606

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—*Trust account and other receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Trust accounts, etc. Receipts	Fiscal year 1961: July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
General Services Administration	17	6	107	10		149	25
Agriculture Department:							
Food stamps issued:							
Payments from general fund							
Receipts from sales							
Other	3,595	3,156	3,306	4,870	2,932	2,379	4,023
Commerce Department:							
Highway trust fund:							
Transfers from general fund receipts [3]	256,800	296,455	261,500	253,100	267,594	239,900	223,000
Advances from general fund				60,000			
Less return of advances to the general fund							60,000
Interest on investments		4				146	(*)
Total highway trust fund	256,800	296,460	261,500	313,100	267,594	240,046	163,000
Other	1,955	3,720	1,865	2,636	1,255	677	2,176
Defense Department:							
Military functions	1	4	516	9	10	1,020	10
Civil functions:							
Payments from general fund				674		682	
Other	858	1,156	1,225	2,019	1,705	1,201	1,725
Health, Education, and Welfare Department	41	2	82	27	4	10	81
Interior Department:							
Indian tribal funds	3,382	3,542	15,639	3,838	−7,873	3,574	4,072
Payments from general fund	1	(*)	3,715		11,906	3,287	3
Other	778	831	1,579	697	2,068	654	863
Labor Department:							
Transfer from unemployment trust fund							
Other		15	7	10	1	25	2
State Department:							
Foreign service retirement and disability fund:							
Deductions from salaries and other receipts	190	166	233	176	237	487	375
Payments from general fund	2,540						
Interest on investments	1	2	3	4	5	9	10
Other	4	180		1		32	20
Treasury Department:							
Federal disability insurance trust fund:							
Transfers from general fund receipts [4]	29,939	128,041	61,067	31,107	101,678	36,461	21,612
Deposits by States	13	18,909	406	58	14,588	286	58
Payments from railroad retirement account							
Interest and profits on investments	105	948	352	617	1,112	26,117	201
Total Federal disability insurance trust fund	30,057	147,898	61,825	31,782	117,378	62,863	21,871

Trust accounts, etc. Receipts	Fiscal year 1961					Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960
	February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961		
General Services Administration		43	132	185	158	833	178
Agriculture Department:							
Food stamps issued:							
Payments from general fund					381	381	
Receipts from sales					427	427	
Other	3,840	2,538	2,907	3,312	4,526	41,383	41,849
Commerce Department:							
Highway trust fund:							
Transfers from general fund receipts [3]	234,745	213,100	201,400	237,246	238,400	2,923,241	2,642,499
Advances from general fund						60,000	359,000
Less return of advances to the general fund						60,000	359,000
Interest on investments	2				1,865	2,018	1,855
Total highway trust fund	234,747	213,100	201,400	237,246	240,265	2,925,259	2,644,354
Other	279	10,830	1,630	792	687	28,503	76,872
Defense Department:							
Military functions	17	1,137	90	4	1,026	3,845	7,057
Civil functions:							
Payments from general fund	689			696		2,740	2,763
Other	667	1,911	2,149	1,689	3,649	19,953	19,238
Health, Education, and Welfare Department	190	45	36	18	8	545	130
Interior Department:							
Indian tribal funds	3,756	4,060	72,084	4,886	3,171	114,130	61,472
Payments from general fund	328	3,148	193	37	19	22,637	11,075
Other	480	1,184	848	1,253	670	11,905	9,830
Labor Department:							
Transfer from unemployment trust fund					1	1	−1
Other	10	5	5	4	(*)	85	69
State Department:							
Foreign service retirement and disability fund:							
Deductions from salaries and other receipts	296	366	289	273	451	3,540	2,521
Payments from general fund						2,540	2,360
Interest on investments	11	13	14	16	1,158	1,247	1,134
Other		1	2	43	7	291	386
Treasury Department:							
Federal disability insurance trust fund:							
Transfers from general fund receipts [4]	120,148	112,211	62,300	156,443	101,806	962,812	938,682
Deposits by States	13,283	377	164	15,991	4,557	68,690	58,147
Payments from railroad retirement account							26,831
Interest and profits on investments	1,185	209	481	820	29,341	61,487	47,635
Total Federal disability insurance trust fund	134,616	112,797	62,945	173,255	135,703	1,092,989	1,071,294

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7. *Trust account and other receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Trust accounts, etc. Receipts	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Treasury Department—Continued							
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Transfers from general fund receipts [4]	334,877	1,395,613	678,162	342,208	1,112,174	510,454	281,974
Deposits by States	11,067	200,971	725	5,880	157,740	474	5,352
Interest and profits on investments	2,073	14,268	14,361	19,500	5,497	205,316	2,395
Other	6	22	11	6	3	882	23
Total Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	348,023	1,610,905	693,259	367,594	1,275,714	717,126	289,744
Unemployment trust fund:							
Employment security administration account:							
Transfers (Federal unemployment taxes):							
Appropriated			1,920	463	868	2,028	21,093
Unappropriated			168	78	−176	−1,182	12,168
Advances from general (revolving) fund							
Less return of advances to the general fund							
State accounts—deposits by States	121,398	577,645	15,605	79,164	355,175	17,334	74,183
Federal unemployment account—payments from general fund							
Less transfer of receipts to Labor Department							
Railroad unemployment insurance account:							
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board	711	10,501	28,223	890	9,785	28,655	748
Advances from railroad retirement account	8,650	16,455	5,500	21,165	16,425		17,425
Transfers of receipts from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund	40	592	1,589	48	554	1,613	43
Advances from general fund							
Federal extended compensation account:							
Advances from general fund							
Interest and profits on investments	153	1,388	1,539	12,709	1,287	90,252	544
Total unemployment trust fund	130,952	606,580	54,545	114,517	383,917	138,701	126,204
Other	1,392	971	2,877	970	1,069	1,289	1,348
District of Columbia:							
Revenues from taxes, etc	11,342	11,553	18,893	34,159	15,059	8,027	10,611
Payments from general fund:							
Federal contribution	30,233						
Advances for general expenses							
Loans for capital outlay			1,000	1,750			3,700
Other loans and grants	1,854	1,214	1,467	1,457	3,309	3,711	2,173
Total trust fund receipts	1,056,691	2,983,822	1,405,925	1,103,455	2,361,710	1,399,888	877,656
Increment from reduction in weight of gold dollar	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Subtotal receipts	1,056,691	2,983,822	1,405,925	1,103,456	2,361,710	1,399,888	877,656
Deduct: Certain trust receipts which are also trust expenditures [5]	9,978	15,979	26,007	22,039	17,353	894	19,324
Net receipts	1,046,713	2,967,843	1,379,918	1,081,416	2,344,357	1,398,994	858,332

Trust accounts, etc. Receipts	Fiscal year 1961					Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960
	February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961		
Treasury Department—Continued							
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Transfers from general fund receipts [4]	1,327,625	1,172,987	657,603	1,784,279	1,025,184	10,623,471	9,271,868
Deposits by States	144,573	2,547	6,838	176,726	42,552	755,445	650,257
Interest and profits on investments	16,353	14,230	19,996	10,524	205,714	530,226	516,406
Other	4	6	22	7	6	999	872
Total Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	1,488,554	1,189,771	684,459	1,971,535	1,273,456	11,910,141	10,439,403
Unemployment trust fund:							
Employment security administration account:							
Transfers (Federal unemployment taxes):							
Appropriated	279,036	33,155	6,477	−36	975	345,980	
Unappropriated	10,070	−18,453	−4,534	2,329	124	593	
Advances from general (revolving) fund			250,000	8,000	43,500	301,500	
Less return of advances to the general fund			250,000			250,000	
State accounts—deposits by States	227,290	22,214	135,709	723,193	49,191	2,398,100	2,166,956
Federal unemployment account—payments from general fund							2,553
Less transfer of receipts to Labor Department					1	1	−1
Railroad unemployment insurance account:							
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board	5,422	31,663	1,328	4,173	30,610	152,709	152,998
Advances from railroad retirement account	20,365	3,475	7,450	15,435		132,345	183,730
Transfers of receipts from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund	305	1,783	75	235	1,724	8,599	8,914
Advances from general fund			8,000		5,000	13,000	
Federal extended compensation account:							
Advances from general fund			120,000	110,000	268,139	498,139	
Interest and profits on investments	1,921	2,485	15,060	4,116	73,034	204,488	188,141
Total unemployment trust fund	544,409	76,322	289,564	867,445	472,295	3,805,452	2,703,295
Other	836	1,084	1,001	1,212	1,698	15,748	22,466
District of Columbia:							
Revenues from taxes, etc	11,269	27,766	25,903	19,751	12,336	206,667	201,588
Payments from general fund:							
Federal contribution						30,233	27,218
Advances for general expenses					8,000	8,000	
Loans for capital outlay		500	500	2,300	2,450	12,200	900
Other loans and grants	1,208	3,599	436	2,795	757	23,981	25,924
Total trust fund receipts	2,704,706	1,944,645	1,549,424	3,591,783	3,342,151	24,321,856	r 21,442,385
Increment from reduction in weight of gold dollar	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	−16	−15	4
Subtotal receipts	2,704,706	1,944,645	1,549,424	3,591,783	3,342,135	24,321,841	21,442,389
Deduct: Certain trust receipts which are also trust expenditures [5]	20,377	5,389	10,743	14,795	351,860	514,738	908,102
Net receipts	2,684,329	1,939,256	1,538,682	3,576,988	2,990,275	23,807,103	r 20,534,287

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—*Trust account and other receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Trust accounts, etc. Expenditures	Fiscal year 1961 July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Legislative branch	78	141	88	101	110	73	113
The judiciary—judicial survivors annuity fund	28	30	30	33	29	28	19
Funds appropriated to the President	3,938	20,683	11,940	7,839	13,126	17,839	16,051
Independent offices:							
Civil Service Commission:							
Civil service retirement and disability fund	75,307	80,612	77,972	78,936	80,136	79,438	79,181
Employees health benefits fund (net)	−3,575	−8,675	−44	1,747	−834	−5,113	−1,553
Employees' life insurance fund (net)	913	−2,502	−1,505	238	−40,209	531	−1,692
Retired employees health benefits fund (net)							
Total Civil Service Commission	72,644	69,436	76,422	80,921	39,093	74,856	75,936
National Capital Housing Authority (net)	−33	120	−360	503	−41	268	231
Railroad Retirement Board:							
Railroad retirement account:							
Administrative expenses	611	1,030	685	842	682	991	865
Benefit payments, etc	79,698	81,477	81,135	80,733	80,302	81,151	82,130
Payment to Federal old-age and survivors and Federal disability insurance trust funds							
Advances to railroad unemployment insurance account	9,137	15,968	5,500	21,165	16,425		17,425
Total Railroad Retirement Board	89,446	98,475	87,319	102,740	97,409	82,142	100,420
Veterans' Administration:							
Government life insurance fund—benefits, refunds, and dividends	8,569	6,922	6,304	6,504	5,680	5,793	6,056
National service life insurance fund—benefits, refunds, and dividends	47,332	47,712	45,615	46,907	45,963	44,081	49,923
Other	132	170	143	120	135	229	157
Other independent offices:							
Trust enterprise funds (net)							
Other	5	33	37	119	18	14	17
General Services Administration:							
Trust enterprise funds (net)	−14	−18	−1	−87	15	8	8
Other	13	50	2	96	102	168	6
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
Federal National Mortgage Association:							
Loans for secondary market operations (net) [6]	−35,570	19,470	−52,150	−22,850	10,640	27,390	24,130
Other (net)	71,580	59,096	71,924	46,894	30,322	18,556	1,599
Agriculture Department:							
Food stamps redeemed							
Trust enterprise funds (net)	−357	474	−214	254	28	−62	−564
Other	3,129	3,054	3,981	3,209	2,563	3,368	3,194
Commerce Department:							
Highway trust fund:							
Federal aid highways	248,625	268,055	321,950	253,170	257,782	203,226	182,253
Interest payment on advances from general fund							543
Refunds of taxes		5,885			72,290		
Total highway trust fund	248,625	273,939	321,950	253,170	330,072	203,226	182,797
Other	2,881	3,020	2,583	1,731	2,504	2,873	2,302

Trust accounts, etc. Expenditures	Fiscal year 1961					Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960
	February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961		
Legislative branch	88	170	120	124	126	1,333	1,224
The judiciary—judicial survivors annuity fund	37	31	27	25	31	347	353
Funds appropriated to the President	10,576	27,196	29,000	14,305	28,583	192,076	[r] 248,826
Independent offices:							
Civil Service Commission:							
Civil service retirement and disability fund	79,559	78,492	79,151	79,499	82,756	951,039	892,728
Employees health benefits fund (net)	3,291	−1,738	1,192	−6	−7,957	−23,263	
Employees' life insurance fund (net)	6	−3,931	3,909	−1,112	−5,571	−50,924	−44,045
Retired employees health benefits fund (net)				−1,625	2	−1,623	
Total Civil Service Commission	82,856	72,823	84,252	76,756	69,231	875,229	848,683
National Capital Housing Authority (net)	397	−680	82	99	−264	322	2,580
Railroad Retirement Board:							
Railroad retirement account:							
Administrative expenses	682	877	708	680	1,296	9,948	9,018
Benefit payments, etc	82,339	82,811	83,270	83,189	83,605	981,839	916,387
Payment to Federal old-age and survivors and Federal disability insurance trust funds							26,831
Advances to railroad unemployment insurance account	20,365	3,475	9,550	13,335		132,345	183,730
Total Railroad Retirement Board	103,386	87,162	93,527	97,204	84,901	1,124,132	1,135,966
Veterans' Administration:							
Government life insurance fund—benefits, refunds, and dividends	13,884	9,350	5,845	5,080	13,761	93,757	83,248
National service life insurance fund—benefits, refunds, and dividends	83,208	149,110	39,693	37,962	69,962	707,467	581,575
Other	125	158	131	149	169	1,818	2,087
Other independent offices:							
Trust enterprise funds (net)	13	−2	5	−7	(*)	8	−10
Other	47	55	75	54	9	482	[r] 951
General Services Administration:							
Trust enterprise funds (net)	−2	−74	126	(*)	−9	−49	−39
Other	4	−19	33	130	188	773	113
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
Federal National Mortgage Association:							
Loans for secondary market operations (net) [6]	12,940	−13,480	11,170	−7,300	9,610	[6] −16,000	41,531
Other (net)	−50,209	−83,256	−150,902	−84,592	−3,910	−72,898	946,472
Agriculture Department:							
Food stamps redeemed					643	643	
Trust enterprise funds (net)	256	73	−628	−286	1,052	27	2,261
Other	3,732	14,903	−7,741	3,625	3,742	40,759	36,710
Commerce Department:							
Highway trust fund:							
Federal aid highways	151,677	173,830	140,515	179,599	238,489	2,619,170	2,940,251
Interest payment on advances from general fund						543	5,067
Refunds of taxes	42,376			5,153		125,703	103,473
Total highway trust fund	194,053	173,830	140,515	184,752	238,489	2,745,417	[r] 3,048,790
Other	2,757	5,270	5,386	3,506	5,286	40,098	28,614

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7. —*Trust account and other receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Trust accounts, etc. Expenditures	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Defense Department:							
Military functions	131	445	581	191	394	417	310
Civil functions:							
Trust enterprise funds (net)	−3	3	−3	−1	(*)	6	−2
Other	−176	1, 661	1, 587	1, 807	1, 938	1, 429	1, 412
Health, Education, and Welfare Department	4	21	15	9	22	39	45
Interior Department:							
Indian tribal funds	2, 586	5, 965	5, 893	5, 354	5, 160	9, 049	5, 897
Other	541	748	1, 088	1, 225	1, 226	1, 075	1, 062
Justice Department (net):							
Alien property activities	−105	222	289	−85	116	167	−1, 865
Federal Prison System commissary funds							
Labor Department:							
Bureau of Employment Security						(*)	
Other	−225	−9	24	62	26	27	34
State Department:							
Foreign service retirement and disability fund	272	312	337	311	339	355	389
Other	18	10	9	22	15	18	25
Treasury Department:							
Federal disability insurance trust fund:							
Administrative expenses—reimbursement to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund						34, 053	
Payments to general fund:							
Administrative expenses	266	266	266	254	254	254	251
Refunds of taxes							
Benefit payments	46, 772	47, 868	49, 390	50, 310	48, 415	51, 814	61, 367
Payment to Railroad Retirement Board							
Total Federal disability insurance trust fund	47, 038	48, 133	49, 655	50, 563	48, 669	86, 120	61, 618
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Administrative expenses—Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance	12, 500	18, 845	16, 924	16, 851	15, 604	19, 211	22, 930
Reimbursement of administrative expenses from Federal disability insurance trust fund						−33, 176	
Payments to general fund:							
Administrative expenses	3, 440	3, 440	5, 517	3, 352	3, 352	3, 352	3, 545
Refunds of overpayment of payroll tax receipts							
Payment to Railroad Retirement Board							
Benefit payments	894, 428	901, 295	904, 202	899, 689	911, 028	915, 962	920, 696
Construction	45	159	79	14	549	185	56
Total Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	910, 414	923, 739	926, 722	919, 906	930, 533	905, 534	947, 227

Trust accounts, etc. Expenditures	Fiscal year 1961					Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960
	February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961		
Defense Department							
Military functions	530	469	202	729	327	4, 725	8, 133
Civil functions:							
Trust enterprise funds (net)	6	5	(*)	−3	−1	8	−8
Other	1, 447	1, 161	1, 615	1, 615	2, 360	17, 856	18, 450
Health, Education, and Welfare Department	31	47	15	33	28	309	167
Interior Department:							
Indian tribal funds	3, 509	5, 962	73, 264	7, 767	7, 025	137, 431	74, 189
Other	905	881	896	1, 195	1, 290	12, 132	10, 156
Justice Department (net):							
Alien property activities	88	−32	857	2, 218	956	2, 826	4, 620
Federal Prison System commissary funds	18	−11	4	−7	4	8	26
Labor Department:							
Bureau of Employment Security	(*)	(*)				1	(*)
Other	28	78	8	84	29	167	111
State Department:							
Foreign service retirement and disability fund	361	388	386	392	413	4, 253	3, 331
Other	131	40	25	99	27	440	399
Treasury Department:							
Federal disability insurance trust fund:							
Administrative expenses—reimbursement to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund						34, 053	29, 506
Payments to general fund:							
Administrative expenses	251	251	271	271	271	3, 122	3, 140
Refunds of taxes	9, 500					9, 500	9, 750
Benefit payments	62, 605	68, 154	70, 610	73, 011	73, 680	703, 996	528, 304
Payment to Railroad Retirement Board					5, 148	5, 148	
Total Federal disability insurance trust fund	72, 356	68, 405	70, 881	73, 281	79, 099	755, 819	570, 700
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Administrative expenses—Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance	18, 631	21, 952	19, 073	18, 955	22, 170	223, 648	179, 348
Reimbursement of administrative expenses from Federal disability insurance trust fund						−33, 176	−28, 782
Payments to general fund:							
Administrative expenses	3, 545	3, 545	3, 449	3, 773	3, 449	43, 760	39, 425
Refunds of overpayment of payroll tax receipts	86, 240					86, 240	79, 440
Payment to Railroad Retirement Board					331, 734	331, 734	600, 437
Benefit payments	940, 878	961, 402	977, 723	971, 401	985, 829	11, 184, 531	10, 269, 709
Construction	82	55	99	141	316	1, 780	12, 526
Total Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	1, 049, 375	986, 955	1, 000, 344	994, 270	1, 343, 498	11, 838, 516	11, 152, 102

Footnotes on following page.

TABLE 7.—*Trust account and other receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Trust accounts, etc. Expenditures	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Treasury Department—Continued							
Unemployment trust fund:							
Employment security administration account:							
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security							
Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration							
Payments to general fund:							
Reimbursements for administrative expenses			142	50	50	50	1,473
Refunds of taxes					577	233	164
Payment of interest on advances from general (revolving) fund							
Railroad unemployment insurance account:							
Administrative expenses	724	1,070	738	658	1,052	751	557
Benefit payments	10,411	17,368	24,121	20,618	22,001	24,108	27,924
Temporary extended railroad unemployment benefits							
Repayment of advances to railroad retirement account			19,040				
Payment of interest on advances from railroad retirement account			469				
State accounts:							
Withdrawals by States	180,240	214,760	199,905	199,297	232,204	296,753	417,386
Reimbursement from Federal extended compensation account							
Federal extended compensation account:							
Temporary extended unemployment compensation payments							
Reimbursement to State accounts							
Total unemployment trust fund	191,375	233,198	244,415	220,623	255,885	321,895	447,503
Other	997	1,256	3,569	1,029	1,279	1,186	1,213
District of Columbia	26,419	20,120	23,248	22,675	26,437	28,820	25,121
Deposit fund accounts (net):							
District of Columbia	−1,001				−25	−659	128
Government-sponsored enterprises:							
Investments in public debt securities, net investments, or sales(−)	100,140	47,330	−122,710	144,927	28,605	−105,608	384,000
Sales and redemptions of obligations in market, net sales (−), or redemptions	−62,674	−22,150	94,715	−113,010	77,187	10,231	168,688
Other	−27,431	−23,722	12,925	−36,060	−122,794	89,647	−535,562
Indian tribal funds	1,041	1,611	814	−1,059	−700	2,115	70
Other	88,651	−67,189	−21,027	−43,493	−60,700	−17,244	−12,104
Total trust and deposit fund expenditures	1,790,437	1,774,522	1,797,759	1,703,197	1,771,376	1,815,472	1,957,605
Payment of melting losses on gold							
Subtotal expenditures	1,790,437	1,774,522	1,797,759	1,703,197	1,771,376	1,815,472	1,957,605
Deduct: Certain trust expenditures which are also trust receipts [5]	9,978	15,979	26,007	22,039	17,353	894	19,324
Net expenditures	1,780,459	1,758,543	1,771,752	1,681,158	1,754,023	1,814,577	1,938,281
Excess of trust and other receipts, or expenditures (−)	−733,746	1,209,300	−391,834	−599,742	590,334	−415,583	−1,079,949

*Less than $500.

r Revised for reclassification.

[1] Amounts equal to taxes on carriers and their employers, minus refunds, are transferred to the railroad retirement account.

Trust accounts, etc. Expenditures	Fiscal year 1961: February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961	Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960
Treasury Department—Continued							
Unemployment trust fund:							
Employment security administration account:							
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security			8,065	[7] −1,066	739	7,739	
Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration			287,146	49,284	38,544	374,975	
Payments to general fund:							
Reimbursements for administrative expenses	1,473	1,473	130	130	130	5,101	
Refunds of taxes	173	272	151	345	330	2,245	
Payment of interest on advance from general (revolving) fund					2,910	2,910	
Railroad unemployment insurance account:							
Administrative expenses	1,139	581	285	1,493	691	9,739	9,061
Benefit payments	23,837	26,788	19,087	18,892	16,556	251,711	274,963
Temporary extended railroad unemployment benefits			295	5,151	4,571	10,017	
Repayment of advances to railroad retirement account					12,165	31,205	85,231
Payment of interest on advances from railroad retirement account					551	1,020	900
State accounts:							
Withdrawals by States	399,827	475,226	340,331	359,700	242,447	3,558,074	2,366,286
Reimbursement from Federal extended compensation account					−6,104	−6,104	
Federal extended compensation account:							
Temporary extended unemployment compensation payments			114,741	101,441	264,970	481,152	
Reimbursement to State accounts					6,104	6,104	
Total unemployment trust fund	426,449	504,339	770,231	535,371	584,603	4,735,888	2,736,441
Other	1,413	1,222	1,059	1,108	1,395	16,724	47,815
District of Columbia	21,723	29,652	26,984	26,017	25,301	302,518	266,894
Deposit fund accounts (net):							
District of Columbia	713	−606	−76	811	138	−577	538
Government-sponsored enterprises:							
Investments in public debt securities, net investments, or sales (−)	85	−20,309	−72,885	150,116	−99,500	434,190	238,804
Sales and redemptions of obligations in market, net sales (−), or redemptions	134,635	71,801	−128,660	−207,866	−218,313	−195,417	−722,992
Other	−114,638	−44,775	187,877	76,071	314,890	−223,572	478,913
Indian tribal funds	−1,149	−674	356	1,689	−2,839	1,275	1,826
Other	10,558	16,294	60,480	51,682	169,568	175,477	−99,219
Total trust and deposit fund expenditures	2,066,724	2,063,910	2,235,579	2,048,260	2,731,899	23,756,740	r 21,801,333
Payment of melting losses on gold				(*)		(*)	(*)
Subtotal expenditures	2,066,724	2,063,910	2,235,579	2,048,260	2,731,899	23,756,740	21,801,333
Deduct: Certain trust expenditures which are also trust receipts [5]	20,377	5,389	10,743	14,795	351,860	514,738	908,102
Net expenditures	2,046,347	2,058,521	2,224,836	2,033,464	2,380,039	23,242,001	r 20,893,231
Excess of trust and other receipts, or expenditures (−)	637,982	−119,265	−686,155	1,543,523	610,236	565,102	−358,944

[2] Represents change in amount of unappropriated receipts.
[3] See table 3, footnote 5. [4] See table 4, footnote 2.
[5] Mainly financial interchanges between trust funds resulting in receipts and expenditures. For details of these interfund transactions by fiscal years, see table 10.
[6] The Association exchanged preferred stock in the amount of $16,000,000 for notes in the same amount held by the Secretary of the Treasury (12 U.S.C. 1719).
[7] Includes adjustment due to reclassification.

TABLE 8.—*Investments of Government agencies in public debt securities (net),*[1] *monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Trust accounts, etc.:							
Federal disability insurance trust fund [2]	−10,401	78,642	25,810	−15,331	20,852	−20,505	−15,799
Employees health benefits fund				4,000	1,240	1,100	1,210
Employees' life insurance fund	513	510				41,666	783
Federal employees' retirement funds:							
Civil service retirement and disability fund	93,017	54,528	51,193	69,665	66,438	48,000	68,419
Foreign service retirement and disability fund	2,493	−86	−129	−137	−67	13	13
Federal National Mortgage Association:							
Secondary market operations, guaranteed securities					643		
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [2]	−502,841	502,031	−116,911	−469,651	56,940	−90,170	−439,670
Highway trust fund		−1,335		51	1,000	55,000	15,704
Judicial survivors annuity fund							114
Railroad retirement account	−78,197	−8,242	−21,451	−86,615	−12,038	−40,101	−80,937
Unemployment trust fund [2]	−128,000	433,010	−172,958	−143,000	147,486	−166,695	−388,800
Veterans' life insurance funds:							
Government life insurance fund	−5,000	−6,000	−4,000	−6,000	−3,000	−5,000	−4,000
National service life insurance fund	−8,000	−5,000	−11,000	−10,000	−2,000	−7,000	−6,000
Other	13,781	12,824	−1,135	9,410	−7,760	−14,243	−17,497
Total trust accounts, etc	−622,635	1,060,882	−250,582	−647,608	269,733	−197,935	−866,460
Public enterprise funds:							
Federal Housing Administration, public debt securities	12,830	17,150	6,140	−18,797	3,805	26,835	10,820
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	−11,000	−2,000	2,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
Federal National Mortgage Association, guaranteed securities	948	256	1,384	1,241	−2,063	85	1,506
Tennessee Valley Authority	2,000	5,099	−5,000	−1,000	33,200	17,500	−21,000
Other	1,613	1,500	1,300	1,400	1,087	1,400	2,300
Total public enterprise funds	6,392	22,005	5,824	−11,156	40,029	49,820	−1,374
Net investments, or sales (−)	−616,243	1,082,887	−244,757	−658,764	309,762	−148,115	−867,835
MEMORANDUM [3]							
Government-sponsored enterprises:							
Banks for cooperatives			−1	22	5		
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	2,000	2,250		7,000	8,000	8,000	78,800
Federal home loan banks	99,085	46,415	−121,710	137,385	20,600	−114,005	304,700
Federal intermediate credit banks	55	1,000	−1,000	520		397	500
Federal land banks	−1,000	−2,335					

	Fiscal year 1961					Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960
	February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961		
Trust accounts, etc.:							
Federal disability insurance trust fund [2]	14,547	91,251	−5,323	72,813	48,156	284,713	493,988
Employees health benefits fund	1,104	920	1,004	825	921	12,324	----------
Employees' life insurance fund	----------	1,778	----------	1,752	19	47,021	47,716
Federal employees' retirement funds:							
Civil service retirement and disability fund	60,348	68,405	68,418	72,373	338,983	1,059,787	868,247
Foreign service retirement and disability fund	−70	−45	−45	−78	1,140	3,002	2,762
Federal National Mortgage Association:							
Secondary market operations, guaranteed securities	----------	118	----------	----------	−508	253	466
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [2]	−103,611	657,917	−323,083	837,600	−233,880	−225,331	−725,582
Highway trust fund	−631	3	54,868	28,900	79,139	232,699	−427,879
Judicial survivors annuity fund	----------	----------	52	----------	44	210	242
Railroad retirement account	−29,014	−26,197	−86,283	−13,944	404,761	−78,258	264,163
Unemployment trust fund [2]	114,238	−374,445	−555,500	406,680	−124,006	−951,991	−40,907
Veterans' life insurance funds:							
Government life insurance fund	−21,000	3,500	−4,000	−4,000	23,393	−35,107	−20,695
National service life insurance fund	−104,000	−31,500	1,000	2,000	137,782	−43,718	61,541
Other	−10,122	10,798	987	−8,841	−7,478	−19,275	23,866
Total trust accounts, etc	−78,210	402,504	−847,904	1,396,080	668,465	286,328	547,929
Public enterprise funds:							
Federal Housing Administration, public debt securities	−125	14,460	5,086	11,725	7,560	97,489	62,169
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	4,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	34,000	18,500
Federal National Mortgage Association, guaranteed securities	3,485	−1,443	2,451	−1,564	1,240	7,528	15,363
Tennessee Valley Authority	4,015	−1,099	−8,500	−5,304	−32,000	[4] −12,089	51,289
Other	1,600	2,200	1,400	1,500	4,367	21,667	18,449
Total public enterprise funds	12,975	20,118	5,437	13,357	−14,833	148,595	165,770
Net investments, or sales (−)	−65,235	422,622	−842,467	1,409,437	653,632	434,923	713,699
MEMORANDUM [3]							
Government-sponsored enterprises:							
Banks for cooperatives	----------	1	----------	5,000	−2,000	3,028	−1
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	15,400	125	4,775	16,171	5,000	147,521	133,996
Federal home loan banks	−15,330	−20,435	−77,660	128,945	−101,000	286,990	102,030
Federal intermediate credit banks	15	----------	----------	----------	----------	1,486	1,778
Federal land banks	----------	----------	----------	----------	−1,500	−4,835	1,000

[1] Includes certain guaranteed securities.
[2] Takes into account accrued interest, discount, or premium on securities purchased, and net amortization or repayments.
[3] See table 9, footnote 1.
[4] Includes $10,700 net investment in obligations of Federal National Mortgage Association, secondary market operations.

TABLE 9.—*Sales and redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in the market (net), monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Public enterprise funds:							
Guaranteed by the United States:							
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	1	7	----	3	4	1	(*)
Federal Housing Administration	5,646	−3,348	−4,173	1,950	6,014	−2,883	−4,548
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	1	(*)	1	3	(*)	1	----
Not guaranteed by the United States:							
Federal National Mortgage Association (management and liquidating functions)	----	792,749	4,014	352	69	57	21
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	----	----	----	----	----	----	(*)
Tennessee Valley Authority	----	----	----	----	−50,000	----	----
Trust enterprise funds:							
Guaranteed by the United States:							
District of Columbia stadium fund	----	−19,324	----	----	----	----	----
Not guaranteed by the United States:							
Federal National Mortgage Association (secondary market operations)	−28,446	−76,259	−23,390	−23,300	−43,650	−43,410	−22,655
Net redemptions, or sales (−)	−22,799	693,825	−23,548	−20,992	−87,562	−46,234	−27,182
MEMORANDUM [1]							
Government-sponsored enterprises:							
Not guaranteed by the United States:							
Banks for cooperatives	220	----	−15,570	−43,480	30	−18,130	80
Federal home loan banks	−16,285	2,140	105,020	−99,670	140	85	149,310
Federal intermediate credit banks	−46,845	−24,345	5,205	73,440	75,660	61,835	16,840
Federal land banks	236	54	60	−43,300	1,357	−33,559	2,458

	Fiscal year 1961					Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960
	February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961		
Public enterprise funds:							
Guaranteed by the United States:							
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation		1	1	1	1	19	21
Federal Housing Administration	−35, 581	−14, 778	−8, 254	−6, 300	−14, 821	−81, 078	−28, 412
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	(*)	(*)		(*)	1	9	44
Not guaranteed by the United States:							
Federal National Mortgage Association (management and liquidating functions)	13	25	30		3	797, 333	6
Home Owners' Loan Corporation				(*)		(*)	20
Tennessee Valley Authority						−50, 000	
Trust enterprise funds:							
Guaranteed by the United States:							
District of Columbia stadium fund						−19, 324	−380
Not guaranteed by the United States:							
Federal National Mortgage Association (secondary market operations)	27, 130	101, 650	140, 298	91, 861	−14, 207	85, 622	−994, 417
Net redemptions, or sales (−)	−8, 437	86, 898	132, 075	85, 562	−29, 023	732, 582	−1, 023, 117
MEMORANDUM [1]							
Government-sponsored enterprises:							
Not guaranteed by the United States:							
Banks for cooperatives	2, 995	5	1, 920	85	19, 920	−51, 925	−45, 640
Federal home loan banks	171, 490	113, 575	12, 020	−137, 990	−99, 520	200, 315	−283, 595
Federal intermediate credit banks	−40, 005	−41, 920	−70, 650	−70, 610	−62, 300	−123, 695	−143, 930
Federal land banks	155	141	−71, 950	649	−76, 413	−220, 112	−249, 827

*Less than $500.

[1] The security transactions of Government-sponsored enterprises are included in deposit fund accounts (net) in table 7, and excluded from net redemptions or sales of obligations of wholly owned Government agencies in the market and net investments or sales of wholly owned Government agencies in public debt securities.

TABLE 10.—*Intertrust fund transactions excluded from both net trust account receipts and net trust account expenditures, fiscal years 1948–61*

[Based on transactions reported by collecting and disbursing agencies of the Government]

Fiscal year	Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [1]	Federal disability insurance trust fund [1 2]	Railroad retirement account [1 3]	Unemployment trust fund [4]	Federal employees' retirement funds [5]	District of Columbia [6]	Total
1948						$1,530,000	$1,530,000
1949						2,032,000	2,032,000
1950						1,779,000	1,779,000
1951						1,907,000	1,907,000
1952						2,542,000	2,542,000
1953				$4,864,976		2,418,000	7,282,976
1954			$11,595,000	4,243,628		2,430,000	18,268,628
1955			9,551,000	1,647,437	$1,932,192	2,532,000	15,662,629
1956			7,439,000		2,183,031	2,640,000	12,262,034
1957			5,220,600		1,676,647	2,655,748	9,552,395
1958		$287,882	1,588,000			8,690,218	10,566,100
1959	$124,441,000	440,900				9,833,283	134,715,183
1960	600,437,000	724,015	210,561,000	86,130,891		10,248,652	908,101,589
1961	331,734,000	6,024,593	132,345,000	32,225,482		12,409,293	514,738,368

[1] Payments are made between the railroad retirement account and the Federal old-age and survivors and Federal disability insurance trust funds so as to place those funds in the position in which they would have been if railroad employment after 1936 had been included under social security coverage.

[2] Includes interest on amounts reimbursed to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for administrative expenses.

[3] Includes temporary advances to the railroad unemployment insurance account in the unemployment trust fund when the balance in the account is insufficient to meet payments of benefits and refunds due or to become due.

[4] Repayment of advances plus interest to the railroad retirement account. See footnote 3.

[5] Transfers from the civil service retirement and disability fund to the foreign service retirement and disability fund.

[6] Contributions, and beginning with 1958, transfers of deductions from employees' salaries to the civil service retirement and disability fund.

TABLE 11.—*Trust enterprise revolving funds, receipts and expenditures for fiscal year 1961 and net for fiscal year 1960*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

Classification	Fiscal year 1961			Fiscal year 1960
	Receipts	Expenditures	Net receipts (−), or expenditures	Net receipts (−), or expenditures
Independent offices:				
Civil Service Commission:				
Employees health benefits fund	296,243	272,979	−23,263	----------
Employees' life insurance fund	190,902	139,978	−50,924	−44,045
Retired employees health benefits fund	1,625	2	−1,623	----------
Federal Communications Commission:				
International telecommunications settlements	201	209	8	−10
National Capital Housing Authority:				
Operation and maintenance, properties aided by Public Housing Administration	8,691	9,013	322	2,580
General Services Administration:				
Records activities, National Archives trust fund	592	543	−49	−39
Housing and Home Finance Agency:				
Federal National Mortgage Association:				
Loans for secondary market operations [1]	870,333	854,333	[1] −16,000	41,531
Other	1,555,457	1,482,559	−72,898	946,472
Department of Agriculture:				
Farmers' Home Administration:				
State rural rehabilitation funds	12,151	12,178	27	2,261
Department of Defense, civil:				
United States Soldiers' Home:				
United States Soldiers' Home revolving fund	115	123	8	−8
Department of Justice:				
Alien property activities	4,502	7,329	2,826	4,620
Federal Prison System:				
Commissary funds, Federal prisons	2,202	2,210	8	26
Total trust enterprise funds	2,943,013	2,781,456	−161,557	953,389

[1] The Association exchanged preferred stock in the amount of $16,000,000 for notes in the same amount held by the Secretary of the Treasury (12 U.S.C. 1719).

NOTE.—This table supplies receipt and expenditure data for trust enterprise funds included in table 7 on a net basis.

TABLE 12.—*Budget receipts by sources and expenditures by major functions, fiscal years 1953–61*

[In millions of dollars. Expenditures classified on basis of 1963 Budget document. Figures for all years reflect numerous major changes among functional classifications] [1]

Classification	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
RECEIPTS									
Individual income taxes	32,768	32,383	31,650	35,334	39,030	38,569	40,735	44,946	46,153
Corporation income taxes	21,595	21,523	18,265	21,299	21,531	20,533	18,092	22,179	21,765
Excise taxes	9,934	10,014	9,211	10,004	10,638	10,814	10,760	11,865	12,064
Employment taxes	4,983	5,425	6,220	7,296	7,581	8,644	8,854	11,159	12,502
Estate and gift taxes	891	945	936	1,171	1,378	1,411	1,353	1,626	1,916
Internal revenue taxes not otherwise classified		9	7	5	15	7	5		
Total internal revenue	70,171	70,300	66,289	75,109	80,172	79,978	79,798	91,775	94,401
Customs	613	562	606	705	754	800	948	1,123	1,008
Miscellaneous receipts	1,865	2,311	2,559	3,006	2,749	3,196	3,158	4,064	4,082
Total receipts by major sources	72,649	73,173	69,454	78,820	83,675	83,974	83,904	96,962	99,491
Deduct:									
Transfers to:									
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	4,086	4,537	5,040	6,337	6,301	6,870	7,158	9,272	10,623
Federal disability insurance trust fund					333	863	847	939	963
Highway trust fund					1,479	2,116	2,171	2,642	2,923
Railroad retirement account	620	603	599	634	616	575	525	607	571
Unemployment trust fund									345
Refunds of receipts (excluding interest)	3,118	3,377	3,426	3,684	3,917	4,433	4,933	5,045	5,752
Receipts less transfers and refunds	64,825	64,655	60,390	68,165	71,029	69,117	68,270	78,457	78,313
Deduct:									
Interfund transactions (included in both receipts and expenditures)	154	235	181	315	467	567	355	694	654
Net budget receipts	64,671	64,420	60,209	67,850	70,562	68,550	67,915	77,763	77,659
EXPENDITURES [2]									
National defense:									
Department of Defense–military functions: [3]									
Military personnel	12,179	11,643	11,403	11,582	11,409	11,611	11,801	11,738	12,085
Operation and maintenance	10,028	9,162	7,931	8,400	9,487	9,761	10,378	10,223	10,611
Procurement	17,297	15,957	12,838	12,227	13,488	14,083	14,409	13,334	13,095
Research, development, test, and evaluation	2,148	2,187	2,261	2,101	2,406	2,504	2,866	4,710	6,131
Military construction	1,937	1,744	1,715	2,079	1,968	1,753	1,948	1,626	1,605
Revolving and management funds	15	−367	−617	−598	−323	−643	−179	−416	−300
Total Department of Defense–military functions	43,604	40,326	35,531	35,791	38,436	39,070	41,223	41,215	43,227
Military assistance	3,954	3,629	2,292	2,611	2,352	2,187	2,340	1,609	1,449
Atomic energy	1,791	1,895	1,857	1,651	1,990	2,268	2,541	2,623	2,713
Defense-related services	1,093	1,136	1,015	670	582	708	387	244	104
Total national defense	50,442	16,986	40,695	40,723	43,360	44,234	46,491	45,691	47,494

International affairs and finance:									
Conduct of foreign affairs	150	130	121	129	157	173	237	217	216
Economic and financial assistance	1,960	1,511	1,960	1,613	1,683	1,910	3,403	1,477	2,126
Foreign information and exchange activities	106	91	100	111	133	149	139	137	158
Total international affairs and finance	2,216	1,732	2,181	1,853	1,973	2,231	3,780	1,832	2,500
Space research and technology:									
Space research and technology	79	90	74	71	76	89	145	401	744
Agriculture and agricultural resources:									
Farm income support and production adjustment	2,125	1,689	3,486	3,900	3,430	3,284	5,297	3,602	3,801
Financing farm ownership and operation	128	272	236	232	248	269	311	289	349
Financing rural electrification and rural telephones	239	217	204	217	267	297	315	330	301
Agricultural land and water resources	319	252	290	305	374	315	376	368	397
Research and other agricultural services	142	142	173	215	227	255	291	293	324
Total agriculture and agricultural resources	2,955	2,573	4,388	4,868	4,546	4,419	6,590	4,882	5,173
Natural resources:									
Land and water resources	1,235	1,056	935	804	925	1,139	1,184	1,235	1,394
Forest resources	107	117	119	139	163	174	201	220	331
Mineral resources	38	37	37	38	62	59	71	65	61
Fish and wildlife resources	34	38	43	45	51	60	68	68	73
Recreational resources	30	33	35	44	59	69	85	74	91
General resource surveys and administration	34	35	34	36	38	44	61	51	55
Total natural resources	1,478	1,317	1,203	1,105	1,298	1,544	1,670	1,714	2,006
Commerce and transportation:									
Aviation	161	186	179	180	219	315	494	568	716
Water transportation	455	370	349	420	365	392	436	508	569
Highways [1]	572	586	647	783	40	31	30	38	36
Postal service	659	312	356	463	518	674	774	525	914
Advancement of business	−58	−281	−343	5	127	170	226	265	271
Area redevelopment						(*)			
Regulation of business	137	45	38	41	45	49	58	59	67
Total commerce and transportation	1,926	1,219	1,225	1,892	1,313	1,631	2,017	1,963	2,573

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 12.—*Budget receipts by sources and expenditures by major functions, fiscal years 1953–61*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Classification	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
EXPENDITURES—Continued									
Housing and community development:									
Aids to private housing	310	−277	174	−67	−254	−126	732	−172	−44
Public housing	29	−401	−116	31	60	51	97	134	150
Urban renewal and community facilities	45	37	56	4	49	78	108	130	162
National Capital area	12	14	22	23	27	26	33	30	51
Total housing and community development	396	−628	136	−10	−118	30	970	122	320
Health, labor, and welfare:									
Health services and research	318	288	271	342	461	540	700	815	938
Labor and manpower	248	247	321	479	397	488	924	510	809
Public assistance	1, 332	1, 439	1, 428	1, 457	1, 558	1, 797	1, 969	2, 061	2, 170
Other welfare services	155	148	145	184	216	234	284	304	326
Total health, labor, and welfare	2, 052	2, 122	2, 165	2, 462	2, 632	3, 059	3, 877	3, 690	4, 244
Education:									
Assistance for elementary and secondary education	201	184	215	181	174	189	259	327	332
Assistance for higher education	24	44	43	44	110	178	225	261	286
Assistance to science education and basic research	4	6	11	20	46	50	106	120	143
Other aid to education	91	91	109	98	108	124	141	156	181
Total education	320	326	377	343	437	541	732	866	943
Veterans' benefits and services:									
Veterans' service-connected compensation	1, 713	1, 731	1, 829	1, 864	1, 876	2, 024	2, 071	2, 049	2, 034
Veterans' nonservice-connected pensions	641	700	801	884	951	1, 036	1, 153	1, 263	1, 532
Veterans' readjustment benefits	867	789	879	944	977	1, 026	864	725	559
Veterans' hospitals and medical care	757	782	727	788	801	856	921	961	1, 030
Other veterans' benefits and services	388	339	286	331	266	242	280	266	259
Total veterans' benefits and services	4, 368	4, 341	4, 522	4, 810	4, 870	5, 184	5, 287	5, 266	5, 414
Interest:									
Interest on the public debt	6, 504	6, 382	6, 370	6, 787	7, 244	7, 607	7, 593	9, 180	8, 957
Interest on refunds of receipts	70	83	62	54	57	74	69	76	83
Interest on uninvested funds	5	5	5	6	6	8	9	10	10
Total interest	6, 578	6, 470	6, 438	6, 846	7, 307	7, 689	7, 671	9, 266	9, 050

General government:									
Legislative functions	48	49	60	76	90	89	102	109	118
Judicial functions	29	29	31	38	40	44	47	49	52
Executive direction and management	11	11	12	12	12	19	21	20	22
Central fiscal operations	442	449	431	475	476	502	566	558	607
General property and records management	190	157	168	173	201	245	295	372	372
Central personnel management	387	93	96	304	602	84	95	84	140
Protective services and alien control	174	186	185	220	219	233	255	263	289
Other general government	183	253	183	278	100	69	86	88	109
Total general government	1, 465	1, 226	1, 166	1, 576	1, 738	1, 284	1, 466	1, 542	1, 709
Total expenditures by major functions	74, 274	67, 772	64, 570	66, 540	69, 433	71, 936	80, 697	77, 233	82, 169
Deduct:									
Interfund transactions (included in both receipts and expenditures)	154	235	181	315	467	567	355	694	654
Total budget expenditures	74, 120	67, 537	64, 389	66, 224	68, 966	71, 369	80, 342	76, 539	81, 515
Budget surplus (+), or deficit (−)	−9, 449	−3, 117	−4, 180	+1, 626	+1, 596	−2, 819	−12, 427	+1, 224	−3, 856

*Less than $500,000.

[1] The classification used in the 1962 Budget document consisted of 9 major categories, divided into 56 subcategories. The classification used in the 1963 Budget document consists of 12 major categories, divided into 54 subcategories. Three new major functions: Space research and technology; housing and community development; and commerce and transportation replace the former function commerce, housing, and space technology. The former labor and welfare function has been divided into two functions: Health, labor, and welfare; and education. There has also been some rearrangement of subfunctions. In addition, a number of individual items have been reclassified.

[2] Expenditures are net of receipts of public enterprise funds.

[3] Amounts shown include estimated comparability adjustments not supportable by accounting records.

[4] In 1956 includes Federal aid highway expenditures of $740 million; since 1957 these expenditures have been made through the highway trust fund.

TABLE 13.—*Trust account and other transactions by major classifications, fiscal years 1952–61*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements for 1952. Beginning with fiscal year 1953 on basis of the "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

Classification	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
TRUST ACCOUNTS, ETC.										
RECEIPTS										
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	3,932	4,516	5,080	5,586	7,003	7,159	7,900	8,182	10,439	11,910
Federal disability insurance trust fund	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	339	943	938	1,071	1,093
Railroad retirement account	850	742	737	700	739	723	695	758	1,402	1,051
Unemployment trust fund	1,643	1,594	1,492	1,425	1,728	1,912	1,855	1,997	2,703	3,805
National service life insurance fund	786	637	619	590	649	608	640	634	643	668
Government life insurance fund	87	79	78	78	73	69	67	63	61	58
Federal employees' retirement funds [1]	912	961	691	708	1,025	1,397	1,458	1,741	1,766	2,033
Highway trust fund	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	1,482	2,134	2,185	[2] 2,644	2,925
Other trust funds and accounts [3]	597	401	457	419	467	681	638	585	711	779
Subtotal receipts	8,807	8,929	9,155	9,536	11,685	14,369	16,329	17,084	[2]21,442	24,322
Deduct: Certain trust receipts which are also expenditures [4]	3	7	18	16	12	10	11	135	908	515
Net receipts	8,804	8,922	9,137	9,521	11,673	14,359	16,319	16,950	20,534	23,807
EXPENDITURES (Except net investments)										
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [5]	2,067	2,750	3,405	4,487	5,551	6,723	8,116	9,454	11,152	11,839
Federal disability insurance trust fund	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	1	181	371	571	756
Railroad retirement account	391	465	502	585	611	682	730	778	1,136	1,124
Unemployment trust fund	1,049	1,010	1,745	1,965	1,393	1,644	3,148	3,054	2,736	4,736
National service life insurance fund	996	588	623	538	512	515	544	562	582	707
Government life insurance fund	82	82	147	84	87	86	120	80	83	94
Federal employees' retirement funds [1]	300	363	411	430	507	591	699	792	896	955
Highway trust fund	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	966	1,602	2,709	[2] 3,049	2,715
Other trust funds and accounts [6]	413	441	495	399	537	1,536	1,020	806	1,699	609
Deposit fund accounts (net):										
Government-sponsored enterprises:										
Redemptions, or sales (−), of agency obligations in the market	(7)	(7)	(7)	−269	−872	−86	167	−1,222	−723	−195
Investments in public debt securities	(7)	(7)	(7)	170	548	39	160	−70	239	434
Other	−395	−120	−437	99	334	39	−620	1,277	479	−224
Other deposit funds	49	−410	−121	56	229	224	−98	6	−97	176
Subtotal expenditures	4,952	5,169	6,769	8,515	9,435	12,959	16,068	18,595	[2]21,801	23,757
Deduct: Certain trust expenditures which are also receipts [4]	3	7	18	16	12	10	11	135	908	515
Net expenditures	4,949	5,162	6,751	8,530	9,123	12,950	16,057	18,461	20,893	23,242
Excess of receipts, or expenditures (−)	3,855	3,760	2,386	991	2,250	1,409	262	−1,511	−359	565
INVESTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN PUBLIC DEBT SECURITIES (NET) [8]										
Employees' life insurance fund	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	5	36	58	18	47
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	1,950	1,545	1,522	[9]1,241	1,463	220	−499	−1,290	−726	−225
Federal disability insurance trust fund	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	325	729	552	494	285
Railroad retirement account	449	280	202	111	121	36	−33	−35	261	−79
Unemployment trust fund	583	590	−248	−515	258	274	−1,255	−1,011	−41	−952
National service life insurance fund	−245	59	23	73	135	89	95	76	62	−44
Government life insurance fund	1	−2	−65	−1	−16	−16	−56	−17	−21	−35
Federal employees' retirement funds [1]	624	588	252	314	548	803	671	958	871	1,063
Highway trust fund	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	404	418	−393	−428	233
Other trust funds and accounts [10]	−6	9	1	14	7	122	1	−112	25	−6
Public enterprise funds	101	79	−77	126	101	36	91	102	166	149
Government-sponsored enterprises	179	153	443	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)
Net investments, or sales (−)	3,636	3,301	2,054	1,362	2,617	2,300	197	−1,112	714	435

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—*Trust account and other transactions by major classifications, fiscal years 1952–61*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Classification	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
SALES AND REDEMPTIONS OF OBLIGATIONS OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN MARKET (NET) [12]										
Guaranteed:										
Public enterprise funds	−16	−7	−29	37	−30	−33	6	−10	−28	−81
Trust enterprise funds	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)	−19
Not guaranteed:										
Public enterprise funds	−98	65	44	−639	−44	136	−233	6	(*)	747
Trust enterprise funds	-----	-----	-----	-----	−100	−1,188	−340	−67	−994	86
Government-sponsored enterprises	186	−33	−11	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)
Net redemptions, or sales (−)	72	25	4	−602	−173	−1,085	−567	−71	−1,023	733

[1] Consists of civil service and foreign service retirement and disability funds.
[2] Adjusted for reclassification of certain repayments of advances from the general fund.
[3] Includes principally: District of Columbia revenues from taxes, etc., and Federal contributions, loans, and grants to the District of Columbia; Indian tribal funds; adjusted certificate fund; increment resulting from weight of gold dollar; and funds appropriated to the President. The railroad unemployment insurance administration fund is included for 1954 through November 1958.
[4] Totals shown for trust receipts and trust expenditures exclude certain intertrust fund transactions which are included in the detail of both trust receipts and trust expenditures. The transactions deducted consist mainly of financial interchanges between trust funds resulting in receipts and expenditures. For details of these transactions, see table 10.
[5] Includes reimbursement for certain administrative expenses met out of general fund appropriations, and beginning Dec. 31, 1952, for employment tax refunds as provided under sec. 109(a)(9) of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950.
[6] Includes principally: Adjusted certificate fund; District of Columbia operating expenses; Indian tribal funds; funds appropriated to the President; payment of melting losses on gold; railroad unemployment insurance administration fund from November 1954 through 1958; beginning with 1955 Federal National Mortgage Association secondary market operations (net); employees health benefits and life insurance funds; and other trust enterprise funds.
[7] Included with similar security transactions of other agencies shown later in this table.
[8] Includes guaranteed securities beginning in fiscal 1955. For current amounts see table 8.
[9] Includes $300 million redemption for adjustment of excess transfers.
[10] Includes adjusted service certificate fund and investments of other accounts. Beginning with fiscal year 1957 includes Federal National Mortgage Association (secondary market operations) and judicial survivors annuity fund. Federal intermediate credit banks are included from January 1, 1957, through December 31, 1958; beginning January 1, 1959, they are classified as Government-sponsored enterprises.
[11] Included net in deposit fund expenditures.
[12] For current details see table 9.

TABLE 14.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, based on existing and proposed legislation, actual for the fiscal year 1961 and estimated for 1962 and 1963*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of 1963 Budget document]

Source	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
BUDGET RECEIPTS			
Internal revenue:			
Individual income taxes:			
Withheld	32,978	36,325	40,225
Other	13,175	13,645	14,245
Total individual income taxes	46,153	49,970	54,470
Corporation income taxes	21,765	22,200	27,400
Excise taxes:			
Alcohol taxes:			
Distilled spirits (domestic and imported)	2,277	2,360	2,470
Beer	795	800	800
Rectification tax	22	23	23
Wines (domestic and imported)	96	98	100
Special taxes in connection with liquor occupations	22	22	22
Total alcohol taxes	3,213	3,303	3,415
Tobacco taxes:			
Cigarettes (small)	1,924	1,980	2,050
Manufactured tobacco (chewing, smoking, and snuff)	17	17	17
Cigars (large)	49	52	52
Cigarette papers and tubes	1	1	1
All other	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total tobacco taxes	1,991	2,050	2,120
Documents, other instruments, and playing cards taxes:			
Issues of securities, stock and bond transfers, and deeds of conveyance	141	147	152
Playing cards	8	8	8
Silver bullion sales or transfers	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total taxes on documents, other instruments, and playing cards	149	155	160
Manufacturers' excise taxes:			
Gasoline	2,370	2,422	2,485
Jet fuel			13
Lubricating oils	74	76	80
Passenger automobiles	1,229	1,345	1,500
Automobile trucks, buses, and trailers	237	260	270
Parts and accessories for automobiles	189	189	200
Tires, inner tubes, and tread rubber	280	368	391
Electric, gas, and oil appliances	64	69	73
Electric light bulbs	33	37	40
Radio and television receiving sets, phonographs, phonograph records, and musical instruments	190	205	225
Mechanical refrigerators, quick-freeze units, and self-contained air-conditioning units	56	60	65
Business and store machines	98	100	115
Photographic equipment	25	28	30
Matches	5	5	5
Sporting goods, including fishing rods, creels, etc	21	23	26
Firearms, shells, and cartridges	15	16	18
Pistols and revolvers	2	2	2
Fountain and ball point pens; mechanical pencils	9	10	11
Total manufacturers' excise taxes	4,897	5,215	5,549
Retailers' excise taxes:			
Jewelry	168	173	179
Furs	29	30	30
Toilet preparations	132	144	157
Luggage, handbags, wallets, etc	68	68	72
Total retailers' excise taxes	398	415	438

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, based on existing and proposed legislation, actual for the fiscal year 1961 and estimated for 1962 and 1963*—Con.

[In millions of dollars]

Source	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
BUDGET RECEIPTS—Continued			
Internal revenue—Continued			
Excise taxes—Continued			
Miscellaneous excise taxes:			
Toll telephone service, telegraph and teletypewriter service, wire mileage service, etc.	344	375	410
General telephone service	483	495	525
Transportation of persons	264	280	159
Transportation of persons by air			34
Transportation of freight by air			3
Fuel used on inland waterways			3
Diesel fuel used on highways	89	107	125
Use tax on certain vehicles	46	105	120
Admissions, exclusive of cabarets, roof gardens, etc.	37	40	43
Cabarets, roof gardens, etc.	34	34	35
Wagering taxes, including occupational taxes	7	7	7
Club dues and initiation fees	64	68	71
Lease of safe deposit boxes	7	7	7
Coconut and other vegetable oils, processed	(*)	(*)	
Sugar tax	92	94	96
Coin-operated amusement and gaming devices	24	24	25
Bowling alleys and billiard and pool tables	4	5	5
All other miscellaneous excise taxes	3	2	1
Total miscellaneous excise taxes	1,498	1,643	1,669
Undistributed depositary receipts and unapplied collections	−81	61	67
Total excise taxes	12,064	12,842	13,418
Employment taxes:			
Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act	11,586	11,949	13,809
Railroad Retirement Tax Act	571	597	624
Federal Unemployment Tax Act	345	476	976
Total employment taxes	12,502	13,022	15,409
Estate and gift taxes	1,916	2,110	2,345
Total internal revenue	94,401	100,144	113,042
Customs	1,008	1,241	1,346
Miscellaneous receipts:			
Miscellaneous taxes	5	5	5
Seigniorage	55	67	40
Bullion charges	6	8	1
Fees for permits and licenses	81	62	255
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	14	13	12
Gifts and contributions	(*)	(*)	(*)
Interest	942	947	978
Dividends and other earnings	805	751	804
Rents	94	227	307
Royalties	114	120	124
Sale of products	330	360	390
Fees and other charges for services and special benefits	100	104	107
Sale of Government property	343	344	370
Realization upon loans and investments	1,012	407	668
Recoveries and refunds	182	109	133
Total miscellaneous receipts	4,082	3,526	4,194
Gross budget receipts	99,491	104,910	118,581
Deduct:			
Transfer to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	10,623	10,972	12,780
Transfer to Federal disability insurance trust fund	963	977	1,029
Transfer to railroad retirement account	571	597	624
Transfer to unemployment trust fund	345	476	976
Transfer to highway trust fund	2,923	3,132	3,379

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, based on existing and proposed legislation, actual for the fiscal year 1961 and estimated for 1962 and 1963*—Con.

[In millions of dollars]

Source	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
BUDGET RECEIPTS—Continued			
Deduct—Continued			
Refunds of receipts:			
Internal revenue:			
Individual income taxes	4,815	4,970	5,170
Corporation income taxes	810	900	800
Excise taxes	78	83	83
Employment taxes	1	(*)	(*)
Estate and gift taxes	20	20	20
Total internal revenue	5,725	5,973	6,073
Customs	25	26	26
Miscellaneous receipts	2	2	2
Total refunds of receipts	5,752	6,000	6,100
Subtotal receipts	78,313	82,756	93,693
Deduct: Interest and other income received by Treasury from Government agencies included above and also included in budget expenditures	654	656	693
Net budget receipts	77,659	82,100	93,000
NET BUDGET EXPENDITURES			
Legislative branch	133	161	148
The judiciary	52	59	63
Executive Office of the President	69	32	22
Funds appropriated to the President:			
Foreign assistance—economic	1,805	1,935	2,235
Other	77	236	186
Department of Agriculture	5,929	7,177	6,709
Department of Commerce	498	650	815
Department of Defense:			
Military functions	44,676	48,250	49,700
Civil functions	972	1,015	1,071
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	3,685	4,469	5,183
Department of the Interior	801	873	1,031
Department of Justice	284	298	304
Department of Labor	831	563	386
Post Office Department	914	853	261
Department of State	258	453	342
Treasury Department:			
Interest on the public debt	8,957	8,900	9,300
Other	996	1,073	1,131
Atomic Energy Commission	2,713	2,830	2,880
Federal Aviation Agency	638	708	781
General Services Administration	387	501	578
Housing and Home Finance Agency	502	940	1,383
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	744	1,300	2,400
Veterans' Administration	5,401	5,560	5,285
Other independent agencies:			
Civil Aeronautics Board	86	92	94
Civil Service Commission	74	40	43
Export-Import Bank of Washington	37	[a] 101	[a] 225
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	[a] 35	[a] 239	[a] 270
National Science Foundation	143	199	257
Small Business Administration	103	250	222
Tennessee Valley Authority	39	78	63
United States Information Agency	121	147	159
Other	227	269	259
District of Columbia	50	90	85
Allowance for pay adjustments and contingencies	------------	75	350
Subtotal expenditures	82,169	89,732	93,230
Deduct interfund transactions (included in both receipts and expenditures)	654	656	693
Total budget expenditures	81,515	89,075	92,537
Budget surplus, or deficit (−)	−3,856	−6,975	463

*Less than $500,000.
[a] Excess of credits (deduct).

TABLE 15.—*Trust account and other transactions, actual for the fiscal year 1961 and estimated for 1962 and 1963*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of 1963 Budget document]

Source	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
RECEIPTS			
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:			
Employment taxes	10, 623	10, 972	12, 780
Deposits by States	755	757	837
Interest on investments	530	521	534
Payment for military service credits			79
Other	1	2	1
Federal disability insurance trust fund:			
Employment taxes	963	977	1, 029
Deposits by States	69	69	70
Interest on investments	61	70	75
Payment for military service credits			1
Health insurance for the aged (proposed legislation)			42
Unemployment trust fund:			
Deposits by States	2, 398	2, 400	2, 600
Federal unemployment taxes	346	476	976
Railroad unemployment insurance account:			
Employment taxes	153	154	163
Other receipts	154	92	64
Advance from revolving fund	52	−52	
Interest on investments	204	172	187
Proposed legislation			155
Advances from general fund for temporary unemployment compensation	499	342	9
Railroad retirement account:			
Employment taxes	571	597	624
Interest and profits on investments	111	120	120
Repayment of advances to railroad unemployment insurance account	31	40	40
Payment from OASI trust fund	332	340	375
Payment from Federal disability insurance trust fund	5	10	10
Other	1	2	4
Proposed legislation—military service credits			16
Federal employees' retirement funds:			
Deductions from employees' salaries	847	869	866
Payments from other funds:			
Employing agency contributions	846	866	866
Federal contributions	46		
Voluntary contributions, donations, etc	12	14	14
Interest and profits on investments	281	315	382
Highway trust fund:			
Excise taxes	2, 923	3, 132	3, 391
Interest on investments	2	4	4
Proposed legislation			−12
Veterans' life insurance funds:			
Premiums and other receipts	503	520	518
Payments from general and special funds	9	8	8
Interest on investments	213	216	217
Foreign Assistance Act, advances	228	445	395
Indian tribal funds	137	79	54
District of Columbia	281	357	390
All other trust funds	133	132	121
Subtotal	24, 322	25, 018	28, 005
Deduct interfund transactions	515	473	498
Total trust fund receipts	23, 807	24, 545	27, 506
EXPENDITURES			
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:			
Benefit payments	11, 185	12, 625	13, 538
Administrative expenses and construction	236	254	258
Refunds of tax receipts	86	109	111
Payment to Railroad Retirement Board	332	340	375
Federal disability insurance trust fund:			
Benefit payments	704	990	1, 073
Administrative expenses—reimbursement to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	34	62	64
Other	18	23	24

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—*Trust account and other transactions, actual for the fiscal year 1961 and estimated for 1962 and 1963*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Source	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
EXPENDITURES—Continued			
Unemployment trust fund:			
Withdrawals by States	3,558	2,840	2,600
Railroad unemployment benefit payments	252	190	165
Administrative expenses	398	425	437
Temporary extended unemployment compensation:			
Benefits	491	337	
Repayment of general fund advances		2	495
Repayment of advances to railroad retirement trust fund	31	40	40
Proposed legislation			150
Other	6	9	10
Railroad retirement account:			
Benefit payments	982	1,050	1,080
Administrative expenses	10	10	10
Advances to railroad unemployment insurance account	132	66	55
Federal employees' funds:			
Retirement funds	955	1,063	1,172
Employees health benefits fund (net)	[a] 23	[a] 10	[a] 12
Employees' life insurance fund (net)	[a] 51	[a] 31	[a] 50
Retired employees health benefits fund (net)	[a] 2		
Highway trust fund:			
Federal-aid highways	2,619	3,026	3,250
Interest on advances from general fund	1		
Refunds of taxes	126	135	133
Improvement of the Pentagon road network			2
Veterans' life insurance funds	801	749	674
Federal National Mortgage Association trust fund (net)	[a] 89	856	470
Foreign Assistance Act, advances	191	329	335
Indian tribal funds	137	62	70
District of Columbia funds	303	360	379
Deposit funds and all other trust funds	331	136	244
Subtotal	23,754	26,047	27,148
Deduct interfund transactions	515	473	498
Total trust fund expenditures	23,239	25,574	26,650
Investments in public debt securities:			
Federal disability insurance trust fund	285	39	38
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	[a] 225	[a] 895	68
Federal employees' funds	1,122	1,041	1,015
Railroad retirement account	[a] 78	[a] 22	19
Unemployment trust fund	[a] 952	[a] 250	251
Veterans' life insurance funds	[a] 79	7	70
Highway trust fund	233	[a] 10	[a] 2
Federal National Mortgage Association trust fund	(*)	5	5
District of Columbia municipal government funds	[a] 4	[a] 5	10
Other trust accounts	[a] 11	[a] 31	[a] 5
Wholly owned Government corporations and agencies	149	289	343
Total	438	169	1,813
Issuance (−) and redemptions of obligations of Government agencies to the public (net):			
Federal National Mortgage Association: Secondary market operations	86	[a] 856	[a] 475
District of Columbia: Stadium fund	[a] 19		
Housing and Home Finance Agency:			
Federal Housing Administration	[a] 81	[a] 225	[a] 184
Management and liquidation functions fund	797	(*)	
Tennessee Valley Authority	[a] 50	[a] 150	[a] 50
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total	733	[a] 1,231	[a] 709
Total expenditures	24,410	24,512	27,754
Net receipts, or expenditures (−)	−602	33	−247

* Less than $500,000.

[a] Excess of sales or credits (deduct).

TABLE 16.—*Effect of financial operations on the public debt, actual for the fiscal year 1961 and estimated for 1962 and 1963*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of 1963 Budget document]

Source	1961 actual	1962 estimate	1963 estimate
Budget surplus, or deficit (—)	—3,856	—6,975	463
Net receipts, or expenditures (—), including investments, of trust accounts and other transactions	—602	33	—247
Increase, or decrease (—) in outstanding checks, deposits in transit, etc.[1]	285	—113	234
Decrease, or increase (—) in cash held outside the Treasury	222	—38	----------
Decrease, or increase (—) in balance in Treasurer's account	1,311	694	----------
Decrease, or increase (—) in public debt	—2,640	—6,399	450
Balance in Treasurer's account:			
Beginning of year	8,005	6,694	6,000
Change during the year	—1,311	—694	----------
End of year	6,694	6,000	6,000
Public debt outstanding:			
Beginning of year	286,331	288,971	295,370
Change during year	2,640	6,399	—450
End of year	288,971	[2] 295,370	[2] 294,920

[1] Gives effect to changes in amounts of outstanding checks, deposits in transit, public debt interest checks, coupons, accruals outstanding, and telegraphic reports from the Federal Reserve Banks.

[2] Because of wide swings in receipts and expenditures and the heavy concentration of taxes in the latter half of the fiscal year, there will be periods during the year when the public debt will be greater than this amount.

TABLE 17.—*Internal revenue collections by tax sources, fiscal years 1929–61* [1]

[In thousands of dollars. As reported by Internal Revenue Service, see "Bases of Tables" and Note]

Fiscal year	Income and profits taxes					Employment taxes			Capital stock tax [4]	Estate tax	Gift tax
	Individual income taxes [2]			Corporation income and profits taxes [3]	Total income and profits taxes [2]	Old-age, disability, and unemployment insurance taxes [2]	Railroad retirement tax	Total employment taxes [2]			
	Withheld by employers	Other	Total individual income taxes								
1929		1,095,511	1,095,541	1,235,733	2,331,274				5,956	61,897	
1930		1,146,845	1,146,845	1,263,414	2,410,259				47	64,770	
1931		833,648	833,648	1,026,393	1,860,040					48,078	
1932		127,191	427,191	629,566	1,056,757					47,422	
1933		352,574	352,574	394,218	746,791					29,693	4,617
1934		419,509	419,509	400,146	819,656				80,168	103,985	9,153
1935		527,113	527,113	578,678	1,105,791				91,508	140,441	71,671
1936		674,116	674,416	753,032	1,427,448		48	48	94,943	218,781	160,059
1937		1,091,741	1,091,741	1,088,101	2,179,842	265,458	287	265,745	137,499	281,636	23,912
1938		1,286,312	1,286,312	1,342,718	2,629,030	593,185	149,476	742,660	139,349	382,175	34,699
1939		1,028,834	1,028,834	1,156,281	2,185,114	631,002	109,427	740,429	127,203	332,280	28,436
1940		982,017	982,017	1,147,592	2,129,609	711,473	122,018	833,521	132,739	330,886	29,185
1941		1,417,655	1,417,655	2,053,469	3,471,124	787,985	137,871	925,856	166,653	355,194	51,864
1942		3,262,800	3,262,800	4,744,083	8,006,884	1,014,953	170,409	1,185,362	281,900	340,323	92,217
1943	686,015	5,943,917	6,629,932	9,668,956	16,298,888	1,287,554	211,151	1,498,705	328,795	414,531	32,965
1944	7,823,435	10,437,570	18,261,005	14,766,796	33,027,802	1,473,361	265,011	1,738,372	380,702	473,466	37,745
1945	10,264,219	8,770,091	19,034,313	16,027,213	35,061,526	1,494,420	284,758	1,779,177	371,999	596,137	46,918
1946	9,857,589	8,846,947	18,704,536	12,553,602	31,258,138	1,416,570	284,258	1,700,828	352,121	629,601	47,232
1947	9,842,282	9,501,015	19,343,297	9,676,459	29,019,756	1,644,810	379,555	2,024,365	1,597	708,794	70,497
1948	11,533,577	9,464,204	20,997,781	10,174,410	31,172,191	1,821,229	560,113	2,381,342	1,723	822,380	76,965
1949	10,055,502	7,996,320	18,051,822	11,553,669	29,605,491	1,913,379	562,734	2,476,113	6,138	735,781	60,757
1950	9,888,976	7,264,332	17,153,308	10,854,351	28,007,659	2,096,537	548,038	2,644,575	266	657,441	48,785
1951	13,089,770	9,907,539	22,997,308	14,387,569	37,384,878	3,047,702	579,778	3,627,480	(4)	638,523	91,207
1952	17,929,047	11,345,060	29,274,107	21,466,910	50,741,017	3,843,642	620,622	4,464,264	(4)	750,591	82,556
1953	21,132,275	11,403,942	32,536,217	21,594,515	54,130,732	4,089,433	628,969	4,718,403	(4)	784,590	106,694
1954	22,077,113	10,736,578	32,813,691	21,546,322	54,360,014	4,502,402	605,221	5,107,623	(4)	863,344	71,778
1955	21,253,625	10,396,480	31,650,106	18,264,720	49,914,826	5,619,559	600,106	6,219,665	(4)	848,492	87,775
1956	24,015,676	11,321,966	35,337,642	21,298,522	56,636,164	6,661,461	634,323	7,295,784	(4)	1,053,867	117,370
1957	26,727,513	12,302,229	39,029,772	21,530,653	60,560,425	6,964,502	616,020	7,580,522	(4)	1,253,071	124,928
1958	27,040,911	11,527,648	38,568,559	20,533,316	59,101,874	8,069,104	575,282	8,644,386	(4)	1,277,052	133,873
1959	29,001,375	11,733,369	40,734,744	18,091,509	58,826,254	8,328,375	525,369	8,853,744	(4)	1,235,823	117,160
1960	31,674,588	13,271,124	44,915,711	22,179,414	67,125,126	10,551,658	606,931	11,158,589	(4)	1,439,259	187,089
1961	32,977,654	13,175,346	46,153,001	21,764,940	67,917,941	11,931,639	570,812	12,502,451	(4)	1,745,480	170,912

Fiscal year	Excise taxes									
	Alcohol taxes [5]					Tobacco taxes [5]				Documents, other instruments, and playing cards [7]
	Distilled spirits [6]	Beer [6]	Wines	Other, including occupational taxes	Total alcohol taxes	Cigarettes	Cigars	Other	Total tobacco taxes, etc.	
1929	11,590		293	894	12,777	342,034	22,872	69,539	434,445	64,174
1930	10,718		239	738	11,695	359,881	21,443	69,015	450,339	77,729
1931	9,579		228	625	10,432	358,961	18,296	67,019	444,277	46,954
1932	7,907		187	610	8,704	317,565	14,434	66,580	398,579	32,241
1933	6,745	33,090	290	3,050	43,174	328,440	11,479	62,821	402,739	57,338
1934	68,468	163,271	3,411	23,762	258,911	350,299	11,806	63,063	425,169	66,580
1935	165,634	211,215	6,780	27,393	411,022	385,477	11,837	61,865	459,179	43,133
1936	222,431	244,581	8,968	29,484	505,464	425,505	12,361	63,299	501,166	68,990
1937	274,049	277,455	5,991	36,750	594,245	476,046	13,392	62,816	552,254	69,919
1938	260,066	269,348	5,892	32,673	567,979	493,454	12,882	61,846	568,182	46,233
1939	283,575	259,704	6,395	38,126	587,800	504,056	12,913	63,190	580,159	41,083
1940	317,732	264,579	8,060	33,882	624,253	533,059	12,995	62,464	608,518	38,681
1941	428,642	316,741	11,423	63,250	820,056	616,757	13,514	67,805	698,077	39,057
1942	574,598	366,161	23,986	83,772	1,048,517	704,949	14,482	61,551	780,982	41,702
1943	781,873	455,634	33,663	152,476	1,423,646	835,260	23,172	65,425	923,857	45,155
1944	899,437	559,152	34,095	126,091	1,618,775	904,046	30,259	54,178	988,483	50,800
1945	1,484,306	638,682	47,391	139,487	2,309,866	836,753	36,678	58,714	932,145	65,528
1946	1,746,580	650,824	60,844	67,917	2,526,165	1,072,971	41,454	51,094	1,165,519	87,676
1947	1,685,369	661,418	57,196	70,779	2,474,762	1,145,268	48,354	44,146	1,237,768	79,978
1948	1,436,233	697,097	60,962	61,035	2,255,327	1,208,204	46,752	45,325	1,300,280	79,466
1949	1,397,954	686,368	65,782	60,504	2,210,607	1,232,735	45,590	43,550	1,321,875	72,828
1950	1,421,900	667,411	72,601	57,291	2,219,202	1,242,851	42,170	43,443	1,328,464	84,648
1951	1,746,834	665,009	67,254	67,711	2,546,808	1,293,973	44,275	42,148	1,380,396	93,107
1952	1,589,730	727,604	72,374	159,412	2,549,120	1,474,072	44,810	46,281	1,565,162	84,995
1953	1,846,727	762,983	80,535	90,681	2,780,925	1,586,782	46,326	21,803	1,654,911	90,319
1954	1,888,336	769,774	78,678	60,929	2,797,718	1,513,740	45,899	20,873	1,580,512	90,000
1955	1,870,599	737,233	81,824	53,183	2,742,840	1,504,197	46,246	20,770	1,571,213	112,049
1956	2,023,334	765,441	86,580	45,219	2,920,574	1,549,045	45,040	19,412	1,613,497	114,927
1957	2,080,104	760,520	87,428	45,143	2,973,195	1,610,908	44,858	18,283	1,674,050	107,546
1958	2,054,184	757,597	90,303	44,377	2,946,461	1,668,208	47,247	18,566	1,734,021	109,452
1959	2,098,496	767,205	90,918	45,477	3,002,096	1,738,050	51,101	17,665	1,806,816	133,817
1960	2,255,761	796,233	98,850	42,870	3,193,714	1,863,562	50,117	17,825	1,931,504	139,231
1961	2,276,543	795,427	96,073	44,757	3,212,801	1,923,540	49,604	17,974	1,991,117	149,350

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 17.—*Internal revenue collections by tax sources, fiscal years 1929–61* [1]—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	Excise taxes—Continued												
	Manufacturers' excise taxes [8]												
	Gasoline	Lubricating oils	Passenger automobiles and motorcycles	Automobile trucks and busses	Parts and accessories for automobiles	Tires, tubes, and tread rubber	Business and store machines	Refrigerators, air-conditioners, etc.	Radio and television receiving sets and phonographs, parts	Electric, gas, and oil appliances	Electrical energy	All other [9]	Total manufacturers' excise taxes
1929												5,712	5,712
1930												2,665	2,665
1931												138	138
1932												87	87
1933	124,929	16,233	12,574	1,651	3,597	14,980		2,112	2,207		28,563	36,751	243,600
1934	202,575	25,255	32,527	5,048	5,696	27,630		5,526	3,157		33,134	44,743	385,291
1935	161,532	27,800	38,003	6,158	6,456	26,638		6,664	3,625		32,577	32,692	342,145
1936	177,340	27,103	48,201	7,000	7,110	32,208		7,939	5,075		33,575	37,165	382,716
1937	196,533	31,463	65,265	9,031	10,086	40,819		9,913	6,754		35,975	44,744	450,581
1938	203,648	31,565	43,365	6,697	7,989	31,567		8,829	5,849		38,455	39,188	417,152
1939	207,019	30,497	42,723	6,008	7,935	34,819		6,958	4,834		39,859	16,323	396,975
1940	226,187	31,233	59,351	7,866	10,630	41,555		9,954	6,080		42,339	11,957	447,152
1941	343,021	38,221	81,403	10,747	13,084	51,054		13,279	6,935		47,021	12,609	617,373
1942	369,587	46,432	77,172	18,361	28,088	61,811	6,972	16,246	19,144	17,702	49,978	57,406	771,898
1943	288,786	43,318	1,424	4,230	20,478	18,345	6,461	5,966	5,561	6,913	48,705	54,559	504,746
1944	271,217	52,473	1,222	3,247	31,551	40,334	3,760	2,406	3,402	5,027	51,239	37,584	503,462
1945	405,563	92,865	2,558	20,847	49,440	75,257	10,120	1,637	4,753	12,060	57,004	50,406	782,511
1946	405,695	74,602	25,893	37,144	68,871	118,092	15,792	9,229	13,385	25,492	59,112	69,365	922,671
1947	433,676	82,015	204,680	62,099	99,932	174,927	25,183	37,352	63,856	65,608	63,014	113,052	1,425,395
1948	478,638	80,887	270,958	91,963	122,951	159,284	32,707	58,473	67,267	87,858	69,701	128,548	1,649,234
1949	503,647	81,760	332,812	136,797	120,138	150,899	33,344	77,833	49,160	80,935	79,347	124,860	1,771,533
1950	534,270	70,072	452,066	123,630	88,733	151,795	30,012	64,316	42,085	80,406	85,704	112,966	1,836,053
1951	588,647	77,639	653,363	121,285	119,475	198,383	44,491	96,319	128,187	121,996	93,184	140,706	2,383,677
1952	734,715	73,746	578,149	147,445	164,135	161,328	48,515	57,970	118,244	89,544	53,094	122,059	2,348,943
1953	890,679	73,321	785,716	210,032	177,924	180,047	50,259	87,424	159,383	113,390	(10)	134,613	2,862,788
1954	836,893	68,029	867,482	149,914	134,759	152,567	48,992	75,059	135,535	97,415	(10)	122,488	2,689,133
1955	954,678	69,818	1,047,813	134,805	136,709	164,316	57,281	38,004	136,849	50,859	(10)	93,883	2,885,016
1956	1,030,397	74,584	1,376,372	189,434	145,797	177,872	70,146	49,078	161,098	71,064	(10)	110,171	3,456,013
1957	1,458,217	73,601	1,144,233	199,298	157,291	251,454	83,175	46,894	149,192	75,196	(10)	123,374	3,761,925
1958	1,636,629	69,996	1,170,003	206,104	166,720	259,820	90,658	39,379	146,422	61,400	(10)	127,004	3,974,135
1959	1,700,253	73,685	1,039,272	215,279	166,234	278,911	93,894	40,593	152,566	62,373	(10)	135,728	3,958,789
1960	2,015,863	81,679	1,331,292	271,938	189,476	304,466	99,370	50,034	169,451	69,276	(10)	152,285	4,735,129
1961	2,370,303	74,296	1,228,629	236,659	188,819	279,572	98,305	55,920	148,989	64,483	(10)	150,826	4,896,802

Fiscal year	Excise taxes—Continued										
	Retailers' excise taxes					Miscellaneous excise taxes					
	Jewelry	Furs	Toilet preparations	Luggage, handbags, wallets	Total retailers' excise taxes	Telephone, telegraph, radio and cable facilities	Local telephone service	Transportation of persons	Transportation of property	Admissions	
										General admissions	Cabarets
1929										5,419	664
1930										3,519	712
1931										2,271	508
1932										1,460	399
1933						14,565				14,771	750
1934						19,251				14,019	595
1935						19,741				14,426	954
1936						21,098				15,773	1,339
1937						24,570				18,185	1,555
1938						23,977				19,284	1,517
1939						24,094				18,029	1,442
1940						26,368				20,265	1,623
1941						27,331				68,620	2,343
1942	41,501	19,744	18,922		80,176	48,231	26,791	21,379		107,633	7,400
1943	88,366	44,223	32,677		165,266	91,174	66,987	87,132	82,556	138,054	16,397
1944	113,373	58,726	44,790	8,343	225,232	141,275	90,199	153,683	215,488	178,563	26,726
1945	184,220	79,418	86,615	73,851	424,105	208,018	133,569	234,182	221,088	300,589	56,877
1946	223,342	91,706	95,574	81,423	492,046	234,393	145,689	226,750	220,121	343,191	72,077
1947	236,615	97,481	95,542	84,588	514,227	252,746	164,944	244,003	275,701	392,873	63,350
1948	217,899	79,539	91,852	80,632	469,923	275,255	193,521	246,323	317,203	385,101	53,527
1949	210,688	61,946	93,969	82,607	449,211	311,380	224,531	251,389	337,030	385,844	48,857
1950	190,820	45,781	94,995	77,532	409,128	312,339	247,281	228,738	321,193	371,244	41,453
1951	210,239	57,604	106,339	82,831	457,013	354,660	290,320	237,617	381,342	346,492	42,646
1952	220,339	51,436	112,892	90,799	475,466	395,434	310,337	275,174	388,589	330,816	45,489
1953	234,659	49,923	115,676	95,750	496,009	417,940	357,933	287,408	419,604	312,831	46,691
1954	209,256	39,036	110,149	79,891	438,332	412,508	359,473	247,415	395,554	271,952	38,312
1955	142,366	27,053	71,829	50,896	292,145	230,251	290,198	200,465	398,039	106,086	39,271
1956	152,340	28,261	83,776	57,519	321,896	241,543	315,690	211,903	450,579	104,018	42,255
1957	156,604	29,494	92,868	57,116	336,081	266,186	347,024	222,158	467,978	75,847	43,241
1958	156,134	28,544	98,158	58,785	341,621	279,375	370,810	225,809	462,989	54,683	42,919
1959	156,382	29,909	107,968	61,468	355,728	292,412	398,023	227,044	[11] 143,250	49,977	45,117
1960	165,699	30,207	120,211	62,573	378,690	312,055	426,242	255,459	[11] 3,140	34,494	49,605
1961	168,498	29,226	131,743	68,182	397,649	343,894	483,408	264,262	1,306	36,679	33,603

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 17.—*Internal revenue collections by tax sources, fiscal years 1929–61*[1]—Con.

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	Excise taxes—Continued						Taxes not otherwise classified	Grand total
	Miscellaneous excise taxes—Continued				Unclassified excise taxes[13]	Total excise taxes		
	Club dues and initiation fees	Sugar	All other[12]	Total miscellaneous excise taxes				
1929	11,245	----------	5,492	22,820	----------	539,927	----------	2,939,054
1930	12,521	----------	5,891	22,642	----------	565,070	----------	3,040,146
1931	11,478	----------	4,053	18,310	----------	520,110	----------	2,428,229
1932	9,205	----------	2,876	13,939	----------	453,550	----------	1,557,729
1933	6,679	----------	55,122	91,886	----------	838,738	----------	1,619,839
1934	5,986	----------	112,052	151,902	----------	1,287,854	[14] 371,423	2,672,239
1935	5,784	----------	67,418	108,324	----------	1,363,802	[14] 526,222	3,299,436
1936	6,091	----------	44,656	88,957	----------	1,547,293	[14] 71,637	3,520,208
1937	6,288	----------	46,964	97,561	----------	1,764,561	----------	4,653,195
1938	6,551	30,569	49,410	131,307	----------	1,730,853	----------	5,658,765
1939	6,217	65,414	46,900	162,096	----------	1,768,113	----------	5,181,574
1940	6,335	68,145	43,171	165,907	----------	1,884,512	----------	5,340,452
1941	6,583	74,835	45,143	224,855	----------	2,399,417	----------	7,370,108
1942	6,792	68,230	131,461	417,916	----------	3,141,183	----------	13,047,869
1943	6,520	53,552	192,460	734,831	----------	3,797,503	----------	22,371,386
1944	9,182	68,789	193,017	1,076,921	----------	4,463,674	----------	40,121,760
1945	14,160	73,294	188,700	1,430,476	----------	5,944,630	----------	43,800,388
1946	18,899	56,732	172,249	1,490,101	----------	6,684,178	----------	40,672,097
1947	23,299	59,152	75,176	1,551,245	----------	7,283,376	----------	39,108,386
1948	25,499	71,247	88,035	1,655,711	----------	7,409,941	----------	41,864,542
1949	27,790	76,174	89,799	1,752,792	----------	7,578,846	----------	40,463,125
1950	28,740	71,188	98,732	1,720,908	----------	7,598,405	----------	38,957,132
1951	30,120	80,192	79,210	1,842,598	----------	8,703,599	----------	50,445,686
1952	33,592	78,473	89,568	1,947,472	----------	8,971,158	----------	65,009,586
1953	36,829	78,130	103,799	2,061,164	----------	9,946,116	----------	69,686,535
1954	31,978	74,477	104,858	1,936,527	----------	9,532,222	----------	69,934,980
1955	41,963	78,512	107,848	1,492,633	114,687	9,210,582	[15] 7,352	66,288,692
1956	47,171	82,894	109,445	1,608,497	−31,209	10,004,195	[15] 5,269	75,112,649
1957	54,236	86,091	155,749	1,718,509	66,237	10,637,544	[15] 15,482	80,171,971
1958	60,338	85,911	158,494	1,741,327	−32,749	10,814,268	[15] 7,024	79,978,476
1959	64,813	86,378	128,939	1,435,953	66,351	10,759,549	[15] 5,444	79,797,973
1960	67,187	89,856	148,790	1,386,829	99,644	11,864,741	----------	91,774,803
1961	61,357	91,818	178,198	1,497,526	−80,943	12,064,302	----------	94,401,086

[1] For figures for 1863–1915, see 1929 annual report, p. 419; and for 1916–1928, see 1947 annual report, p. 310.

[2] Beginning with January 1951, withheld income taxes and old-age insurance taxes on employees and employers and, beginning with January 1957, disability insurance taxes on employees and employers are paid into the Treasury in combined amounts without separation as to type of tax. Similarly, for the same periods, the old-age insurance and disability insurance taxes on self-employment income are combined with income tax other than withheld. The distribution of amounts of these taxes by type is based on

estimates made in accordance with provisions of Section 201(a) of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 401(a)). Individual income taxes withheld by employers, 1951 through 1956, include amounts subsequently transferred to the Government of Guam, under the provisions of the act approved August 1, 1950 (48 U.S.C. 1421h). Beginning with 1957 these amounts are excluded.

[3] Beginning with 1952 includes the tax on business income of exempt organizations. Includes income tax on the Alaska Railroad, which was repealed effective for taxable years ending after June 30, 1952.

[4] Repealed for years ending in period July 1, 1926, through June 30, 1932, and for years ending after June 30, 1945. Beginning with 1951 included under "Miscellaneous excise taxes, All other."

[5] Beginning with 1954 includes amounts of tax collected in Puerto Rico upon products of Puerto Rican manufacture coming into the United States; data for earlier years are exclusive of such amounts.

[6] For 1956 and earlier years amounts shown for "Distilled spirits" include amounts collected by Customs on imports of both distilled spirits and beer. Beginning with 1957 the method of reporting has been revised to include imported beer under "Beer" instead of "Distilled spirits."

[7] Includes stamp taxes on bonds, issues of capital stock, deeds of conveyance, transfers of capital stock and similar interest sales, playing cards, and silver bullion sales or transfers.

[8] Includes taxes on sales under the act of October 22, 1914; manufacturers', consumers', and dealers' excise taxes under war revenue and subsequent acts; and for 1932 and subsequent years, manufacturers' excise taxes under the act of 1932, as amended. Soft drink taxes are included under "Miscellaneous excise taxes, All other."

[9] Beginning with 1933 includes manufacturers' excise taxes on jewelry, furs, and toilet preparations; beginning 1942 includes manufacturers' excise taxes on phonograph records, musical instruments, and luggage. The tax on phonograph records for 1933 through 1941 was not reported separately and is included in "Radio and television receiving sets and phonographs, parts."

[10] Repealed by Revenue Act of 1951. Collections for the years subsequent to 1952 are included under "Miscellaneous excise taxes, All other."

[11] Repealed effective August 1, 1958.

[12] Includes collections from sources other than the miscellaneous excise taxes shown, and also (a) certain delinquent taxes collected under repealed laws, except automobile taxes for 1929 and 1930 which are included under "Manufacturers' excise taxes, All other," and capital stock taxes prior to 1951 which are shown under "Capital stock"; (b) internal revenue collected through customs offices for 1929–33; subsequently such collections are included under "Alcohol taxes", and (c) various other taxes not shown separately.

[13] Includes undistributed depositary receipts and unapplied collections of excise taxes.

[14] Consists of agricultural adjustment taxes.

[15] Beginning with 1955, includes unidentified and excess collections, and profit from sale of acquired property. For 1954 and earlier years such amounts are included in "Miscellaneous excise taxes, All other." For 1955 through 1957 also includes depositary receipts outstanding six months or more for which no tax accounts were identified.

NOTE.—These figures are from Internal Revenue Service reports of collections and for years prior to 1955 are not directly comparable to gross budget receipts from internal revenue. The differences in amounts occur because of differences in the time when payments are included in the respective reports. Tax payments are included in budget receipts when reported in the account of the Treasurer of the United States. Through 1954, the payments were included in Internal Revenue Service collection reports after the returns to which they applied had been received in internal revenue offices.

Under arrangements begun in 1950, for withheld income tax and old-age insurance taxes and later extended to railroad retirement taxes and many excises, these taxes are paid currently into Treasury depositaries and the depositary receipts, as evidence of such payment, are attached to quarterly returns to the Internal Revenue Service. Under this procedure, the payments are included in budget receipts in the month in which the depositary receipts are issued to taxpayers.

Revised accounting procedures effective July 1, 1954, extended this practice to Internal Revenue Service collection reports, so that these reports likewise include depositary receipts in the month in which they are issued instead of the month in which tax returns supported by the receipts were received in directors' offices. It is not possible to make a complete classification of excise taxes paid into depositaries until the returns are received. Accordingly, the item "Unclassified excise taxes" includes the amount of "undistributed depositary receipts", i.e., the amount of depositary receipts issued, less the amount of depositary receipts received with returns and distributed by classes of tax.

TABLE 18.—*Internal revenue collections and refunds by States,*[1] *fiscal year 1961*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of Internal Revenue Service reports]

States, etc.	Individual income and employment taxes	Corporation income taxes	Excise taxes	Estate and gift taxes	Total collections	Refunds of taxes
Alabama	457, 849	136, 233	16, 634	9, 733	620, 448	69, 363
Alaska	59, 330	4, 401	1, 968	187	65, 886	7, 006
Arizona	278, 920	54, 523	7, 304	9, 985	350, 732	39, 920
Arkansas	196, 251	34, 405	8, 077	5, 290	244, 023	30, 383
California	6, 071, 062	1, 380, 810	845, 940	188, 405	8, 486, 217	775, 426
Colorado	877, 438	136, 743	89, 210	19, 155	1, 122, 545	60, 639
Connecticut	1, 084, 375	335, 272	126, 142	64, 235	1, 610, 023	88, 681
Delaware	331, 964	468, 421	2, 514	10, 806	813, 704	12, 709
Florida	1, 027, 250	237, 746	82, 948	50, 593	1, 398, 537	155, 736
Georgia	713, 828	237, 115	116, 823	13, 023	1, 080, 790	87, 070
Hawaii	186, 599	42, 657	8, 570	4, 533	242, 358	22, 258
Idaho	136, 022	26, 400	3, 969	2, 263	168, 654	18, 189
Illinois	4, 728, 931	1, 860, 894	838, 148	128, 700	7, 556, 673	359, 132
Indiana	1, 372, 480	340, 203	355, 075	26, 827	2, 094, 585	121, 774
Iowa	558, 076	150, 378	32, 971	12, 949	754, 375	71, 725
Kansas	477, 940	126, 788	25, 161	18, 622	648, 510	60, 197
Kentucky	451, 205	166, 769	1, 006, 957	12, 987	1, 637, 919	60, 158
Louisiana	528, 564	150, 944	83, 228	21, 690	784, 426	76, 860
Maine	179, 185	45, 295	5, 149	12, 496	242, 125	24, 181
Maryland [2]	1, 601, 011	291, 790	271, 464	38, 106	2, 202, 372	134, 769
Massachusetts	1, 912, 599	581, 676	173, 482	81, 065	2, 748, 822	197, 903
Michigan	3, 116, 177	2, 112, 608	1, 629, 310	58, 372	6, 916, 466	286, 503
Minnesota	1, 004, 353	348, 088	108, 206	35, 783	1, 496, 430	117, 409
Mississippi	192, 040	32, 276	12, 717	4, 761	241, 794	33, 057
Missouri	1, 425, 956	554, 508	254, 699	36, 345	2, 271, 508	135, 233
Montana	124, 701	24, 696	4, 887	2, 965	157, 249	17, 852
Nebraska	415, 086	94, 504	51, 330	10, 345	571, 266	32, 286
Nevada	110, 757	23, 016	12, 786	3, 582	150, 142	12, 380
New Hampshire	154, 153	30, 952	3, 252	6, 009	194, 367	16, 710
New Jersey	1, 948, 020	620, 576	296, 295	94, 958	2, 959, 849	226, 917
New Mexico	174, 855	22, 964	7, 242	4, 627	209, 689	25, 799
New York	10, 207, 992	5, 836, 035	1, 797, 782	392, 331	18, 234, 140	776, 919
North Carolina	723, 177	384, 191	1, 238, 413	20, 462	2, 366, 242	96, 976
North Dakota	90, 046	10, 732	3, 098	1, 742	105, 617	14, 302
Ohio	3, 645, 453	1, 475, 718	597, 881	81, 112	5, 800, 164	333, 557
Oklahoma	514, 527	178, 052	225, 450	20, 261	938, 290	66, 672
Oregon	485, 194	87, 948	16, 529	9, 336	599, 006	58, 590
Pennsylvania	4, 117, 728	1, 236, 659	737, 657	154, 535	6, 246, 579	360, 275
Rhode Island	274, 653	67, 197	17, 133	17, 496	376, 478	28, 574
South Carolina	282, 125	101, 905	14, 384	9, 574	407, 989	44, 972
South Dakota	98, 894	15, 975	4, 695	3, 132	122, 696	14, 534
Tennessee	588, 903	155, 762	38, 366	15, 298	798, 329	76, 145
Texas	2, 131, 707	622, 076	266, 714	89, 551	3, 110, 047	251, 356
Utah	197, 532	46, 528	16, 970	2, 485	263, 516	30, 364
Vermont	75, 310	12, 662	4, 174	3, 695	95, 841	9, 127
Virginia	764, 530	217, 403	406, 866	20, 848	1, 409, 647	97, 902
Washington	830, 570	171, 797	61, 824	24, 064	1, 091, 255	105, 345
West Virginia	257, 117	51, 392	15, 646	7, 996	332, 181	37, 963
Wisconsin	1, 085, 549	389, 263	157, 800	36, 095	1, 668, 706	124, 260
Wyoming	71, 201	9, 007	9, 036	1, 569	90, 813	9, 571
International [3]	205, 974	20, 987	30, 068	15, 412	272, 441	31, 595
Undistributed:						
Depositary receipts [4]	−277, 867		−81, 639		−359, 505	
Transferred to Government of Guam	−4, 464				−4, 464	
Withheld taxes of Federal employees [5]	392, 595				392, 595	
Unclassified						1, 085
Total	[6] 58, 655, 152	21, 764, 910	[7] 12, 064, 302	1, 916, 392	94, 401, 086	[8] 5, 948, 309

[1] It should be emphasized that collections in the various States do not necessarily indicate the Federal tax burden of the respective States, since the taxes collected in one State are, in many instances, borne by residents of other States. Likewise, payments of refunds within a State may not be applicable to the

collections within that State, since refunds are payable in the State of residence or principal place of business of the taxpayer which may not be the point at which collections are made.

[2] Includes the District of Columbia.

[3] Collections from and refunds to U.S. taxpayers in Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, etc., and in foreign countries.

[4] Consists of all those issued during the fiscal year minus those received with tax returns which are included in the State totals.

[5] Net transactions in the clearing account on the central books of the Treasury for withheld income taxes from salaries of Federal employees.

[6] Includes $12.5 billion transferred to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, the Federal disability insurance trust fund, and the railroad retirement account as provided by the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 401 (a) (b)) and the Railroad Retirement Act (45 U.S.C. 228e(k)) for benefit payments within the States.

[7] Includes $2.9 billion gasoline and certain other highway user levies transferred to the highway trust fund for highway construction in the States, in accordance with the act approved June 29, 1956 (23 U.S.C. 120 note).

[8] Not reduced by the reimbursement of $224 million to the general fund from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, the Federal disability insurance trust fund, the highway trust fund, and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (42 U.S.C. 1101 (b) (3)); the estimated aggregate of refunds due on the taxes collected and transferred.

NOTE.—Collections in full detail by tax source and region are shown in the *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue* and in lesser detail in the *Combined Statement.*

TABLE 19.—*Customs collections and refunds, fiscal years 1960 and 1961*

[On basis of Bureau of Customs accounts]

	1960	1961	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Collections:			
Duties:			
Consumption entries	$927, 422, 414	$804, 997, 619	−13. 2
Warehouse withdrawals	159, 738, 961	162, 883, 285	2. 0
Mail entries	10, 223, 116	10, 719, 099	4. 9
Baggage entries	2, 601, 214	2, 506, 350	−3. 6
Informal entries	8, 033, 985	8, 992, 908	11. 9
Appraisement entries	329, 678	152, 460	−53. 8
Supplemental duties	12, 894, 572	16, 181, 071	25. 5
Withheld duties	203, 893	172, 358	−15. 5
Other duties	1, 589, 746	1, 150, 064	−27. 7
Total duties	1, 123, 037, 579	1, 007, 755, 214	−10. 3
Miscellaneous: [1]			
Violations of customs laws	1, 402, 084	1, 590, 364	13. 4
Marine inspection and navigation services	30, 603	31, 764	3. 8
Testing, inspecting, and grading	479, 422	514, 315	7. 3
Miscellaneous taxes	4, 268, 810	4, 529, 490	6. 1
Fees	228, 650	233, 171	2. 0
Unclaimed funds	48, 045	51, 012	6. 2
Recoveries	15, 602	13, 332	−14. 5
Sale of Government property	1, 061, 515	1, 915, 775	80. 5
All other customs receipts	27, 797	32, 959	18. 6
Total miscellaneous	7, 562, 528	8, 912, 182	17. 8
Total customs collections	1, 130, 600, 107	1, 016, 667, 396	−10. 1
Refunds:			
Excessive duties and similar refunds	9, 902, 339	13, 843, 869	39. 8
Drawback payments	8, 581, 052	11, 595, 663	35. 1
Total refunds	18, 483, 391	25, 439, 532	37. 6

[1] Includes miscellaneous customs collections of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and those of other Government agencies.

TABLE 20.—*Deposits by the Federal Reserve Banks representing interest charges on Federal Reserve notes, fiscal years 1947–61* [1]

Federal Reserve Bank	1947–58	1959	1960	1961	Cumulative through 1961
Boston	$187,510,033.25	$24,791,243.50	$65,177,632.98	$41,194,897.08	$318,673,806.81
New York	820,226,129.42	130,304,518.13	271,042,719.10	212,079,944.17	1,433,653,310.82
Philadelphia	204,868,751.19	28,615,921.81	72,840,095.47	45,886,308.09	352,211,076.56
Cleveland	292,522,052.77	43,026,591.51	90,521,189.66	66,597,471.42	492,667,305.36
Richmond	200,068,326.88	31,271,236.00	73,461,162.64	49,090,076.11	353,890,801.63
Atlanta	168,242,559.80	22,799,293.27	51,754,685.08	39,571,839.00	282,368,377.15
Chicago	551,568,328.56	90,095,997.31	199,656,095.46	139,200,110.57	980,520,531.90
St. Louis	144,278,700.68	18,039,401.46	47,750,266.32	29,706,375.68	239,774,744.14
Minneapolis	82,769,046.27	8,572,250.85	26,147,203.49	16,489,015.59	133,977,516.20
Kansas City	142,420,544.93	20,631,083.19	45,065,009.42	32,574,465.45	240,691,102.99
Dallas	119,104,394.17	17,338,035.47	37,930,193.44	29,729,590.74	204,102,213.82
San Francisco	321,092,430.74	55,735,036.38	111,761,165.15	86,009,391.12	574,598,023.39
Total	3,234,671,298.66	491,220,608.88	1,093,107,418.21	788,129,485.02	5,607,128,810.77

[1] Pursuant to sec. 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 414). Through 1959, consisted of approximately 90 percent of earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks after payment of necessary expenses and statutory dividends, and after provisions for restoring the surplus of each bank to 100 percent of subscribed capital where it fell below that amount. Beginning in 1960, pursuant to a decision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, consists of all net earnings after dividends and after provision for building up surplus to 100 percent of subscribed capital at those banks where surplus is below that amount, and also of the amounts by which surplus at the other banks exceeds subscribed capital.

TABLE 21.—*Postal receipts and expenditures, fiscal years 1916–61* [1]

Year	Postal revolving fund as reported to the Treasury by the Post Office Department				Surplus revenue paid into the Treasury [3]	Advances from the Treasury to cover postal deficiencies [4]
	Postal revenues	Postal expenditures [2]		Surplus, or deficit (−)		
		Extraordinary expenditures as reported under act of June 9, 1930	Other			
1916	$312, 057, 689		$306, 228, 453	$5, 829, 236		$5, 500, 000
1917	329, 726, 116		319, 889, 904	9, 836, 212	$5, 200, 000	
1918	388, 975, 962		324, 849, 188	64, 126, 774	48, 630, 701	2, 221, 095
1919	436, 239, 126		362, 504, 274	73, 734, 852	89, 906, 000	343, 511
1920	437, 150, 212		[5] 418, 722, 295	18, 427, 917	5, 213, 000	[5] 114, 854
1921	463, 491, 275		[5] 619, 634, 948	−156, 143, 673		[5] 130, 128, 458
1922	484, 853, 541		[5] 545, 662, 241	−60, 808, 700	81, 494	[5] 64, 346, 235
1923	532, 827, 925		[5] 556, 893, 129	−24, 065, 204		[5] 32, 526, 915
1924	572, 948, 778		[5] 587, 412, 755	−14, 463, 976		[5] 12, 638, 850
1925	599, 591, 478		[5] 639, 336, 505	−39, 745, 027		[5] 23, 216, 784
1926	659, 819, 801		[5] 679, 792, 180	−19, 972, 379		[5] 39, 506, 490
1927	683, 121, 989		714, 628, 189	−31, 506, 201		27, 263, 191
1928	693, 633, 921		725, 755, 017	−32, 121, 096		32, 080, 202
1929	696, 947, 578		782, 408, 754	−85, 461, 176		94, 699, 744
1930	705, 484, 098	$39, 669, 718	764, 030, 368	−98, 215, 987		91, 714, 451
1931	656, 463, 383	48, 047, 308	754, 482, 265	−146, 066, 190		145, 643, 613
1932	588, 171, 923	53, 304, 423	740, 418, 111	−205, 550, 611		202, 876, 341
1933	587, 631, 364	61, 691, 287	638, 314, 969	−112, 374, 892		117, 380, 192
1934	586, 733, 166	66, 623, 130	564, 143, 871	−44, 033, 835		52, 003, 296
1935	630, 795, 302	69, 537, 252	627, 066, 001	−65, 807, 951		63, 970, 405
1936	665, 343, 356	68, 585, 283	685, 074, 398	−88, 316, 324		86, 038, 862
1937	726, 201, 110	51, 587, 336	721, 228, 506	−46, 614, 732		41, 896, 945
1938	728, 634, 051	42, 799, 687	729, 645, 920	−43, 811, 556		44, 258, 861
1939	745, 955, 075	48, 540, 273	736, 106, 665	−38, 691, 863		41, 237, 263
1940	766, 948, 627	53, 331, 172	754, 401, 694	−40, 784, 239		40, 870, 336
1941	812, 827, 736	58, 837, 470	778, 108, 078	−24, 117, 812		30, 064, 048
1942	859, 817, 491	73, 916, 128	800, 040, 400	−14, 139, 037		18, 308, 869
1943	966, 227, 289	122, 343, 916	830, 191, 463	13, 691, 909		14, 620, 875
1944	1, 112, 877, 174	126, 639, 650	942, 345, 968	43, 891, 556	1, 000, 000	[6] −28, 999, 995
1945	1, 314, 240, 132	116, 198, 782	1, 028, 902, 402	169, 138, 948	188, 102, 579	649, 769
1946	1, 224, 572, 173	100, 246, 983	1, 253, 406, 696	−129, 081, 506		160, 572, 098
1947	1, 299, 141, 041	92, 198, 225	1, 412, 600, 531	−205, 657, 715	12, 000, 000	241, 787, 174
1948	1, 410, 971, 284	96, 222, 339	1, 591, 583, 096	−276, 834, 152		310, 213, 451
1949	1, 571, 851, 202	120, 118, 663	2, 029, 203, 465	−577, 470, 926		524, 297, 262
1950	1, 677, 486, 967	119, 960, 324	2, 102, 988, 758	−545, 462, 114		592, 514, 046
1951	1, 776, 816, 354	104, 895, 553	2, 236, 503, 513	−564, 582, 711		624, 169, 406
1952	1, 947, 316, 280	107, 209, 837	2, 559, 650, 534	−719, 544, 090		740, 000, 000
1953	2, 091, 714, 112	103, 445, 741	2, 638, 680, 670	−650, 412, 299		660, 121, 483
1954 [7]	2, 263, 389, 229	(8)	2, 575, 386, 760	−311, 997, 531		521, 999, 804
1955 [7]	2, 336, 667, 658	(8)	2, 692, 966, 698	−356, 299, 040		285, 261, 181
1956 [7]	2, 419, 211, 749	(8)	2, 882, 291, 063	−463, 079, 314		382, 311, 040
1957 [7]	2, 547, 589, 618	(8)	3, 065, 126, 065	−517, 536, 447		516, 502, 460
1958 [7]	2, 583, 459, 773	(9)	3, 257, 452, 203	−673, 992, 431		921, 750, 883
1959 [7]	3, 061, 110, 753	(9)	3, 834, 997, 671	−773, 886, 918		605, 184, 335
1960 [7]	3, 334, 343, 038	(9)	3, 821, 959, 408	−487, 616, 370		569, 229, 167
1961 [7]	3, 482, 961, 182	(9)	4, 347, 945, 979	−864, 984, 797		824, 989, 797

[1] For figures from 1789 through 1915 see annual report for 1946, p. 419.

[2] Includes adjusted losses, etc., postal funds and expenditures from postal balances, but excludes departmental expenditures in Washington, D. C., through 1922, and amounts transferred to the civil service retirement and disability fund, 1921 through 1926. From 1927 to date includes salary deductions paid to and deposited for credit to the retirement fund.

[3] On basis of warrants-issued adjusted to basis of daily Treasury statements through 1947.

[4] Advances to the Postmaster General to meet estimated deficiencies in postal revenues, reduced by repayments from prior year advances. Excludes allowances for offsets of extraordinary expenditures or the cost of free mailings. Figures are on basis of warrants-issued adjusted to basis of daily Treasury statements through 1953, and thereafter on basis of the central accounts of the U. S. Government maintained by the Treasury Department.

[5] Excludes payments from general fund appropriation "Additional Compensation, Postal Service," pursuant to act of November 8, 1919, as follows: 1920, $35,698,400; 1921, $1,374,015; and 1922, $6,700. Also excludes transfers to the civil service retirement and disability fund on account of salary deductions, as follows: 1921, $6,519,683; 1922, $7,899,006; 1923, $8,284,081; 1924, $8,679,658; 1925, $10,266,977; and 1926, $10,472,289 (see note 2).

[6] Repayment of unexpended portion of prior years' advances.

[7] Transactions for 1954 through 1961 are on the basis of cash receipts and expenditures as reported by the Post Office Department. Reports of the Postmaster General are on a modified accrual basis.

[8] See letter of the Postmaster General in exhibits in annual reports prior to 1958.

[9] Under the act of May 27, 1958 (72 Stat. 143), the Postmaster General is no longer required to certify the estimated amounts of postage that would have been collected on certain free or reduced-rate mailings.

TABLE 22.—*Cash income and outgo, fiscal years 1952–61*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements for 1952, and thereafter on basis of the daily Treasury statements and the "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government." See Note at end of table]

I.—SUMMARY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CASH TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC

Fiscal year	Net cash transactions with the public other than borrowing			Plus: Net cash borrowing from the public, or repayment (−)	Plus: Receipts from exercise of monetary authority	Equals: Change in cash balances	
	Federal receipts from the public [1]	Federal payments to the public [1]	Excess of receipts, or payments (−)			Treasurer's account balance, increase, or decrease (−)	Cash held outside Treasury, increase, or decrease (−)
1952	68,011	67,962	49	−505	68	−388	
1953	71,495	76,769	−5,274	2,919	56	−2,299	
1954	71,626	71,858	−232	2,512	73	2,096	257
1955	67,836	70,537	−2,702	1,809	29	−551	−312
1956	77,087	72,616	4,471	−4,366	23	331	−202
1957	82,105	80,006	2,099	−3,100	49	−956	5
1958	81,892	83,412	−1,520	5,760	59	4,159	140
1959	81,660	94,804	−13,144	8,678	44	−4,399	−23
1960	95,078	94,301	777	1,821	53	2,654	−4
1961	97,242	99,528	−2,286	698	55	−1,311	−222

II.—SUMMARY OF CASH TRANSACTIONS THROUGH THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Fiscal year	Net cash transactions other than borrowing			Plus: Net cash borrowing, or repayment of borrowing (−)	Equals: Treasurer's account balance, increase, or decrease (−)
	Cash deposits	Cash withdrawals	Excess of deposits, or withdrawals (−)		
1952	68,081	67,794	287	−674	−388
1953	71,345	76,407	−5,062	2,763	−2,299
1954	71,815	71,974	−159	2,255	2,096
1955	67,758	69,888	−2,130	1,579	−551
1956	77,079	71,984	5,096	−4,765	331
1957	81,875	79,183	2,692	−3,648	−956
1958	82,094	83,188	−1,094	5,253	4,159
1959	81,612	94,042	−12,430	8,032	−4,399
1960	94,862	93,508	1,353	1,301	2,654
1961	96,897	98,284	−1,387	76	−1,311

[1] Figures in this column differ from those published in annual reports prior to 1960 because of the exclusion in this statement of a few additional items of budget receipts which are also budget expenditures. (See III and IV.)

III. DERIVATION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC, AND RECONCILIATION TO CASH DEPOSITS IN THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Fiscal year	Receipts			Less: Deductions from receipts				Equals: Federal receipts from the public [1]	Reconciliation to cash transactions in the Treasurer's account		Equals: Cash deposits in the Treasurer's account
	Budget (net) [2]	Trust account [3]	Total [2 3]	Intragovernmental transactions (see V) [2 3]	Excess profits tax refund bond redemptions [4]	Receipts from exercise of monetary authority [5]	Total deductions [2 3]		Plus: Receipts from exercise of monetary authority [5]	Adjustment for net difference due to reporting method (see IV) [1]	
1952	61,287	8,804	70,091	2,011	1	68	2,080	68,011	68	2	68,081
1953	64,671	8,922	73,593	2,041	(*)	56	2,097	71,495	56	−206	71,345
1954	64,420	9,137	73,557	1,858	(*)	73	1,931	71,626	73	115	71,815
1955	60,209	9,521	69,729	1,865	(*)	29	1,893	67,836	29	−106	67,758
1956	67,850	11,673	79,523	2,412	(*)	23	2,436	77,087	23	−31	77,079
1957	70,562	14,359	84,921	2,767	(*)	49	2,816	82,105	49	−279	81,875
1958	68,550	16,319	84,869	2,917	(*)	59	2,976	81,892	59	142	82,094
1959	67,915	16,950	84,865	3,161	(*)	44	3,205	81,660	44	−93	81,612
1960	77,763	[6] 20,534	98,298	3,167	(*)	53	3,220	95,078	53	−269	94,862
1961	77,659	23,807	101,467	4,169	(*)	55	4,225	97,242	55	−400	96,897

* Less than $500,000.

1 Figures in this column differ from those published in annual reports prior to 1960 because of the exclusion of a few additional items of budget receipts which are also budget expenditures. (See III and IV.)

2 All figures published in annual reports prior to 1960 have been revised to take account of the deduction of certain interfund transactions from both net budget receipts and budget expenditures. For further detail, see tables 4 and 5.

3 All figures published in annual reports prior to 1961 have been revised to take account of the deduction of certain intertrust fund transactions from both trust account receipts and trust account expenditures. For further detail, see tables 7 and 10.

4 Treated as noncash refund deductions from receipts when issued and as cash refund deductions when redeemed.

5 Consists of seigniorage and the increment resulting from reduction in the weight of the gold dollar; excluded from receipts from the public but included in cash deposits in the Treasurer's account.

6 Adjusted for reclassification of certain repayments of advances from the general fund.

TABLE 22.—*Cash income and outgo, fiscal years 1952–61*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

IV.—DERIVATION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO THE PUBLIC, AND RECONCILIATION TO CASH WITHDRAWALS FROM THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Fiscal year	Expenditures				Less: Deductions from expenditures		Equals: Federal payments to the public [1]	Reconciliation to cash transactions in the Treasurer's account			Equals: Cash withdrawals from the Treasurer's account
								Less: Payments to the public not reflected in the Treasurer's account			
	Budget [2]	Trust and deposit fund account [3 7]	Government-sponsored enterprise (net) [8]	Total [2 3]	Intragovernmental transactions (see V) [2 3]	Accrued interest and other noncash expenditures (see VI)		From cash held outside the Treasury [9]	From proceeds of sales in the market of agency obligations and public debt seurities (see VII)	Adjustment for net difference due to reporting method (see III) [1]	
1952	65,303	5,315	−366	70,252	2,011	279	67,962	----------	170	2	67,794
1953	74,120	5,281	−119	79,281	2,041	472	76,769	----------	155	−206	76,407
1954	67,537	[10] 7,186	[10] −435	74,288	1,858	572	71,858	−257	256	115	71,974
1955	64,389	8,531	98	73,017	1,865	615	70,537	312	230	−106	69,888
1956	66,224	[11] 9,424	324	75,972	2,412	943	72,616	202	399	−31	71,984
1957	68,966	12,951	45	81,962	2,767	−811	80,006	−5	549	−279	79,183
1958	71,369	16,059	−629	86,799	2,917	470	83,412	−140	506	142	83,188
1959	80,342	18,462	1,290	100,095	3,161	2,131	94,804	23	646	−93	94,042
1960	76,539	20,891	487	97,917	3,167	449	94,301	4	520	−269	93,508
1961	81,515	23,239	−236	104,518	4,169	821	99,528	222	622	−400	98,284

[1] Figures in this column differ from those published in annual reports prior to 1960 because of the exclusion of a few additional items of budget receipts which are also budget expenditures. (See III and IV.)

[2] All figures published in annual reports prior to 1960 have been revised to take account of the deduction of certain interfund transactions from both net budget receipts and budget expenditures. For further detail, see tables 4 and 5.

[3] All figures published in annual reports prior to 1961 have been revised to take account of the deduction of certain intertrust fund transactions from both trust account receipts and trust account expenditures. For further detail, see tables 7 and 10.

[7] Includes net change in balances in Government-sponsored enterprise deposit fund accounts with the Treasurer of the United States. (See also footnote 10.)

[8] Net operating expenditures, or receipts (−), as measured by funds provided by or applied to net security transactions reflected in Treasury reports. (See VII.) To a large extent, these Government-sponsored enterprises secure funds for their operations by direct borrowing from the public or by cashing Federal securities which they hold, and they apply the net income received from operations to repayment of borrowing from the public or to investment in Federal securities. On that basis, net expenditures for operations are shown in this table in terms of the combined net of disinvestment in Federal securities and sale of agency obligations in the market, and net receipts from operations are shown in terms of the combined net of investment in Federal securities and redemption of agency obligations in the market.

[9] Not reported prior to 1954.

[10] Beginning with 1954, figures in this column include small amounts of net security transactions by other agencies, in accordance with the classification followed by the Bureau of the Budget. In table 13, these amounts are excluded from deposit fund expenditures and included with appropriate security transactions.

[11] Excludes revolving fund receipts representing acquired securities amounting to $1,643,070 (par value).

V.—INTRAGOVERNMENTAL TRANSACTIONS EXCLUDED FROM BOTH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

Fiscal year	Budget receipts which are also trust fund expenditures [12]	Budget receipts which are also Government-sponsored enterprise expenditures [13]	Trust fund receipts which are also budget expenditures				Total [16]
			Interest on investment in public debt securities	Interest on uninvested trust funds	Payroll deductions for employees' retirement [14]	Other [15]	
1952	25	10	987	5	411	573	2,011
1953	59	------	1,094	5	420	463	2,041
1954	68	------	1,188	5	430	167	1,858
1955	81	1	1,173	5	439	166	1,865
1956	102	2	1,207	5	574	521	2,412
1957	104	1	1,318	6	644	695	2,767
1958	221	1	1,342	8	662	681	2,917
1959	239	6	1,315	9	746	846	3,161
1960	261	3	1,327	10	747	[6] 819	3,167
1961	293	3	1,401	10	841	1,619	4,169

[6] Adjusted for reclassification of certain repayments of advances from the general fund.

[12] Includes reimbursement by Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and Federal disability insurance trust fund for administrative expenses, and also for refunds of taxes (treated as an offset to refunds rather than being credited to receipts) beginning with 1953 for the former and 1959 for the latter; reimbursement by highway trust fund for refunds of taxes; reimbursement by the District of Columbia; payment of dividends, interest, etc., by Federal National Mortgage Association's secondary market operations; and Federal intermediate credit bank franchise tax and repayment of capital stock to the Treasury after December 1956 and before January 1959.

[13] Consists of payment of earnings and repayment of capital stock to the Treasury for 1952; and payment of franchise tax by banks for cooperatives beginning 1955, and by Federal intermediate credit banks beginning January 1959.

[14] Includes relatively small amounts of deductions from salaries paid by trust funds and Government-sponsored enterprises. Beginning with fiscal 1958 excludes deductions from salaries of District of Columbia employees, and beginning with fiscal year 1959 excludes voluntary contributions.

[15] Includes payments to employees' retirement funds representing United States and Government corporation shares of contributions; payments to the railroad retirement account (for creditable military service), the unemployment trust fund, veterans' life insurance funds, judicial survivors annuity fund, trust fund for technical services and other assistance under agricultural conservation program, and District of Columbia; awards of Indian Claims Commission.

[16] Figures in this column differ from those previously published because budget receipts which are also budget expenditures, and trust account receipts which are also trust account expenditures are no longer included; see III and IV.

TABLE 22.—*Cash income and outgo, fiscal years 1952–61*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

VI.—ACCRUED INTEREST AND OTHER NONCASH EXPENDITURES EXCLUDED FROM PAYMENTS

Fiscal year	Net accrued interest on savings bonds and Treasury bills [17]	Clearing account for public debt interest [18]	Noncash expenditures involving issuance of public debt securities [19]				Clearing account for checks outstanding, etc.[23]	Total
			Adjusted service bonds [20]	Armed Forces leave bonds [21]	Special notes to— [22]			
					International Monetary Fund	International Development Association		
1952	758		−1	−68	−9		−401	279
1953	718		−1	−24	28		−250	472
1954	521	68	−1	−14	109		−115	572
1955	497	26	−1	−8	156		−55	615
1956	456	−15	(*)	−7	175		335	943
1957	388	234	(*)	−6	−674		−753	−811
1958	254	91	(*)	−4	−450		579	470
1959	801	87	(*)	−2	1,361		−116	2,131
1960	341	231	(*)	−2	259		−380	419
1961	222	6	(*)	−1	258	58	279	821

*Less than $500,000.

[17] Accrued discount on savings bonds and bills less interest paid on savings bonds and bills redeemed.

[18] Public debt interest due and accrued beginning June 30, 1955, effective date of the change in accounting and reporting from a due and payable basis to an accrual basis; for 1954, consists only of public debt interest checks and coupons outstanding; net increase, or decrease (−). Not reported as a separate clearing account prior to 1954.

[19] Treated as noncash expenditures at the time of issuance of the securities and as cash expenditures at the time of their redemption; net issuance, or redemption (−).

[20] Issued in 1936 in exchange for adjusted service certificates held by veterans of World War I. The bonds matured in 1945.

[21] Issued in 1947 in payment for accumulated leave. The last of these bonds matured in 1951.

[22] Parts of the United States subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund (see 1947 Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, pp. 48, 350, and 385) and the International Development Association were paid in nonnegotiable, noninterest-bearing notes of the United States, payable on demand. In June 1959 notes amounting to $1,031 million were issued to the Fund as part of the additional U.S. subscription authorized by an act approved June 17, 1959 (22 U.S.C. 286e-1). In November 1960 notes amounting to $58 million were issued to the International Development Association as part of the first annual installment of the U.S. subscription.

[23] Checks outstanding less deposits in transit, and changes in other accounts; net increase, or decrease (−). Prior to 1954 includes also public debt interest due and unpaid. (See also footnote 18.)

VII.—DERIVATION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT NET CASH DEBT TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC AND RECONCILIATION TO NET CASH DEBT TRANSACTIONS THROUGH THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Fiscal year	Change in public debt and agency obligations held by the public						
	Public debt increase, or decrease (−)	Plus: Net sale of obligations of Government enterprises in the market		Less: Net investment in Federal securities by Government agencies			Equals: Increase in securities held by the public, or decrease (−)
		Public and trust enterprise funds	Government-sponsored enterprises	Trust funds	Public enterprise funds	Government-sponsored enterprises	
1952	3,883	114	−186	3,355	101	179	175
1953	6,966	−59	33	3,068	79	153	3,640
1954	5,189	−14	11	[10] 1,686	−77	[10] 446	3,130
1955	3,115	602	269	1,236	126	171	2,454
1956	−1,623	173	872	[24] 2,516	101	549	−3,743
1957	−2,224	1,085	86	2,262	36	41	−3,392
1958	5,816	567	−167	105	91	461	5,560
1959	8,363	71	1,222	−1,215	102	−68	10,837
1960	1,625	1,023	723	551	166	236	2,418
1961	2,640	−733	195	289	149	432	1,234

[10] Beginning with 1954, in accordance with treatment in Budget document, net investment in United States securities by Government-sponsored enterprises includes a small amount by other enterprises regarded as representing net transactions with the public. In table 13, these amounts are excluded from deposit fund expenditures and included with appropriate security transactions.

[24] Excludes investments representing acquired securities amounting to $1,643,070 (par value) and donation of securities amounting to $45,800 (par value).

[25] Accrued discount on savings bonds and bills, which is included in the principal of the public debt, less interest paid on savings bonds and bills redeemed.

[26] Treated as noncash transactions at the time of issuance and as cash transactions at the time of redemption; net issuance, or redemption (−).

[27] Excluded from borrowing because the transactions are treated as expenditures in VI.

[28] See VI, footnote 22.

[29] Excluded from borrowing because the transactions are treated as deductions from receipts in III.

[30] Market transactions in public debt securities and agency obligations.

TABLE 22.—*Cash income and outgo, fiscal years 1952–61*—Continued

[In millions of dollars; negative figures indicate net repayment of borrowing]

Fiscal year	Less: Deductions for noncash transactions							Equals: Net cash borrowing from the public, or repayment (−)	Less: Transactions not reflected in the Treasurer's account [30]	Equals: Net cash borrowing through the Treasurer's account, or repayment (−)
	Net accrued interest on savings bonds and Treasury bills [25]	Issuance of public debt securities representing expenditures, or refunds of receipts [26]					Total deductions			
		Adjusted service bonds [27]	Armed Forces leave bonds [27]	Special notes to— [28]: International Monetary Fund [27]	Special notes to— [28]: International Development Association [27]	Excess profits tax refund bonds [29]				
1952	758	−1	−68	−9		−1	680	−505	170	−674
1953	718	−1	−24	28		(*)	722	2,919	155	2,763
1954	524	−1	−11	109		(*)	618	2,512	256	2,255
1955	497	−1	−8	156		(*)	644	1,809	230	1,579
1956	456	(*)	−7	175		(*)	623	−1,366	399	−1,765
1957	388	(*)	−6	−671		(*)	−292	−3,100	549	−3,648
1958	254	(*)	−4	−450		(*)	−200	5,760	506	5,253
1959	801	(*)	−2	1,361		(*)	2,160	8,678	646	8,032
1960	311	(*)	−2	259		(*)	597	1,821	520	1,301
1961	222	(*)	−1	258	58	(*)	536	698	622	76

NOTE.—The cash income and outgo data in this table are on a basis consistent with receipts from and payments to the public as derived in the 1957 and subsequent Budget documents, Special Analysis A. Reconciliation to cash deposits and withdrawals in the account of the Treasurer of the United States is shown on the same basis as in the Budget documents. There is also shown the amount of net cash borrowing from, or repayment of borrowing to, the public.

The budget series of cash transactions is designed to provide information on the flow of money between the public and the Federal Government as a whole, and therefore includes transactions not cleared through the Treasurer's account. Receipts and payments include transactions both in budget accounts and in trust and deposit fund accounts. Operations of Government-sponsored enterprises are included in payments on a net basis as reflected in Treasury reports. Major intragovernmental transactions which are reported as both expenditures and receipts are eliminated from both. Noncash items which represent accrued obligations of the Government to make payments in the future are also eliminated from expenditures but are added later when actual payments are made. Receipts from the exercise of monetary authority (mostly seigniorage on silver) are excluded as not representing cash received from the public. Federal cash borrowing from the public includes net borrowing by the Treasury through public debt transactions and also net borrowing by Government agencies and Government-sponsored enterprises through sales of their own securities. It excludes changes in the public debt which do not represent direct cash borrowing from the public. The net effect of all these transactions with the public is reflected in changes in the balance in the Treasurer's account and in cash held outside the Treasury.

Cash transactions through the Treasurer's account are similar in general concept to those included in the budget series, but are limited in coverage to transactions which affect the balance in that account. On the other hand, they include receipts from the exercise of monetary authority, which are excluded from receipts from the public in the budget series.

Beginning with figures for the fiscal year 1953, the series of transactions with the public is based on the *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government*, which is compiled from reports by all collecting and disbursing officers and includes those transactions not cleared through the Treasurer's account. Cash deposits and withdrawals in the Treasurer's account, beginning with figures for the same year, are reported in daily Treasury statements. For those years prior to 1953 both cash transactions series are based on a single source, namely, the earlier basis of daily Treasury statements which reported separate classifications for budget results, trust account transactions, etc. Because of later reclassifications of certain transactions, the cash deposits and withdrawals may differ from those originally published in the daily Treasury statements.

*Less than $500,000.

Public Debt, Guaranteed Obligations, Etc.

I.—Outstanding

TABLE 23.—*Principal of the public debt, 1790–1961*

[On basis of Public Debt accounts from 1790 through 1915, and on basis of daily Treasury statements from 1916 to date, see "Bases of Tables" and Note]

Date	Total gross debt	Date	Total gross debt	Date	Total gross debt
December 31—		December 31—		December 31—	
1790	$75,463,477	1812	$55,962,828	1833	$4,760,082
1791	77,227,925	1813	81,487,846	1834	37,733
1792	80,358,634	1814	99,833,660	1835	37,513
1793	78,427,405	1815	127,334,934	1836	336,958
1794	80,747,587	1816	123,491,965	1837	3,308,124
1795	83,762,172	1817	103,466,634	1838	10,434,221
1796	82,064,479	1818	95,529,648	1839	3,573,344
1797	79,228,529	1819	91,015,566	1840	5,250,876
1798	78,408,670	1820	89,987,428	1841	13,594,481
1799	82,976,294	1821	93,546,677	1842	20,201,226
1800	83,038,051	1822	90,875,877	June 30—	
1801	80,712,632	1823	90,269,778	1843	32,742,922
1802	77,054,686	1824	83,788,433	1844	23,461,653
1803	86,427,121	1825	81,054,060	1845	15,925,303
1804	82,312,151	1826	73,987,357	1846	15,550,203
1805	75,723,271	1827	67,475,044	1847	38,826,535
1806	69,218,399	1828	58,421,414	1848	47,044,862
1807	65,196,318	1829	48,565,407	1849	63,061,859
1808	57,023,192	1830	39,123,192	1850	63,452,774
1809	53,173,218	1831	24,322,235	1851	68,304,796
1810	48,005,588	1832	7,011,699	1852	66,199,342
1811	45,209,738				

June 30	Interest-bearing [1]	Matured debt on which interest has ceased	Debt bearing no interest	Total gross debt	Gross debt per capita [2]
1853	$59,642,412	$162,249		$59,804,661	$2.32
1854	42,044,517	199,248		42,243,765	1.59
1855	35,418,001	170,498		35,588,499	1.30
1856	31,805,180	168,901		31,974,081	1.13
1857	28,503,377	197,998		28,701,375	.99
1858	44,743,256	170,168		44,913,424	1.50
1859	58,333,156	165,225		58,498,381	1.91
1860	64,683,256	160,575		64,843,831	2.06
1861	90,423,292	159,125		90,582,417	2.80
1862	365,356,045	230,520	$158,591,390	524,177,955	15.79
1863	707,834,255	171,970	411,767,456	1,119,773,681	32.91
1864	1,360,026,914	366,629	455,437,271	1,815,830,814	52.08
1865	2,217,709,407	2,129,425	458,090,180	2,677,929,012	75.01
1866	2,322,116,330	4,435,865	429,211,734	2,755,763,929	75.42
1867	2,238,954,794	1,739,108	409,474,321	2,650,168,223	70.91
1868	2,191,326,130	1,246,334	390,873,992	2,583,446,456	67.61
1869	2,151,495,065	5,112,034	388,503,491	2,545,110,590	65.17
1870	2,035,881,095	3,569,664	397,002,510	2,436,453,269	61.06
1871	1,920,696,750	1,948,902	399,406,489	2,322,052,141	56.72
1872	1,800,794,100	7,926,547	401,270,191	2,209,990,838	52.65
1873	1,696,483,950	51,929,460	402,796,935	2,151,210,345	50.02
1874	1,724,930,750	3,216,340	431,785,640	2,159,932,730	49.05
1875	1,708,676,300	11,425,570	436,174,779	2,156,276,649	47.84
1876	1,696,685,450	3,902,170	430,258,158	2,130,845,778	46.22
1877	1,697,888,500	16,648,610	393,222,793	2,107,759,903	44.71
1878	1,780,735,650	5,594,070	373,088,595	2,159,418,315	44.82
1879	1,887,716,110	37,015,380	374,181,153	2,298,912,643	46.72
1880	1,709,993,100	7,621,205	373,294,567	2,090,908,872	41.60
1881	1,625,567,750	6,723,615	386,994,363	2,019,285,728	39.18
1882	1,449,810,400	16,260,555	390,844,689	1,856,915,644	35.16
1883	1,324,229,150	7,831,165	389,898,603	1,721,958,918	31.83
1884	1,212,563,850	19,655,955	393,087,639	1,625,307,444	29.35
1885	1,182,150,950	4,100,745	392,299,474	1,578,551,169	27.86
1886	1,132,014,100	9,704,195	413,941,255	1,555,659,550	26.85
1887	1,007,692,350	6,114,915	451,678,029	1,465,485,294	24.75
1888	936,522,500	2,495,845	445,613,311	1,384,631,656	22.89
1889	815,853,990	1,911,235	431,705,286	1,249,470,511	20.23
1890	711,313,110	1,815,555	409,267,919	1,122,396,584	17.80
1891	610,529,120	1,614,705	393,662,736	1,005,806,561	15.63
1892	585,029,330	2,785,875	380,403,636	968,218,841	14.74
1893	585,037,100	2,094,060	374,300,606	961,431,766	14.36
1894	635,041,890	1,851,240	380,004,687	1,016,897,817	14.89
1895	716,202,060	1,721,590	378,989,470	1,096,913,120	15.76
1896	847,363,890	1,636,890	373,728,570	1,222,729,350	17.25
1897	847,365,130	1,346,880	378,081,703	1,226,793,713	16.99
1898	847,367,470	1,262,680	384,112,913	1,232,743,063	16.77
1899	1,046,048,750	1,218,300	389,433,654	1,436,700,704	19.21
1900	1,023,478,860	1,176,320	238,761,733	1,263,416,913	16.60

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 23.—*Principal of the public debt, 1790–1961—Continued*

June 30	Interest-bearing [1]	Matured debt on which interest has ceased	Debt bearing no interest	Total gross debt [3]	Gross debt per capita [2]
1901	987, 141, 040	1, 415, 620	233, 015, 585	1, 221, 572, 245	15. 74
1902	931, 070, 340	1, 280, 860	245, 680, 157	1, 178, 031, 357	14. 88
1903	914, 541, 410	1, 205, 090	243, 659, 413	1, 159, 405, 913	14. 38
1904	895, 157, 440	1, 970, 920	239, 130, 656	1, 136, 259, 016	13. 83
1905	895, 158, 340	1, 370, 245	235, 828, 510	1, 132, 357, 095	13. 51
1906	895, 159, 140	1, 128, 135	246, 235, 695	1, 142, 522, 970	13. 37
1907	894, 834, 280	1, 086, 815	251, 257, 098	1, 147, 178, 193	13. 19
1908	897, 503, 990	4, 130, 015	276, 056, 398	1, 177, 690, 403	13. 28
1909	913, 317, 490	2, 883, 855	232, 114, 027	1, 148, 315, 372	12. 69
1910	913, 317, 490	2, 124, 895	231, 497, 584	1, 146, 939, 969	12. 41
1911	915, 353, 190	1, 879, 830	236, 751, 917	1, 153, 984, 937	12. 29
1912	963, 776, 770	1, 760, 450	228, 301, 285	1, 193, 838, 505	12. 52
1913	965, 706, 610	1, 659, 550	225, 681, 585	1, 193, 047, 745	12. 27
1914	967, 953, 310	1, 552, 560	218, 729, 530	1, 188, 235, 400	11. 99
1915	969, 759, 090	1, 507, 260	219, 997, 718	1, 191, 264, 068	11. 85
1916	971, 562, 590	1, 473, 100	252, 109, 877	1, 225, 145, 568	12. 02
1917	2, 712, 549, 477	14, 232, 230	248, 836, 878	2, 975, 618, 585	28. 77
1918	12, 197, 507, 642	20, 242, 550	237, 475, 173	12, 455, 225, 365	119. 13
1919	25, 236, 947, 172	11, 176, 250	236, 382, 738	25, 484, 506, 160	242. 56
1920	24, 062, 500, 285	6, 745, 237	230, 075, 945	24, 299, 321, 467	228. 23
1921	23, 738, 900, 085	10, 688, 160	227, 862, 308	23, 977, 450, 553	220. 91
1922	22, 710, 338, 105	25, 250, 880	227, 792, 723	22, 963, 381, 708	208. 65
1923	22, 007, 043, 612	98, 738, 910	243, 924, 844	22, 349, 707, 365	199. 64
1924	20, 981, 242, 042	30, 278, 200	239, 292, 747	21, 250, 812, 989	186. 23
1925	20, 210, 906, 915	30, 258, 980	275, 027, 993	20, 516, 193, 888	177. 12
1926	19, 383, 770, 860	13, 359, 900	246, 085, 555	19, 643, 216, 315	167. 32
1927	18, 252, 664, 666	14, 718, 585	244, 523, 681	18, 511, 906, 932	155. 51
1928	17, 317, 694, 182	45, 335, 060	241, 263, 959	17, 604, 293, 201	146 09
1929	16, 638, 941, 379	50, 749, 199	241, 397, 905	16, 931, 088, 484	139. 04
1930	15, 921, 892, 350	31, 716, 870	231, 700, 611	16, 185, 309, 831	131. 51
1931	16, 519, 588, 640	51, 819, 095	229, 873, 756	16, 801, 281, 492	135. 45
1932	19, 161, 273, 540	60, 079, 385	265, 649, 519	19, 487, 002, 444	156. 10
1933	22, 157, 643, 120	65, 911, 170	315, 118, 270	22, 538, 672, 560	179. 48
1934	26, 480, 487, 870	54, 266, 830	518, 386, 714	27, 053, 141, 414	214. 07
1935	27, 645, 241, 089	230, 662, 155	824, 989, 381	28, 700, 892, 625	225. 55
1936	32, 988, 790, 135	169, 363, 395	620, 389, 964	33, 778, 543, 494	263. 79
1937	35, 800, 109, 418	118, 529, 815	505, 974, 499	36, 424, 613, 732	282 75
1938	36, 575, 925, 880	141, 362, 460	447, 451, 975	37, 164, 740, 315	286 27
1939	39, 885, 969, 732	142, 283, 140	411, 279, 539	40, 439, 532, 411	308 98
1940	42, 376, 495, 928	204, 591, 190	386, 443, 919	42, 967, 531, 038	325. 23
1941	48, 387, 399, 539	204, 999, 860	369, 044, 137	48, 961, 443, 536	367. 09
1942	71, 968, 418, 098	98, 299, 730	355, 727, 288	72, 422, 445, 116	537. 13
1943	135, 380, 305, 795	140, 500, 090	1, 175, 284, 445	136, 696, 090, 330	999. 83
1944	199, 543, 355, 301	200, 851, 160	1, 259, 180, 760	201, 003, 387, 221	1, 452. 44
1945	256, 356, 615, 818	268, 667, 135	2, 056, 904, 457	258, 682, 187, 410	1, 848. 60
1946	268, 110, 872, 218	376, 406, 860	934, 820, 095	269, 422, 099, 173	1, 905. 42
1947	255, 113, 412, 039	230, 913, 536	2, 942, 057, 534	258, 286, 383, 109	1, 792. 05
1948	250, 063, 348, 379	279, 751, 730	1, 949, 146, 403	252, 292, 246, 513	1, 720. 71
1949	250, 761, 636, 723	244, 757, 458	1, 763, 965, 680	252, 770, 359, 860	1, 694. 75
1950	255, 209, 353, 372	264, 770, 705	1, 883, 228, 274	257, 357, 352, 351	1, 696. 68
1951	252, 851, 765, 497	512, 046, 600	1, 858, 164, 718	255, 221, 976, 815	1, 653. 42
1952	256, 862, 861, 128	418, 692, 165	1, 823, 625, 492	259, 105, 178, 785	1, 650. 06
1953	263, 946, 017, 740	298, 420, 570	1, 826, 623, 328	266, 071, 061, 639	1, 666. 74
1954	268, 909, 766, 654	437, 184, 655	1, 912, 647, 799	271, 259, 599, 108	1, 670. 14
1955	271, 741, 267, 507	588, 601, 480	2, 044, 353, 816	274, 374, 222, 803	1, 660. 16
1956	269, 883, 068, 041	666, 051, 697	2, 201, 693, 911	272, 750, 813, 649	1, 621 82
1957	268, 485, 562, 677	529, 241, 585	1, 512, 367, 635	270, 527, 171, 896	1, 580. 20
1958	274, 697, 560, 009	597, 324, 889	1, 048, 332, 847	276, 343, 217, 746	r 1, 587. 63
1959	281, 833, 362, 429	476, 455, 003	2, 396, 089, 647	284, 705, 907, 078	r 1, 606. 14
1960	283, 241, 182, 755	444, 608, 630	2, 644, 969, 463	286, 330, 760, 848	r 1, 584. 83
1961	285, 671, 608, 619	349, 355, 209	2, 949, 974, 782	288, 970, 938, 610	[4] 1, 573. 49

r Revised.

[1] Exclusive of bonds issued to the Pacific railroads (acts of 1862, 1864, and 1878), since statutory provision was made to secure the Treasury against both principal and interest, and the Navy pension fund, which was not a debt as principal and interest were the property of the United States. The Statement of the Public Debt included the railroad bonds from issuance and the Navy fund from September 1, 1866, through June 30, 1890.

[2] See table 24, footnote 4.

[3] Includes certain obligations not subject to statutory limitation; see table 1, notes 6 and 7. Public debt includes debt incurred to finance expenditures of certain wholly owned Government corporations and other business-type activities in exchange for which obligations of the corporations and activities were issued to the Treasury (see table 124).

[4] Subject to revision.

NOTE.—From 1789–1842, the fiscal year ended December 31; from 1843, on June 30. Detailed figures for 1790–1852 are not available on a basis comparable with those of later years. The amounts for 1790–1852, except for 1835, are from the 1900 annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury; for 1835, from the 1834–35 annual reports, pp. 504 and 629; for 1853–85, from the "Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Government from 1855 to 1885 and Principal of Public Debt from 1791 to 1885" compiled from the Register's official records; from 1886–1915, from the monthly debt statements and revised figures in annual reports; and since 1916, from the "Statement of the Public Debt" in the daily Treasury statements.

TABLE 24.—*Public debt and guaranteed obligations outstanding June 30, 1934–61*

[Gross public debt on basis of daily Treasury statements. Guaranteed obligations from 1934 through 1939 on basis of Public Debt accounts, and for 1940 and subsequent years on basis of daily Treasury statements]

June 30	Gross public debt [1]	Guaranteed obligations held outside the Treasury [2]			Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations [1]	
		Interest-bearing	Matured [3]	Total	Total	Per capita [4]
1934	$27,053,141,414	$680,767,817		$680,767,817	$27,733,909,231	$219.46
1935	28,700,892,625	4,122,684,692		4,122,684,692	32,823,577,316	257.95
1936	33,778,543,494	4,718,033,242		4,718,033,242	38,496,576,735	300.63
1937	36,424,613,732	4,664,594,533	$10,000	4,664,604,533	41,089,218,265	318.95
1938	37,164,740,315	4,852,559,151	232,500	4,852,791,651	42,017,531,967	323.65
1939	40,439,532,411	5,450,012,899	821,200	5,450,834,099	45,890,366,510	350.63
1940	42,967,531,038	5,497,556,555	31,514,100	5,529,070,655	48,496,601,693	367.08
1941	48,961,443,536	6,359,619,105	10,633,475	6,370,252,580	55,331,696,116	414.85
1942	72,422,445,116	4,548,529,255	19,730,375	4,568,259,630	76,990,704,746	571.02
1943	136,696,090,330	4,091,686,621	8,256,425	4,099,943,046	140,796,033,376	1,029.82
1944	201,003,387,221	1,515,638,626	107,430,675	1,623,069,301	202,626,456,522	1,464.17
1945	258,682,187,410	409,091,867	24,066,525	433,158,392	259,115,345,802	1,851.70
1946	269,422,099,173	466,671,984	9,712,875	476,384,859	269,898,484,033	1,908.79
1947	258,286,383,109	83,212,285	6,307,900	89,520,185	258,375,903,294	1,792.67
1948	252,292,246,513	68,768,043	4,692,775	73,460,818	252,365,707,331	1,721.21
1949	252,770,359,860	23,862,383	3,413,025	27,275,408	252,797,635,268	1,694.93
1950	257,357,352,351	17,077,809	2,425,225	19,503,034	257,376,855,385	1,696.81
1951	255,221,976,815	27,364,069	1,863,100	29,227,169	255,251,203,984	1,653.61
1952	259,105,178,785	44,092,646	1,472,700	45,565,346	259,150,744,131	1,650.35
1953	266,071,061,639	50,881,686	1,191,075	52,072,761	266,123,134,400	1,667.06
1954	271,259,599,108	80,415,386	1,026,000	81,441,386	271,341,040,495	1,670.64
1955	274,374,222,803	43,257,786	885,175	44,142,961	274,418,365,764	1,660.42
1956	272,750,813,649	73,100,900	787,575	73,888,475	272,824,702,124	1,622.26
1957	270,527,171,896	106,434,150	703,800	107,137,950	270,634,309,846	1,580.83
1958	276,343,217,746	100,565,250	655,350	101,220,600	276,444,438,346	r 1,588.21
1959	284,705,907,078	110,429,100	590,050	111,019,150	284,816,926,228	r 1,606.77
1960	286,330,760,848	139,305,000	536,775	139,841,775	286,470,602,623	r 1,585.60
1961	288,970,938,610	239,694,000	521,450	240,215,450	289,211,154,060	[5] 1,574.80

r Revised.

[1] Includes certain obligations not subject to statutory limitation. For amounts subject to limitation, see table 1. Public debt includes debt incurred to finance expenditures of certain wholly owned Government corporations and other business-type activities in exchange for which obligations of the corporations and activities were issued to the Treasury (see table 124).

[2] Consists of obligations issued by certain Government corporations and credit agencies, obligations which are guaranteed by the United States as to both principal and interest. They were first authorized in 1932, but none were outstanding June 30, 1932 and 1933.

[3] Amounts shown represent outstanding principal on which interest has ceased. The amount of accrued interest as of June 30, 1961, was $123,451.

[4] Based on the Bureau of the Census estimated population. Through 1958 the estimated population is for the "conterminous" United States (that is, exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, and the outlying areas, such as Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands). Beginning with 1959 the estimates include Alaska, and with 1960, Hawaii.

[5] Subject to revision.

TABLE 25.—*Public debt outstanding by security classes, June 30, 1952–61*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Class	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Interest-bearing:										
Public issues:										
Marketable issues:										
Treasury bills:										
Regular weekly	17,219	18,906	19,515	19,514	20,808	21,919	22,406	25,006	25,903	26,914
Tax anticipation		800				1,501		3,002		1,503
Other								4,009	7,512	8,307
Certificates of indebtedness (regular)	28,423	15,854	18,405	13,836	16,303	20,473	32,920	33,843	17,650	13,338
Treasury notes	18,963	30,425	31,960	40,729	35,952	30,973	20,416	27,314	51,483	56,257
Treasury bonds:										
Bank eligible	48,200	63,980	71,706	81,057	81,840	80,789	90,883	84,803	81,247	80,830
Bank restricted [1]	27,460	17,245	8,672							
Panama Canal bonds	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
Postal savings bonds	92	74	46	21						
Total marketable issues	140,407	147,335	150,354	155,206	154,953	155,705	166,675	178,027	183,845	187,148
Nonmarketable issues:										
Treasury notes—tax and savings	6,612	4,453	5,079	1,913						
U.S. savings bonds	57,685	57,886	58,061	58,365	57,497	54,622	51,984	50,503	47,544	47,514
Depositary bonds	373	447	411	417	310	196	171	183	170	117
Treasury bonds, R.E.A. series										19
Treasury bonds, investment series	14,046	13,288	12,775	12,589	12,009	11,135	9,621	8,365	6,783	5,830
Total nonmarketable issues	78,717	76,073	76,326	73,285	69,817	65,953	61,777	59,050	54,497	53,481
Total public issues	219,124	223,408	226,681	228,491	224,769	221,658	228,452	237,078	238,342	240,629
Special issues:										
Adjusted service certificate fund certificates	5	5	5	5	5					
Canal Zone Postal Savings System notes	1	1	1	1	1	(*)		(*)		
Civil service retirement fund:										
Certificates		846	2,268	4,055	6,051	5,707	4,249	298	186	170
Notes	4,998	4,739	3,571	2,097	596	740	1,540	2,072	1,892	1,608
Bonds						925	1,925	6,212	7,289	8,604
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund notes	1	1	1	1						
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation notes	888	846	892	835	673	718	673	629	694	556
Federal disability insurance trust fund:										
Certificates						258	658	89	56	34
Notes						30	150	394	487	464
Bonds						38	188	1,050	1,474	1,801

Federal home loan banks:										
Certificates					2	10			59	50
Notes	50	50	232	200	50	40	165	165		
Federal Housing Administration notes:										
Armed services housing mortgage insurance fund					2	3	1	(*)	(*)	26
Housing insurance fund	(*)	2	(*)		1	2	1	4	4	4
Housing investment insurance fund		(*)					(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Military housing insurance fund		2		2						
Mutual mortgage insurance fund		16	10	16	26	26	18	15	15	15
National defense housing insurance fund		2	5	2	2	2	4	1	1	(*)
Section 220 housing insurance fund				1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Section 221 housing insurance fund				1	1	1	1	1	1	
Servicemen's mortgage insurance fund				1	1	2	3	2	1	2
Title I housing insurance fund				1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Title I insurance fund				38	43	43	34	29	23	23
War housing insurance fund	2	4		3	8	8	7	6	6	15
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:										
Certificates	14,047	15,532	17,054	18,239	19,467	14,963	9,925	400	270	441
Notes						2,000	3,860	4,032	2,428	1,387
Bonds						2,500	4,825	12,795	13,715	14,372
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation notes	79	61	84	94	103	103	112	116	104	138
Foreign service retirement fund:										
Certificates		3	9	10	16	22	24	26	29	32
Notes	17	13	6	6	4					
Government life insurance fund:										
Certificates	1,300	1,299	1,234	1,233	1,217	1,200	1,144	1,127	1	
Notes									295	222
Bonds									811	849
Highway trust fund certificates						404	822	429	1	234
National service life insurance fund:										
Certificates									8	
Notes	5,191	5,249	5,272	5,346	5,481	5,570	5,665	5,742	1,547	1,168
Bonds									4,248	4,591
Postal Savings System notes	551	451	212	90	5	5				
Railroad retirement account notes	2,863	3,128	3,345	3,486	3,600	3,475	3,531	3,417	3,586	3,504
Unemployment trust fund certificates	7,745	8,287	8,024	7,479	7,737	7,996	6,671	5,636	5,580	4,625
Veterans' special term insurance fund certificates		(*)	3	10	20	34	48	66	85	106
Total special issues	37,739	40,538	42,229	43,250	45,114	46,827	46,246	44,756	44,899	45,043
Total interest-bearing debt	256,863	263,946	268,910	271,741	269,883	268,486	274,698	281,833	283,241	285,672
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	419	298	437	589	666	529	597	476	445	349

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 25.—*Public debt outstanding by security classes, June 30, 1952–61*—Continued

Class	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Debt bearing no interest:										
Special notes of the United States:										
International Monetary Fund series	1,274	1,302	1,411	1,567	1,742	1,068	618	1,979	2,238	2,496
International Development Association series										58
U.S. savings stamps [2]	50	50	50	48	49	51	51	50	53	52
Excess profits tax refund bonds	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
U.S. notes (less gold reserve)	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
Deposits for retirement of national bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes	301	277	254	232	213	196	182	169	157	147
Other debt bearing no interest	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Total debt bearing no interest	1,824	1,827	1,913	2,044	2,202	1,512	1,048	2,396	2,645	2,950
Total gross debt [3]	259,105	266,071	271,260	274,374	272,751	270,527	276,343	284,706	286,331	288,971

[1] See 1946 annual report, pp. 42, 43, and 654, and 1955 annual report, p. 515, note 5.

[2] On October 1, 1942, they replaced postal savings stamps which had been Postal Savings System's obligations.

[3] Includes certain obligations not subject to statutory limitation; for amounts subject to limitation, see table 1. Includes public debt incurred to finance expenditures of certain wholly owned Government corporations and other business-type activities in exchange for which obligations of the corporations and activities were issued to the Treasury; see table 124.

NOTE.—For comparable data 1931–43, see 1943 annual report, p. 564, and for 1944–51, see 1954 annual report, p. 472. Composition of the public debt 1916–45, is shown in the 1947 annual report, p. 361. For reconciliation with Public Debt accounts for 1961, see table 29.

*Less than $500,000.

TABLE 26.—*Guaranteed obligations issued by Government corporations and other business-type activities and held outside the Treasury,*[1] *June 30, 1952–61*

[Face amount, in thousands of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Issuing agency	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
UNMATURED OBLIGATIONS										
Commodity Credit Corporation notes, etc.	558									
District of Columbia Armory Board stadium bonds								(2)	476	19,800
Federal Housing Administration debentures:										
Mutual mortgage insurance fund	9,180	8,127	8,501	9,021	8,471	10,638	9,987	8,699	11,411	25,389
Armed services housing mortgage insurance fund				725	9,695	10,209	8,324	10,466	19,368	62,420
Housing insurance fund		1,632	1,742	2,317	5,838	10,135	8,987	9,970	9,232	23,406
National defense housing insurance fund				1,462	16,108	40,738	47,734	[3] 59,446	71,737	75,393
Section 220 housing insurance fund									10	
Section 221 housing insurance fund							8	8	217	4,780
Servicemen's mortgage insurance fund						12	78	38	680	1,673
Title I housing insurance fund		23	31	35	224	482	377	213	411	186
War housing insurance fund	34,355	41,100	70,141	29,697	32,765	34,220	25,070	21,591	25,762	26,647
Total unmatured obligations	44,093	50,882	80,415	43,258	73,101	106,434	100,565	[2] 110,429	139,305	239,694
MATURED OBLIGATIONS [4]										
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	521	434	383	333	295	265	240	214	193	174
Federal Housing Administration									12	25
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	952	757	643	552	493	438	415	376	331	323
Total matured obligations [5]	1,473	1,191	1,026	885	788	704	655	590	537	521
Total based on guarantees [5]	45,565	52,073	81,441	44,143	73,888	107,138	101,221	[2] 111,019	139,842	240,215

[1] For obligations held by the Treasury, see table 124.
[2] Excludes guaranteed obligations of the District of Columbia Armory Board in the amount of $96 thousand not reported in the daily Treasury statement of June 30, 1959.
[3] Includes $179 thousand face amount redeemed as of June 30, 1959, but omitted from transactions cleared on that date.
[4] Funds are on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States for payment of these obligations.
[5] Consists of principal only.

NOTE.—For figures from 1946–51, see 1958 annual report, p. 474.

TABLE 27.—*Interest-bearing securities outstanding issued by Federal agencies but not guaranteed by the United States Government, fiscal years 1953–61*

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year or month	Banks for cooperatives	Federal home loan banks [1]	Federal intermediate credit banks	Federal land banks [2]	Federal National Mortgage Association		Tennessee Valley Authority	Total
					Management and liquidation program	Secondary market program		
1953	110	251	781	861				2,003
1954	120	115	725	1,007				1,967
1955	110	341	793	1,061	570			2,876
1956	133	929	834	1,322	570	100		3,889
1957	179	738	924	1,552	570	1,050		5,013
1958	199	456	1,159	1,646	797	1,165		5,423
1959	284	992	1,456	1,888	797	1,290		6,708
1960	330	1,259	1,600	2,137	797	2,284		8,407
1961	382	1,055	1,723	2,357		2,198	50	7,765
1960—July	330	1,275	1,646	2,137	797	2,317		8,502
August	330	1,272	1,670	2,137		2,393		7,803
September	346	1,167	1,665	2,137		2,411		7,726
October	389	1,266	1,592	2,179		2,436		7,862
November	389	1,266	1,516	2,179		2,479	50	7,880
December	407	1,266	1,454	2,210		2,523	50	7,911
1961—January	407	1,114	1,438	2,210		2,546	50	7,765
February	404	942	1,478	2,210		2,518	50	7,602
March	404	829	1,519	2,210		2,416	50	7,429
April	402	817	1,590	2,281		2,276	50	7,417
May	402	955	1,661	2,281		2,184	50	7,534
June	382	1,055	1,723	2,357		2,198	50	7,765

[1] The proprietary interest of the United States in these banks ended in July 1951.
[2] The proprietary interest of the United States in these banks ended in June 1947. Excludes securities which are issued for use as collateral for commercial bank borrowing and not as a part of public offerings.

NOTE.—The securities shown in the table are public offerings.

TABLE 28.—*Maturity distribution of marketable interest-bearing public debt and guaranteed obligations,*[1] *June 30, 1946–61*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements]

Fiscal year	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 years and over	Various [2]	Total
	By call classes (due or first becoming callable)							
1946	62,091	35,057	32,847	16,012	21,227	22,372	43	189,649
1947	52,442	42,522	18,932	13,326	27,076	14,405	38	168,740
1948	49,870	46,124	10,464	12,407	41,481	----------	27	160,373
1949	52,302	39,175	15,067	13,715	34,888	----------	13	155,160
1950	42,448	51,802	15,926	19,281	25,853	----------	16	155,325
1951	60,860	31,022	16,012	21,226	8,797	----------	27	137,944
1952	70,944	29,434	13,321	20,114	6,594	----------	44	140,451
1953	76,017	30,162	13,018	26,546	----------	1,592	51	147,386
1954	63,291	38,407	27,113	19,937	----------	1,606	80	150,435
1955	51,152	46,399	42,755	11,371	----------	3,530	43	155,250
1956	64,910	36,942	40,363	8,387	----------	4,351	73	155,026
1957	76,697	41,497	26,673	6,488	----------	4,349	106	155,811
1958	73,050	39,401	45,705	657	2,258	5,604	101	166,776
1959	81,678	58,256	28,075	1,276	2,256	6,485	110	178,138
1960	79,182	81,295	14,173	1,123	2,484	5,588	139	183,985
1961	84,855	70,760	18,411	1,123	3,125	8,893	220	187,388
	By maturity classes [3]							
1946	61,974	24,763	41,807	8,707	8,754	43,599	43	189,649
1947	51,211	21,851	35,562	13,009	5,588	41,481	38	168,740
1948	48,742	21,630	32,264	14,111	2,118	41,481	27	160,373
1949	48,130	32,562	16,746	14,111	8,710	34,888	13	155,160
1950	42,338	51,292	7,792	10,289	17,746	25,853	16	155,325
1951	43,908	46,526	8,707	8,754	21,226	8,797	27	137,944
1952	46,367	47,814	13,933	5,586	20,114	6,594	44	140,451
1953	65,270	36,161	15,651	2,117	26,546	1,592	51	147,386
1954	62,734	29,866	27,515	8,696	19,937	1,606	80	150,435
1955	49,703	39,107	34,253	17,242	11,371	3,530	43	155,250
1956	58,714	34,401	28,908	20,192	8,387	4,351	73	155,026
1957	71,952	40,669	12,328	19,919	6,488	4,349	106	155,811
1958	67,782	42,557	21,476	26,999	654	7,208	101	166,776
1959	72,958	58,304	17,052	20,971	654	8,088	110	178,138
1960	70,467	72,844	20,246	11,746	884	7,658	139	183,985
1961	81,120	58,400	26,435	8,706	1,547	10,960	220	187,388

[1] Includes public debt incurred to finance expenditures of certain wholly owned Government corporations and other business-type activities in exchange for which obligations of the corporations and activities were issued to the Treasury; guaranteed securities are those held outside the Treasury.

[2] Consists of Federal Housing Administration guaranteed obligations with various maturity or call dates.

[3] All issues classified to final maturity except partially tax-exempt bonds which are classified to earliest call date.

TABLE 29.—*Summary of public debt and guaranteed obligations by security classes, June 30, 1961*

Class of security	Computed rate of interest [1]	Amount outstanding on basis of Public Debt accounts	Net adjustment to basis of daily Treasury statement [2]	Amount outstanding on basis of daily Treasury statement
PUBLIC DEBT				
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT				
Public issues:				
Marketable obligations:				
Treasury bills:				
Regular weekly	[3] 2.472	$28,715,482,000		$28,715,482,000
Tax anticipation	[3] 2.538	1,502,900,000		1,502,900,000
Other	[3] 3.098	6,504,808,000		6,504,808,000
Certificates of indebtedness (regular)	3.073	13,337,993,000		13,337,993,000
Treasury notes	3.704	56,263,435,000	−$6,289,000	56,257,146,000
Treasury bonds	2.829	80,828,716,750	+1,062,000	80,829,778,750
Subtotal	3.063	187,153,334,750	−5,227,000	187,148,107,750
Nonmarketable obligations:				
U.S. saving bonds	3.408	47,509,633,218	+4,632,151	47,514,265,369
Depositary bonds	2.000	116,619,500	+200,000	116,819,500
Treasury bonds, R.E.A. series	2.000	19,221,000		19,221,000
Treasury bonds, investment series	2.730	5,824,019,000	+6,289,000	5,830,308,000
Subtotal	3.330	53,469,492,718	+11,121,151	53,480,613,869
Total public issues	3.122	240,622,827,468	+5,894,151	240,628,721,619
Special issues:				
Civil service retirement fund	2.637	10,381,384,000		10,381,384,000
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	2.000	556,400,000		556,400,000
Federal disability insurance trust fund	2.826	2,298,952,000		2,298,952,000
Federal home loan banks	2.125	50,000,000		50,000,000
Federal Housing Administration funds	2.000	86,163,000		86,163,000
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	2.700	16,200,171,000		16,200,171,000
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	2.000	138,000,000		138,000,000
Foreign service retirement fund	3.956	32,180,000		32,180,000
Government life insurance fund	3.519	1,071,433,000		1,071,433,000
Highway trust fund	3.000	234,034,000		234,034,000
National service life insurance fund	3.071	5,759,371,000		5,759,371,000
Railroad retirement account	3.000	3,503,534,000		3,503,534,000
Unemployment trust fund	3.000	4,624,985,000		4,624,985,000
Veterans' special term insurance fund	2.875	106,280,000		106,280,000
Subtotal	2.803	45,042,887,000		45,042,887,000
Total interest-bearing debt	3.072	285,665,714,468	+5,894,151	285,671,608,619

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 29.—*Summary of public debt and guaranteed obligations by security classes, June 30, 1961*—Continued

Class of security	Computed rate of interest [1]	Amount outstanding on basis of Public Debt accounts	Net adjustment to basis of daily Treasury statement [2]	Amount outstanding on basis of daily Treasury statement
PUBLIC DEBT—Continued				
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED		$330,170,834	+$19,184,375	$349,355,209
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST				
International Monetary Fund		2,496,000,000		2,496,000,000
International Development Association		57,652,200		57,652,200
Other		396,068,540	+254,042	396,322,582
Total gross public debt		288,945,606,042	+25,332,568	288,970,938,610
GUARANTEED OBLIGATIONS NOT OWNED BY THE TREASURY				
Interest-bearing debt:				
Federal Housing Administration	3.049	219,894,000		[4] 219,894,000
D.C. Armory Board bonds	4.200	19,800,000		19,800,000
Matured debt on which interest has ceased		521,450		521,450
Subtotal		240,215,450		240,215,450
Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations		289,185,821,492	+25,332,568	289,211,154,060
Deduct debt not subject to statutory limitation		348,643,280	−648,250	349,291,530
Total debt subject to limitation		288,837,178,212	+24,684,318	288,861,862,530

[1] On daily Treasury statement basis.
[2] Items in transit on June 30, 1961.
[3] Included in debt outstanding at face amount, but the annual interest rate is computed on the discount value.
[4] Components shown in table 31.

TABLE 30.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1961* [1]

[On basis of Public Debt accounts,[2] see "Bases of Tables"]

Security and rate of interest	Date of security	When redeemable or payable [3]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT [a]							
Public Issues							
Marketable:							
Treasury bills: Series maturing and approximate yield to maturity (%):[4,5,6]							
Regular weekly:							
July 6, 1961 2.429	Jan. 5, 1961	July 6, 1961	Sold at a discount; payable at par on maturity.	$98.772 Cash	$447,650,000.00		$1,600,332,000.00
				Exchange	52,586,000.00		
2.470	Apr. 6, 1961			99.376 Cash	991,235,000.00		
				Exchange	108,861,000.00		
July 13, 1961 2.602	Jan. 12, 1961	July 13, 1961		98.684 Cash	447,924,000.00		1,600,927,000.00
				Exchange	52,188,000.00		
2.361	Apr. 13, 1961			99.403 Cash	1,017,812,000.00		
				Exchange	83,003,000.00		
Other:							
July 15, 1961 3.265	July 15, 1960	July 15, 1961		96.690 Cash	1,379,977,000.00		1,500,509,000.00
				Exchange	120,532,000.00		
Regular weekly:							
July 20, 1961 2.530	Jan. 19, 1961	July 20, 1961		98.721 Cash	366,258,000.00		1,500,513,000.00
				Exchange	33,914,000.00		
2.292	Apr. 20, 1961			99.421 Cash	1,032,025,000.00		
				Exchange	68,316,000.00		
July 27, 1961 2.422	Jan. 26, 1961	July 27, 1961		98.776 Cash	448,130,000.00		1,600,818,000.00
				Exchange	51,921,000.00		
2.185	Apr. 27, 1961			99.448 Cash	991,561,000.00		
				Exchange	109,206,000.00		
Aug. 3, 1961 2.497	Feb. 2, 1961	Aug. 3, 1961		98.738 Cash	447,440,000.00		[6] 1,601,040,000.00
				Exchange	52,948,000.00		
2.299	May 4, 1961			99.419 Cash	946,820,000.00		
				Exchange	153,832,000.00		
Aug. 10, 1961 2.566	Feb. 9, 1961	Aug. 10, 1961		98.703 Cash	447,685,000.00		[6] 1,600,763,000.00
				Exchange	52,489,000.00		
2.232	May 11, 1961			99.436 Cash	919,831,000.00		
				Exchange	180,758,000.00		
Aug. 17, 1961 2.652	Feb. 16, 1961	Aug. 17, 1961		98.659 Cash	448,469,000.00		[6] 1,600,454,000.00
				Exchange	51,967,000.00		
2.264	May 18, 1961			99.428 Cash	929,536,000.00		
				Exchange	170,482,000.00		
Aug. 24, 1961 2.688	Feb. 23, 1961	Aug. 24, 1961		98.641 Cash	457,578,000.00		[6] 1,600,497,000.00
				Exchange	42,567,000.00		
2.345	May 25, 1961			99.405 Cash	1,034,247,000.00		
				Exchange	66,105,000.00		

Aug. 31, 1961	2.779	Mar. 2, 1961	Aug. 31, 1961	98.595	Cash	458,164,000.00		[6] 1,501,070,000.00
					Exchange	41,977,000.00		
	2.437	June 1, 1961		99.384	Cash	922,238,000.00		
					Exchange	78,691,000.00		
Sept. 7, 1961	2.674	Mar. 9, 1961	Sept. 7, 1961	98.648	Cash	458,295,000.00		[6] 1,600,917,000.00
					Exchange	41,987,000.00		
	2.516	June 8, 1961		99.364	Cash	982,259,000.00		
					Exchange	118,376,000.00		
Sept. 14, 1961	2.455	Mar. 16, 1961	Sept. 14, 1961	98.759	Cash	482,534,000.00		[6] 1,600,608,000.00
					Exchange	17,470,000.00		
	2.295	June 15, 1961		99.420	Cash	1,050,019,000.00		
					Exchange	50,585,000.00		
Sept. 21, 1961	2.471	Mar. 23, 1961	Sept. 21, 1961	98.751	Cash	447,143,000.00		[6] 1,601,133,000.00
					Exchange	52,934,000.00		
	2.325	June 23, 1961		99.419	Cash	1,001,619,000.00		
					Exchange	99,437,000.00		
Tax anticipation:								
Sept. 22, 1961	2.473	Apr. 3, 1961	Sept. 22, 1961	98.818	Cash	1,502,900,000.00		1,502,900,000.00
Regular weekly:								
Sept. 28, 1961	2.576	Mar. 30, 1961	Sept. 28, 1961	98.698	Cash	458,459,000.00		[6] 1,600,133,000.00
					Exchange	41,626,000.00		
	2.219	June 29, 1961		99.439	Cash	1,024,665,000.00		
					Exchange	75,383,000.00		
Oct. 5, 1961	2.658	Apr. 6, 1961	Oct. 5, 1961	98.656	Cash	456,870,000.00		[6] 500,135,000.00
					Exchange	43,265,000.00		
Oct. 13, 1961	2.556	Apr. 13, 1961	Oct. 13, 1961	98.701	Cash	457,439,000.00		[6] 500,375,000.00
					Exchange	42,936,000.00		
Other:								
Oct. 16, 1961	3.131	Oct. 17, 1960	Oct. 16, 1961	96.834	Cash	1,486,443,000.00		1,502,165,000.00
					Exchange	15,722,000.00		
Regular weekly:								
Oct. 19, 1961	2.457	Apr. 20, 1961	Oct. 19, 1961	98.758	Cash	378,330,000.00		[6] 400,290,000.00
					Exchange	21,960,000.00		
Oct. 26, 1961	2.300	Apr. 27, 1961	Oct. 26, 1961	98.837	Cash	367,882,000.00		[6] 400,115,000.00
					Exchange	32,233,000.00		
Nov. 2, 1961	2.417	May 4, 1961	Nov. 2, 1961	98.778	Cash	444,792,000.00		[6] 500,252,000.00
					Exchange	55,460,000.00		
Nov. 9, 1961	2.423	May 11, 1961	Nov. 9, 1961	98.775	Cash	448,466,000.00		[6] 500,372,000.00
					Exchange	51,906,000.00		
Nov. 16, 1961	2.435	May 18, 1961	Nov. 16, 1961	98.769	Cash	448,702,000.00		[6] 500,728,000.00
					Exchange	52,026,000.00		
Nov. 24, 1961	2.470	May 25, 1961	Nov. 24, 1961	98.744	Cash	467,641,000.00		[6] 500,151,000.00
					Exchange	32,510,000.00		
Nov. 30, 1961	2.593	June 1, 1961	Nov. 30, 1961	98.689	Cash	458,592,000.00		[6] 500,268,000.00
					Exchange	41,676,000.00		

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1961* [1]—Continued

Security and rate of interest	Date of security	When redeemable or payable [3]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT [a]—Continued							
Public Issues—Continued							
Marketable—Continued							
Treasury bills: Series maturing and approximate yield to maturity (%) [4] [5]—Continued							
Regular weekly—Continued							
Dec. 7, 1961 2.727	June 8, 1961	Dec. 7, 1961	Sold at a discount; payable at par on maturity.	$98.621 Cash	$448,290,000.00		
				Exchange	52,064,000.00		$500,354,000.00
Dec. 14, 1961 2.492	June 15, 1961	Dec. 14, 1961		98.740 Cash	497,962,000.00		
				Exchange	2,406,000.00		500,368,000.00
Dec. 21, 1961 2.519	June 23, 1961	Dec. 21, 1961		98.733 Cash	448,272,000.00		
				Exchange	52,495,000.00		500,767,000.00
Dec. 28, 1961 2.399	June 29, 1961	Dec. 28, 1961		98.787 Cash	468,009,000.00		
				Exchange	32,221,000.00		500,230,000.00
Other:							
Jan. 15, 1962 2.679	Jan. 15, 1961	Jan. 15, 1962		97.284 Cash	1,409,557,000.00		
				Exchange	92,115,000.00		1,501,672,000.00
Apr. 15, 1962 2.827	Apr. 15, 1961	Apr. 15, 1962		97.134 Cash	1,814,471,000.00		
				Exchange	185,991,000.00		2,000,462,000.00
Regular weekly:							
Aug. 3–Nov. 30, 1961 2.308.[7]	Feb. 2–June 1961	Aug. 3–Nov. 30, 1961.		99.297 Cash	1,801,872,000.00		[7] 1,801,872,000.00
Total Treasury bills					36,723,190,000.00		36,723,190,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness: [f]							
Regular:							
3⅛% Series C–1961	Aug. 15, 1960	Aug. 1, 1961	Feb. 1, Aug. 1	Par	2,077,770,000.00		
				Exchange at par	5,751,005,000.00		
					7,828,775,000.00		7,828,775,000.00
3% Series A–1962	May 15, 1961	May 15, 1962	May 15, Nov. 15	Par	5,509,218,000.00		5,509,218,000.00
Total certificates of indebtedness.					13,337,993,000.00		13,337,993,000.00
Treasury notes: [f]							
4% Series A–1961	Aug. 1, 1957	On Aug. 1, 1959, at option of holder upon 3 months' notice; on Aug. 1, 1961.[8]	Feb. 1, Aug. 1	Par	2,508,528,000.00		
				Exchange at par	100,000,000.00		
					2,608,528,000.00	$472,915,000.00	2,135,613,000.00

3⅝% Series A-1962	May 1, 1957	Feb. 15, 1962	Feb. 15, Aug. 15	Exchange at par	647, 057, 000. 00		647, 057, 000. 00
4% Series B-1962	Sept. 26, 1957	On Feb. 15, 1960, at option of holder upon 3 months' notice; on Aug. 15. 1962.[9]	do	Par	2, 000, 387, 000. 00	1, 842, 214, 000. 00	158, 173, 000. 00
3¾% Series C-1962	Nov. 29, 1957	Nov. 15, 1962	May 15, Nov. 15	do	1, 142, 956, 000. 00		1, 142, 956, 000. 00
4% Series D-1962	Feb. 15, 1959	Feb. 15, 1962	Feb. 15, Aug. 15	Exchange at 99.993	579, 370, 000. 00		
				Exchange at par	855, 616, 000. 00		
					1, 434, 986, 000. 00		1, 434, 986, 000. 00
4% Series E-1962	Apr. 14, 1960	May 15, 1962	May 15, Nov. 15	Par	2, 210, 893, 000. 00		2, 210, 893, 000. 00
3¼% Series F-1962	Nov. 15, 1960	Feb. 15, 1962	Feb. 15, Aug. 15	Exchange at par	9, 098, 043, 000. 00		9, 098, 043, 000. 00
3¼% Series G-1962	Feb. 15, 1961	Aug. 15, 1962	do	do	7, 324, 862, 000. 00		7, 324, 862, 000. 00
2⅝% Series A-1963	Apr. 15, 1958	Feb. 15, 1963	do	Par	3, 970, 698, 000. 00	1, 131, 325, 000. 00	2, 839, 373, 000. 00
4% Series B-1963	Apr. 1, 1959	May 15, 1963	May 15, Nov. 15	do	1, 743, 040, 000. 00		1, 743, 040, 000. 00
4⅞% Series C-1963	Nov. 15, 1959	Nov. 15, 1963	do	Exchange at par	3, 011, 432, 000. 00		3, 011, 432, 000. 00
3¼% Series D-1963	May 15, 1961	May 15, 1963	do	Par	2, 752, 808, 000. 00		2, 752, 808, 000. 00
4¾% Series A-1964	July 20, 1959	May 15, 1964	do	Exchange at par	4, 184, 244, 000. 00		
					[10] 748, 751, 000. 00		
					4, 932, 995, 000. 00		4, 932, 995, 000. 00
5% Series B-1964	Oct. 15, 1959	Aug. 15, 1964	Feb. 15, Aug. 15	Par	2, 315, 724, 000. 00		2, 315, 724, 000. 00
4⅞% Series C-1964 (effective rate 4.9347%).	Feb. 15, 1960	Nov. 15, 1964	May 15, Nov. 15	Exchange at 99.75	4, 195, 320, 000. 00		4, 195, 320, 000. 00
3¾% Series D-1964 [g]	June 23, 1960	May 15, 1964	do	Exchange at par	3, 893, 341, 000. 00		3, 893, 341, 000. 00
4⅝% Series A-1965	May 15, 1960	May 15, 1965	do	do	2, 112, 741, 000. 00		2, 112, 741, 000. 00
1½% Series EO-1961	Oct. 1, 1956	Oct. 1, 1961	Apr. 1, Oct. 1	do	331, 975, 000. 00		331, 975, 000. 00
1½% Series EA-1962	Apr. 1, 1957	Apr. 1, 1962	do	do	551, 176, 000. 00		551, 176, 000. 00
1½% Series EO-1962	Oct. 1, 1957	Oct. 1, 1962	do	do	590, 195, 000. 00		590, 195, 000. 00
1½% Series EA-1963	Apr. 1, 1958	Apr. 1, 1963	do	do	533, 150, 000. 00		533, 150, 000. 00
1½% Series EO-1963	Oct. 1, 1958	Oct. 1, 1963	do	do	505, 574, 000. 00		505, 574, 000. 00
1½% Series EA-1964	Apr. 1, 1959	Apr. 1, 1964	do	do	456, 514, 000. 00		456, 514, 000. 00
1½% Series EO-1964	Oct. 1, 1959	Oct. 1, 1964	do	do	489, 777, 000. 00		489, 777, 000. 00
1½% Series EA-1965	Apr. 1, 1960	Apr. 1, 1965	do	do	465, 673, 000. 00		465, 673, 000. 00
1½% Series EO-1965	Oct. 1, 1960	Oct. 1, 1965	do	do	315, 094, 000. 00		315, 094, 000. 00
1½% Series EA-1966	Apr. 1, 1961	Apr. 1, 1966	do	do	74, 950, 000. 00		74, 950, 000. 00
Total Treasury notes					59, 709, 889, 000. 00	3, 446, 454, 000. 00	56, 263, 435, 000. 00
Treasury bonds: [f]							
2¾% of 1961	Nov. 9, 1953	On Sept. 15, 1961	Mar. and Sept. 15	Par	2, 239, 262, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	2, 239, 260, 000. 00
2½% of 1961	Feb. 15, 1954	On Nov. 16, 1961	May and Nov. 15	Exchange at par	11, 177, 153, 500. 00	4, 213, 676, 000. 00	6, 963, 477, 500. 00
2¼% of 1959-62	June 1, 1945	On and after Dec. 15, 1959; on June 15, 1962.[11 12]	June and Dec. 15	Par	5, 284, 068, 500. 00	1, 326, 526, 000. 00	3, 957, 542, 500. 00
Do	Nov. 15, 1945	On and after Dec. 15, 1959; on Dec. 15, 1962.[11 12]	do	do	3, 469, 671, 000. 00	1, 199, 363, 000. 00	2, 270, 308, 000. 00
2¾% of 1960-65 [h]	Dec. 15, 1938	On and after Dec. 15, 1960; on Dec. 15, 1965.[12]	do	do	402, 892, 800. 00		
				Exchange at par	188, 196, 700. 00		
				Exchange at 102.375.	894, 295, 600. 00		
					1, 485, 385, 100. 00	2, 000. 00	1, 485, 383, 100. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1961* [1]—Continued

Security and rate of interest	Date of security	When redeemable or payable [3]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT [a]—Continued							
Public Issues—Continued							
Marketable—Continued							
Treasury bonds—Continued							
2½% of 1962-67	May 5, 1942	On and after June 15, 1962; on June 15, 1967.[11]	June and Dec. 15	Par	$2,118,164,500.00	$654,174,100.00	$1,463,990,400.00
2½% of 1963	Dec. 15, 1954	On Aug. 15, 1963	Feb. and Aug. 15	Exchange at par	6,754,695,500.00	2,437,904,500.00	4,316,791,000.00
2½% of 1963-68	Dec. 1, 1942	On and after Dec. 15, 1963; on Dec. 15, 1968.[11]	June and Dec. 15	Par	2,830,914,000.00	1,011,658,500.00	1,819,255,500.00
3% of 1964	Feb. 14, 1958	On Feb. 15, 1964	Feb. and Aug. 15	Exchange at par	3,854,181,500.00		3,854,181,500.00
2½% of 1964-69	Apr. 15, 1943	On and after June 15, 1964; on June 15, 1969.[11]	June and Dec. 15	Par	3,761,904,000.00	1,123,575,500.00	2,638,328,500.00
Do	Sept. 15, 1943	On and after Dec. 15, 1964; on Dec. 15, 1969.[11]	do	do	3,778,754,000.00		
				Exchange at par	59,444,000.00		
					3,838,198,000.00	1,280,971,000.00	2,557,227,000.00
2⅝% of 1965	June 15, 1958	On Feb. 15, 1965	Feb. and Aug. 15	do	7,387,534,000.00	491,300,000.00	6,896,234,000.00
2½% of 1965-70	Feb. 1, 1944	On and after Mar. 15, 1965; on Mar. 15, 1970.[11]	Mar. and Sept. 15	Par	5,120,861,500.00		
				Exchange at par	76,533,000.00		
					5,197,394,500.00	508,936,000.00	4,688,458,500.00
3¾% of 1966	Nov. 15, 1960	On May 15, 1966	May and Nov. 15	do	1,213,109,500.00		1,213,109,500.00
3% of 1966	Feb. 28, 1958	On Aug. 15, 1966	Feb. and Aug. 15	Par	1,484,298,000.00		1,484,298,000.00
3⅜% of 1966 [g]	Mar. 15, 1961	On Nov. 15, 1966	May and Nov. 15	Exchange at par	2,437,904,500.00		2,437,904,500.00
2½% of 1966-71	Dec. 1, 1944	On and after Mar. 15, 1966; on Mar. 15, 1971.[11]	Mar. and Sept. 15	Par	3,447,511,500.00		
				Exchange at par	33,353,500.00		
					3,480,865,000.00	552,455,000.00	2,928,410,000.00
2½% of 1967-72	June 1, 1945	On and after June 15, 1967; on June 15, 1972.[11]	June and Dec. 15	Par	7,967,261,000.00	6,190,602,500.00	1,776,658,500.00
2½% of 1967-72	Oct. 20, 1941	On and after Sept. 15, 1967; on Sept. 15, 1972.	Mar. and Sept. 15	do	2,527,073,950.00		
				Exchange at par	188,971,200.00		
					2,716,045,150.00	69,900.00	2,715,975,250.00
Do	Nov. 15, 1945	On and after Dec. 15, 1967; on Dec. 15, 1972. [11]	June and Dec. 15	Par	11,688,868,500.00	8,130,040,500.00	3,558,828,000.00
3⅝% of 1967 [g]	Mar. 15, 1961	On Nov. 15, 1967	May and Nov. 15	Exchange at par	2,187,394,500.00		
				Exchange at 100.30	1,420,736,000.00		
					3,608,130,500.00		3,608,130,500.00
3⅞% of 1968 [g]	June 23, 1960	On May 15, 1968	do	Par	1,041,697,000.00		
				Exchange at par	348,710,500.00		
					1,390,407,500.00		1,390,407,500.00
4% of 1969	Oct. 1, 1957	On Oct. 1, 1969 [11]	Apr. and Oct. 1	Par	656,933,000.00		
				Exchange at par	619,461,000.00		
				Exchange at 100.50	[13] 147,697,000.00		
					1,424,091,000.00	565,500.00	1,423,525,500.00

3⅞% of 1974	Dec. 2, 1957	On Nov. 15, 1974 [11]	May and Nov. 15	Par	653, 811, 500. 00	55, 500. 00	653, 756, 000. 00
4¼% of 1975–85	Apr. 5, 1960	On and after May 15, 1975; on May 15, 1985. [11]	do	do	469, 533, 000. 00		469, 533, 000. 00
3¼% of 1978–83	May 1, 1953	On and after June 15, 1978; on June 15, 1983. [11]	June and Dec. 15	do	1, 188, 769, 175. 00		
				Exchange at par	417, 314, 825. 00		
					1, 606, 084, 000. 00	8, 709, 000. 00	1, 597, 375, 000. 00
4% of 1980 (effective rate 4.0712%).	Jan 23, 1959	On Feb. 15, 1980 [11]	Feb. and Aug. 15	$99.00	884, 115, 500. 00	272, 500. 00	883, 843, 000. 00
3½% of 1980 [g]	Oct. 3, 1960	On Nov. 15, 1980 [11]	May and Nov. 15	Exchange at par	643, 416, 000. 00		643, 416, 000. 00
3¼% of 1985 (effective rate 3.2222%).	June 3, 1958	On May 15, 1985 [11]	do	$100.50	1, 134, 867, 500. 00	2, 083, 500. 00	1, 132, 784, 000. 00
3½% of 1990 [g]	Feb. 14, 1958	On Feb. 15, 1990 [11]	Feb. and Aug. 15	Exchange at par	2, 719, 730, 000. 00	1, 058, 000. 00	2, 718, 672, 000. 00
3% of 1995	Feb. 15, 1955	On Feb. 15, 1995 [11]	do	Par	821, 474, 500. 00		
				Exchange at par	1, 923, 642, 500. 00		
					2, 745, 117, 000. 00	45, 983, 500. 00	2, 699, 133, 500. 00
3½% of 1998 [g]	Oct. 3, 1960	On Nov. 15, 1998 [11]	May and Nov. 15	do	2, 342, 524, 500. 00	5, 000. 00	2, 342, 519, 500. 00
Total Treasury bonds					110, 008, 705, 750. 00	29, 179, 989, 000. 00	80, 828, 716, 750. 00
Total marketable obligations					219, 779, 777, 750. 00	32, 626, 443, 000. 00	187, 153, 334, 750. 00
Nonmarketable: [f]							
Depositary bonds:							
2% First Series	Various dates from: July 1949	At option of United States or owner any time upon 30 to 60 days' notice; 12 years from issue date.	June and Dec. 1	Par	672, 394, 000. 00	555, 774, 500. 00	116, 619, 500. 00
Treasury bonds, 2% R.E.A. series.	July 1, 1960	do	Jan. and July 1	do	19, 351, 000. 00	130, 000. 00	19, 221, 000. 00
Treasury bonds, investment series:							
2½% Series A–1965	Oct. 1, 1947	On and after Apr. 1, 1948, on demand at option of owner on 1 month's notice; payable on Oct. 1, 1965.	Apr. and Oct. 1	do	969, 960, 000. 00	504, 435, 000. 00	465, 525, 000. 00
2¾% Series B–1975–80	Apr. 1, 1951	Apr. 1, 1975, exchangeable at any time at option of owner for marketable Treasury notes; payable on Apr. 1, 1980. [11] [14]	do	do	451, 397, 500. 00		
				Exchange at par	14, 879, 956, 500. 00		
					15, 331, 354, 000. 00	[15] 9, 972, 860, 000. 00	5, 358, 494, 000. 00
Total Treasury bonds, investment series.					16, 301, 314, 000. 00	10, 477, 295, 000. 00	5, 824, 019, 000. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1961* [1]—Continued

Security and rate of interest	Date of security	When redeemable or payable [3]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT [a]—Continued							
Public Issues—Continued							
Nonmarketable—Continued							
U.S. savings bonds: Series and approximate yield to maturity (%):[16]	First day of each month:	After 60 days from issue date, on demand at option of owner; 10 years from issue date, but, at the option of owner, may be held and will accrue interest for additional 10 years.[17]	Sold at a discount; payable at par on maturity.				
E-1941 3.223 [18]	May to Dec. 1941	do	do	$75.00	$1,800,810,194.24	$1,455,068,749.51	$345,741,444.73
E-1942 3.252 [18]	Jan. to Apr. 1942	do	do	$75.00	2,208,403,057.81	1,757,486,462.21	450,916,595.60
E-1942 3.252 [18]	May to Dec. 1942	do	do	$75.00	5,744,364,607.07	4,741,781,107.42	1,002,580,499.65
E-1943 3.276 [18]	Jan. to Dec. 1943	do	do	$75.00	12,815,820,614.05	10,552,458,293.93	2,263,362,320.12
E-1944 3.298 [18]	Jan. to Dec. 1944	do	do	$75.00	14,925,390,015.37	12,178,826,439.06	2,746,563,576.31
E-1945 3.316 [18]	Jan. to Dec. 1945	do	do	$75.00	11,677,579,161.56	9,300,126,254.26	2,377,452,907.30
E-1946 3.327 [18]	Jan. to Dec. 1946	do	do	$75.00	5,228,054,336.70	3,919,857,036.66	1,308,197,300.04
E-1947 3.346 [18]	Jan. to Dec. 1947	do	do	$75.00	4,912,389,689.76	3,481,956,658.81	1,430,433,030.95
E-1948 3.366 [18]	Jan. to Dec. 1948	do	do	$75.00	5,055,772,949.81	3,456,564,218.70	1,599,208,731.11
E-1949 3.341 [18]	Jan. to Dec. 1949	do	do	$75.00	4,959,744,506.86	3,286,404,901.91	1,673,339,604.95
E-1950 3.347 [18]	Jan. to Dec. 1950	do	do	$75.00	4,311,605,188.42	2,737,560,425.30	1,574,044,763.12
E-1951 3.378 [18]	Jan. to June 1951	do	do	$75.00	1,867,536,317.97	1,150,260,236.87	717,276,081.10
E-1951 3.378 [18]	July to Dec. 1951	do	do	$75.00	1,858,983,409.19	1,110,438,381.26	748,545,027.93
E-1952 3.400 (Jan. to Apr. 1952).	Jan. to Apr. 1952	do	do	$75.00	1,271,632,742.69	759,458,990.56	512,173,752.13
E-1952 3.451 [18] (May to Dec. 1952).	May to Dec. 1952	After 2 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner; 9 years 8 months from issue date, but, at the option of owner, may be held and will accrue interest for additional 10 years.[17]	do	$75.00	2,602,080,922.69	1,540,107,092.42	1,061,973,830.27
E-1953 3.468 [18]	Jan. to Dec. 1953	do	do	$75.00	4,385,805,039.54	2,530,965,437.00	1,854,839,602.54

E-1954 3.497 [18]	Jan. to Dec. 1954	do	do	$75.00	4,441,436,805.55	2,490,192,144.76	1,951,244,660.79
E-1955 3.522 [18]	Jan. to Dec. 1955	do	do	$75.00	4,605,688,574.30	2,525,982,159.81	2,079,706,414.49
E-1956 3,546 [18]	Jan. to Dec. 1956	do	do	$75.00	4,425,591,404.71	2,415,746,380.60	2,009,845,024.11
E-1957 3,560 (Jan. 1957)	Jan. 1957	do	do	$75.00	364,206,938.58	191,542,096.86	172,664,841.72
E-1957 3,653 [18] (Feb. to Dec. 1957).	Feb. to Dec. 1957	After 2 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner; 8 years 11 months from issue date.[17]	do	$75.00	3,778,019,976.05	1,934,360,263.49	1,843,659,712.56
E-1958 3.690 [18]	Jan. to Dec. 1958	do	do	$75.00	3,988,836,066.02	1,860,874,618.02	2,127,961,448.00
E-1959 3.730 (Jan. to May 1959).	Jan. to May 1959	do	do	$75.00	1,595,078,309.01	708,480,947.73	886,597,361.28
E-1959 3.750 (June to Dec. 1959).	June to Dec. 1959	After 2 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner; 7 years 9 months from issue date.[17]	do	$75.00	2,123,261,443.97	895,303,669.01	1,227,957,774.96
E-1960 3.750	Jan. to Dec. 1960	do	do	$75.00	3,689,373,576.87	1,263,056,307.64	2,426,317,269.23
E-1961 3.750	Jan. to June 1961	do	do	$75.00	1,601,212,162.50	220,862,268.75	1,380,349,893.75
Unclassified sales and redemptions.					23,828,916.85	620,810.80	23,208,106.05
Total Series E					116,262,506,928.14	78,466,345,353.35	37,796,161,574.79
	First day of each month:						
F-1949 2.53	Jan. to Dec. 1949	After 6 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner on 1 month's notice; 12 years from issue date.	Sold at a discount; payable at par on maturity.	$74.00	284,553,975.03	226,943,276.53	57,610,698.50
F-1950 2.53	Jan. to Dec. 1950	do	do	$74.00	483,168,833.00	300,014,607.64	183,154,225.36
F-1951 2.53	Jan. to Dec. 1951	do	do	$74.00	145,602,813.07	76,362,428.24	69,240,384.83
F-1952 2.53	Jan. to Apr. 1952	do	do	$74.00	47,141,284.41	23,770,309.41	23,370,975.00
Unclassified sales and redemptions.						[19] 85,653.75	85,653.75
Total Series F					960,466,905.51	627,004,968.07	333,461,937.44
G-1949 2.50	Jan. to Dec. 1949	do	Semiannually	Par	1,433,060,200.00	1,173,185,400.00	259,874,800.00
G-1950 2.50	Jan. to Dec. 1950	do	do	do	1,938,695,600.00	1,141,481,000.00	797,214,600.00
G-1951 2.50	Jan. to Dec. 1951	do	do	do	644,428,000.00	318,016,400.00	326,411,600.00
G-1952 2.50	Jan. to Apr. 1952	do	do	do	163,428,200.00	73,119,400.00	90,308,800.00
Unclassified sales and redemptions.						190,700.00	[19] 190,700.00
Total Series G					4,179,612,000.00	2,705,992,900.00	1,473,619,100.00

Footnotes at end of table

TABLE 30.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1961* [1]—Continued

Security and rate of interest	Date of security	When redeemable or payable [3]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT [a]—Continued							
Public Issues—Con.							
Nonmarketable—Continued							
U.S. savings bonds: Series and approximate yield to maturity (%) [16]—Continued							
H-1952 3.123 [18]	June to Dec. 1952	After 6 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner on 1 month's notice; 9 years 8 months from issue date.	Semiannually	Par	$191, 480, 500. 00	$72, 838, 000. 00	$118, 642, 500. 00
H-1953 3.161 [18]	Jan. to Dec. 1953	do	do	do	470, 499, 500. 00	157, 329, 500. 00	313, 170, 000. 00
H-1954 3.211 [18]	Jan. to Dec. 1954	do	do	do	877, 680, 500. 00	278, 740, 000. 00	598, 940, 500. 00
H-1955 3.258 [18]	Jan. to Dec. 1955	do	do	do	1, 173, 084, 000. 00	352, 968, 000. 00	820, 116, 000. 00
H-1956 3.317 [18]	Jan. to Dec. 1956	do	do	do	893, 176, 500. 00	222, 606, 000. 00	670, 570. 500. 00
H-1957 3.360 (Jan. 1957)	Jan. 1957	do	do	do	64, 506, 000. 00	13, 811, 000. 00	50, 695, 000. 00
H-1957 3.626 [18] (Feb. to Dec. 1957).	Feb. to Dec. 1957	After 6 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner on 1 month's notice; 10 years from issue date	do	do	567, 682. 000. 00	91, 774, 500. 00	475, 907, 500. 00
H-1958 3.679 [18]	Jan. to Dec. 1958	do	do	do	890, 252. 000. 00	131, 296, 000. 00	758, 956, 000. 00
H-1959 3.720 (Jan. to May 1959).	Jan. to May 1959	do	do	do	356, 318, 500. 00	30, 859, 500. 00	325, 459, 000. 00
H-1959 3.750 (June to Dec. 1959).	June to Dec. 1959	do	do	do	362, 413, 000. 00	21, 964, 000. 00	340, 449, 000. 00
H-1960 3.750	Jan. to Dec. 1960	do	do	do	1, 006, 737, 000. 00	23, 183, 500. 00	983, 553, 500. 00
H-1961 3.750	Jan. to June 1961	do	do	do	499, 963, 500. 00	379, 500. 00	499, 584, 000. 00
Unclassified sales and redemptions.					41, 989, 000. 00	11, 000. 00	41, 978, 000. 00
Total Series H					7, 395, 782, 000. 00	1, 397, 760, 500. 00	5, 998, 021, 500. 00
J-1952 2.76	May to Dec. 1952	After 6 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner on 1 month's notice; 12 years from issue date.	Sold at a discount; payable at par on maturity.	$72.00	103, 213, 785. 92	56, 080, 602. 12	47, 163, 183. 80
J-1953 2.76	Jan. to Dec. 1953	do	do	$72.00	150, 807, 814. 25	69, 826, 841. 70	80, 980, 972. 55

J-1954 2.76	Jan. to Dec. 1954	do	do	$72.00	366, 363, 744. 51	213, 575, 266. 69	152, 788, 477. 82
J-1955 2.76	Jan. to Dec. 1955	do	do	$72.00	261, 944, 516. 61	125, 956, 781. 81	135, 987, 734. 80
J-1956 2.76	Jan. to Dec. 1956	do	do	$72.00	164, 295, 962. 17	57, 954, 445. 77	106, 341, 516. 40
J-1957 2.76	Jan. to Apr. 1957	do	do	$72.00	34, 469, 513. 83	9, 374, 793. 18	25, 094, 720. 65
Unclassified sales and redemptions.							
Total Series J					1, 081, 125, 337. 29	532, 768, 731. 27	548, 356, 606. 02
K-1952 2.76	May to Dec. 1952	do	Semiannually	Par	291, 932, 000. 00	147, 302, 500. 00	144, 629, 500. 00
K-1953 2.76	Jan. to Dec. 1953	do	do	do	302, 931, 500. 00	128, 355, 500. 00	174, 576, 000. 00
K-1954 2.76	Jan. to Dec. 1954	do	do	do	981, 680, 000. 00	554, 705, 000. 00	426, 975, 000. 00
K-1955 2.76	Jan. to Dec. 1955	do	do	do	633, 925, 500. 00	280, 767, 500. 00	353, 158, 000. 00
K-1956 2.76	Jan. to Dec. 1956	do	do	do	318, 825, 500. 00	100, 553, 500. 00	218, 272, 000. 00
K-1957 2.76	Jan. to Apr. 1957	do	do	do	53, 978, 500. 00	11, 576, 500. 00	42, 402, 000. 00
Unclassified sales and redemptions.							
Total Series K					2, 583, 273, 000. 00	1, 223, 260, 500. 00	1, 360, 012, 500. 00
Total U.S. savings bonds					132, 462, 766, 170. 94	84, 953, 132, 952. 69	47, 509, 633, 218. 25
Total nonmarketable obligations.					149, 455, 825, 170. 94	95, 986, 332, 452. 69	53, 469, 492, 718. 25
Total public issues					369, 235, 602, 920. 94	128, 612, 775, 452. 69	240, 622, 827, 468. 25
Special Issues [i]							
Civil service retirement fund:							
Certificates:		On demand; on June 30:					
2⅞% Series 1962	June 30, 1961	1962	June 30	Par	169, 697, 000. 00		169, 697, 000. 00
Notes:		Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:					
2⅞% Series 1963	do	1963	do	do	69, 913, 000. 00		69, 913, 000. 00
2⅞% Series 1964	do	1964	do	do	69, 913, 000. 00		69, 913, 000. 00
2⅞% Series 1965	do	1965	do	do	69, 913, 000. 00		69, 913, 000. 00
2⅞% Series 1966	do	1966	do	do	69, 913, 000. 00		69, 913, 000. 00
	Various dates from:						
2⅝% Series 1962	June 30, 1959	1962	do	do	230, 527, 000. 00		230, 527, 000. 00
2⅝% Series 1963	do	1963	do	do	230, 527, 000. 00		230, 527, 000. 00
2⅝% Series 1964	do	1964	do	do	230, 527, 000. 00		230, 527, 000. 00
2⅝% Series 1965	June 30, 1960	1965	do	do	51, 316, 000. 00		51, 316, 000. 00
	Various dates from:						
2½% Series 1962	June 30, 1957	1962	do	do	385, 000, 000. 00		385, 000, 000. 00
2½% Series 1963	June 30, 1958	1963	do	do	200, 000, 000. 00		200, 000, 000. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1961* [1]—Continued

Security and rate of interest	Date of security	When redeemable or payable [3]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT [a]—Continued							
Special Issues [i]—Continued							
Civil service retirement fund—Con.							
Bonds:		On demand; on June 30:					
2⅞% Series 1967	June 30, 1961	1967	June 30, Dec. 31	Par	$69,913,000.00		$69,913,000.00
2⅞% Series 1968	do	1968	do	do	69,913,000.00		69,913,000.00
2⅞% Series 1969	do	1969	do	do	69,913,000.00		69,913,000.00
2⅞% Series 1970	do	1970	do	do	69,913,000.00		69,913,000.00
2⅞% Series 1971	do	1971	do	do	69,913,000.00		69,913,000.00
2⅞% Series 1972	do	1972	do	do	69,913,000.00		69,913,000.00
2⅞% Series 1973	do	1973	do	do	69,913,000.00		69,913,000.00
2⅞% Series 1974	do	1974	do	do	69,913,000.00		69,913,000.00
2⅞% Series 1975	do	1975	do	do	69,913,000.00		69,913,000.00
2⅞% Series 1976	do	1976	do	do	685,440,000.00		685,440,000.00
2⅝% Series 1965	June 30, 1959	1965	do	do	179,211,000.00		179,211,000.00
	Various dates from:						
2⅝% Series 1966	June 30, 1959	1966	do	do	230,527,000.00		230,527,000.00
2⅝% Series 1967	do	1967	do	do	230,527,000.00		230,527,000.00
2⅝% Series 1968	do	1968	do	do	415,527,000.00		415,527,000.00
2⅝% Series 1969	do	1969	do	do	615,527,000.00		615,527,000.00
2⅝% Series 1970	do	1970	do	do	615,527,000.00		615,527,000.00
2⅝% Series 1971	do	1971	do	do	615,527,000.00		615,527,000.00
2⅝% Series 1972	do	1972	do	do	615,527,000.00		615,527,000.00
2⅝% Series 1973	do	1973	do	do	615,527,000.00		615,527,000.00
2⅝% Series 1974	do	1974	do	do	615,527,000.00		615,527,000.00
2⅝% Series 1975	June 30, 1960	1975	do	do	615,527,000.00		615,527,000.00
2½% Series 1963	June 30, 1957	1963	do	do	185,000,000.00		185,000,000.00
	Various dates from:						
2½% Series 1964	June 30, 1957	1964	do	do	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2½% Series 1965	do	1965	do	do	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2½% Series 1966	do	1966	do	do	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2½% Series 1967	do	1967	do	do	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2½% Series 1968	June 30, 1958	1968	do	do	200,000,000.00		200,000,000.00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (notes):	Various dates from Dec. 1:	Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on Dec. 1:					
2% Series 1961	1956	1961	June 1, Dec. 1	do	227,800,000.00	$188,500,000.00	39,300,000.00
2% Series 1962	1957	1962	do	do	115,900,000.00	35,100,000.00	80,800,000.00
2% Series 1963	1958	1963	do	do	128,500,000.00	11,400,000.00	117,100,000.00
2% Series 1964	1959	1964	do	do	196,000,000.00		196,000,000.00
2% Series 1965	1960	1965	do	do	123,200,000.00		123,200,000.00

Federal disability insurance trust fund:		On demand; on June 30:					
Certificates:							
3¾% Series 1962	June 30, 1961	1962	June 30, Dec. 31	do	34,096,000.00		34,096,000.00
		Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:					
Notes:							
3¾% Series 1963	do	1963	do	do	19,389,000.00		19,389,000.00
3¾% Series 1964	do	1964	do	do	19,389,000.00		19,389,000.00
3¾% Series 1965	do	1965	do	do	19,389,000.00		19,389,000.00
3¾% Series 1966	do	1966	do	do	19,389,000.00		19,389,000.00
2⅝% Series 1962	June 30, 1959	1962	do	do	95,394,000.00		95,394,000.00
	Various dates from:						
2⅝% Series 1963	June 30, 1959	1963	do	do	95,394,000.00		95,394,000.00
2⅝% Series 1964	do	1964	do	do	95,394,000.00		95,394,000.00
2⅝% Series 1965	June 30, 1960	1965	do	do	32,394,000.00		32,394,000.00
	Various dates from:						
2½% Series 1962	June 30, 1957	1962	do	do	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2½% Series 1963	June 30, 1958	1963	do	do	30,000,000.00		30,000,000.00
Bonds:		On demand; on June 30:					
3¾% Series 1967	June 30, 1961	1967	June 30, Dec. 31	do	19,389,000.00		19,389,000.00
3¾% Series 1968	do	1968	do	do	19,389,000.00		19,389,000.00
3¾% Series 1969	do	1969	do	do	19,389,000.00		19,389,000.00
3¾% Series 1970	do	1970	do	do	19,389,000.00		19,389,000.00
3¾% Series 1971	do	1971	do	do	19,389,000.00		19,389,000.00
3¾% Series 1972	do	1972	do	do	19,389,000.00		19,389,000.00
3¾% Series 1973	do	1973	do	do	19,389,000.00		19,389,000.00
3¾% Series 1974	do	1974	do	do	19,389,000.00		19,389,000.00
3¾% Series 1975	do	1975	do	do	19,389,000.00		19,389,000.00
3¾% Series 1976	do	1976	do	do	152,283,000.00		152,283,000.00
2⅝% Series 1965	June 30, 1959	1965	do	do	63,000,000.00		63,000,000.00
	Various dates from:						
2⅝% Series 1966	June 30, 1959	1966	do	do	95,394,000.00		95,394,000.00
2⅝% Series 1967	do	1967	do	do	95,394,000.00		95,394,000.00
2⅝% Series 1968	do	1968	do	do	102,894,000.00		102,894,000.00
2⅝% Series 1969	do	1969	do	do	132,894,000.00		132,894,000.00
2⅝% Series 1970	do	1970	do	do	132,894,000.00		132,894,000.00
2⅝% Series 1971	do	1971	do	do	132,894,000.00		132,894,000.00
2⅝% Series 1972	do	1972	do	do	132,984,000.00		132,894,000.00
2⅝% Series 1973	do	1973	do	do	132,894,000.00		132,894,000.00
2⅝% Series 1974	do	1974	do	do	132,894,000.00		132,894,000.00
2⅝% Series 1975	June 30, 1960	1975	do	do	132,894,000.00		132,894,000.00
2½% Series 1963	June 30, 1957	1963	do	do	7,500,000.00		7,500,000.00
	Various dates from:						
2½% Series 1964	June 30, 1957	1964	do	do	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2½% Series 1965	do	1965	do	do	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2½% Series 1966	do	1966	do	do	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2½% Series 1967	do	1967	do	do	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2½% Series 1968	June 30, 1958	1968	do	do	30,000,000.00		30,000,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1961* [1]—Continued

Security and rate of interest	Date of security	When redeemable or payable [3]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT [a]—Continued							
Special Issues [i]—Continued							
Federal home loan banks (certificates):							
2½% Series 1962	June 30, 1961	1962	June 30, Dec. 31	Par	$50,000,000.00		$50,000,000.00
Federal Housing Administration:		Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:					
Armed services housing mortgage insurance fund (notes):	Various dates from:						
2% Series 1963	July 23, 1958	1963	do	do	850,000.00	$526,000.00	324,000.00
2% Series 1965	Dec. 21, 1960	1965	do	do	27,411,000.00	2,000,000.00	25,411,000.00
Housing insurance fund (notes):							
2% Series 1962	Sept. 18, 1957	1962	do	do	3,598,000.00	3,450,000.00	148,000.00
2% Series 1963	July 23, 1958	1963	do	do	3,620,000.00	550,000.00	3,070,000.00
2% Series 1965	Sept. 6, 1960	1965	do	do	460,000.00		460,000.00
Housing investment insurance fund (notes):	Various dates from:						
2% Series 1962	Feb. 5, 1958	1962	do	do	70,000.00		70,000.00
Mutual mortgage insurance fund (notes):							
2% Series 1962	March 31, 1958	1962	do	do	16,888,000.00	1,779,000.00	15,109,000.00
National defense housing insurance fund (notes):	Various dates from:						
2% Series 1965	Nov. 23, 1960	1965	do	do	510,000.00	380,000.00	130,000.00
Section 220 housing insurance fund (notes):							
2% Series 1962	Mar. 24, 1958	1962	do	do	450,000.00		450,000.00
2% Series 1963	July 23, 1958	1963	do	do	140,000.00		140,000.00
2% Series 1964	June 30, 1959	1964	do	do	550,000.00		550,000.00
	Various dates from:						
2% Series 1965	Sept. 9, 1960	1965	do	do	250,000.00		250,000.00
Servicemen's mortgage insurance fund (notes):							
2% Series 1962	Mar. 24, 1958	1962	do	do	925,000.00		925,000.00
2% Series 1965	Sept. 6, 1960	1965	do	do	100,000.00		100,000.00
2% Series 1966	June 30, 1961	1966	do	do	550,000.00		550,000.00
Title I housing insurance fund (notes):	Various dates from:						
2% Series 1963	July 23, 1958	1963	do	do	190,000.00		190,000.00
2% Series 1966	June 30, 1961	1966	do	do	500,000.00		500,000.00
Title I insurance fund (notes):							

2% Series 1962	Mar. 31, 1958	1962	do	do	23,179,000.00		23,179,000.00
War housing insurance fund (notes):	Various dates from:						
2% Series 1963	July 23, 1958	1963	do	do	12,375,000.00	6,403,000.00	5,972,000.00
2% Series 1965	Sept. 6, 1960	1965	do	do	8,635,000.00		8,635,000.00
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Certificates:		On demand; on June 30:					
3¾% Series 1962	June 30, 1961	1962	do	do	440,698,000.00		440,698,000.00
Notes:		Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:					
2⅝% Series 1962	June 30, 1959	1962	June 30, Dec. 31	do	168,000,000.00		168,000,000.00
2⅝% Series 1963	do	1963	do	do	168,000,000.00		168,000,000.00
2⅝% Series 1964	do	1964	do	do	168,000,000.00		168,000,000.00
	Various dates from:						
2½% Series 1962	June 30, 1957	1962	do	do	965,000,000.00	493,681,000.00	471,319,000.00
2½% Series 1963	June 30, 1958	1963	do	do	465,000,000.00	52,989,000.00	412,011,000.00
Bonds:		On demand; on June 30:					
3¾% Series 1975	June 30, 1961	1975	do	do	160,077,000.00		160,077,000.00
3¾% Series 1976	do	1976	do	do	1,080,011,000.00		1,080,011,000.00
2⅝% Series 1965	June 30, 1959	1965	do	do	168,000,000.00		168,000,000.00
2⅝% Series 1966	do	1966	do	do	168,000,000.00		168,000,000.00
2⅝% Series 1967	do	1967	do	do	168,000,000.00		168,000,000.00
2⅝% Series 1968	do	1968	do	do	668,000,000.00		668,000,000.00
2⅝% Series 1969	do	1969	do	do	1,133,000,000.00	52,989,000.00	1,080,011,000.00
2⅝% Series 1970	do	1970	do	do	1,133,000,000.00	52,989,000.00	1,080,011,000.00
2⅝% Series 1971	do	1971	do	do	1,133,000,000.00	52,989,000.00	1,080,011,000.00
2⅝% Series 1972	do	1972	do	do	1,133,000,000.00	52,989,000.00	1,080,011,000.00
2⅝% Series 1973	do	1973	do	do	1,133,000,000.00	52,989,000.00	1,080,011,000.00
2⅝% Series 1974	do	1974	do	do	1,133,000,000.00	52,989,000.00	1,080,011,000.00
2⅝% Series 1975	June 30, 1960	1975	do	do	919,934,000.00		919,934,000.00
2½% Series 1963	June 30, 1957	1963	do	do	500,000,000.00		500,000,000.00
	Various dates from:						
2½% Series 1964	June 30, 1957	1964	do	do	965,000,000.00	52,989,000.00	912,011,000.00
2½% Series 1965	do	1965	do	do	965,000,000.00	52,989,000.00	912,011,000.00
2½% Series 1966	do	1966	do	do	965,000,000.00	52,989,000.00	912,011,000.00
2½% Series 1967	do	1967	do	do	965,000,000.00	52,989,000.00	912,011,000.00
2½% Series 1968	June 30, 1958	1968	do	do	465,000,000.00	52,989,000.00	412,011,000.00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (notes):	Various dates from:	Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:					
2% Series 1962	Aug. 16, 1957	1962	do	do	41,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
2% Series 1963	July 9, 1958	1963	do	do	37,000,000.00		37,000,000.00
2% Series 1964	July 7, 1959	1964	do	do	16,000,000.00		16,000,000.00
2% Series 1965	July 13, 1960	1965	do	do	55,000,000.00		55,000,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1961* [1]—Continued

Security and rate of interest	Date of security	When redeemable or payable [3]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT [a]—Continued							
Special Issues [i]—Continued							
Foreign service retirement fund (certificates):		On demand; on June 30:					
4% Series 1962	June 30, 1961	1962	June 30	Par	$30,757,000.00		$30,757,000.00
3% Series 1962	do	1962	do	do	1,423,000.00		1,423,000.00
Government life insurance fund:		Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:					
Notes:							
3¾% Series 1962	June 30, 1960	1962	do	do	670,000.00		670,000.00
3¾% Series 1963	do	1963	do	do	670,000.00		670,000.00
3¾% Series 1964	do	1964	do	do	670,000.00		670,000.00
3¾% Series 1965	do	1965	do	do	670,000.00		670,000.00
3½% Series 1962	Feb. 1, 1960	1962	do	do	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3½% Series 1963	do	1963	do	do	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3½% Series 1964	do	1964	do	do	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
Bonds:		On demand; on June 30:					
3¾% Series 1966	June 30, 1960	1966	do	do	670,000.00		670,000.00
3¾% Series 1967	do	1967	do	do	670,000.00		670,000.00
3¾% Series 1968	do	1968	do	do	670,000.00		670,000.00
3¾% Series 1969	do	1969	do	do	670,000.00		670,000.00
3¾% Series 1970	do	1970	do	do	670,000.00		670,000.00
3¾% Series 1971	do	1971	do	do	670,000.00		670,000.00
3¾% Series 1972	do	1972	do	do	670,000.00		670,000.00
3¾% Series 1973	do	1973	do	do	670,000.00		670,000.00
3¾% Series 1974	do	1974	do	do	670,000.00		670,000.00
3¾% Series 1975	do	1975	do	do	73,770,000.00		73,770,000.00
3½% Series 1965	Feb. 1, 1960	1965	do	do	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3½% Series 1966	do	1966	do	do	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3½% Series 1967	do	1967	do	do	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3½% Series 1968	do	1968	do	do	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3½% Series 1969	do	1969	do	do	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3½% Series 1970	do	1970	do	do	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3½% Series 1971	do	1971	do	do	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3½% Series 1972	do	1972	do	do	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3½% Series 1973	do	1973	do	do	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3½% Series 1974	do	1974	do	do	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3½% Series 1976	June 30, 1961	1976	do	do	38,653,000.00		38,653,000.00
Highway trust fund (certificates):							
3% Series 1962	June 30, 1961	On demand; on June 30, 1962. Redeemable after 1 year from date	June 30	do	234,034,000.00		234,034,000.00

National service life insurance fund:		of issue and payable on June 30:					
Notes:							
3¾% Series 1962	June 30, 1960	1962	do	do	7, 873, 000. 00		7, 873, 000. 00
3¾% Series 1963	do	1963	do	do	7, 873, 000. 00		7, 873, 000. 00
3¾% Series 1964	do	1964	do	do	7, 873, 000. 00		7, 873, 000. 00
3¾% Series 1965	do	1965	do	do	7, 873, 000. 00		7, 873, 000. 00
3% Series 1962	Feb. 1, 1960	1962	do	do	379, 000, 000. 00		379, 000, 000. 00
3% Series 1963	do	1963	do	do	379, 000, 000. 00		379, 000, 000. 00
3% Series 1964	do	1964	do	do	379, 000, 000. 00		379, 000, 000. 00
		On demand; on June 30:					
Bonds:							
3¾% Series 1966	June 30, 1960	1966	do	do	7, 873, 000. 00		7, 873, 000. 00
3¾% Series 1967	do	1967	do	do	7, 873, 000. 00		7, 873, 000. 00
3¾% Series 1968	do	1968	do	do	7, 873, 000. 00		7, 873, 000. 00
3¾% Series 1969	do	1969	do	do	7, 873, 000. 00		7, 873, 000. 00
3¾% Series 1970	do	1970	do	do	7, 873, 000. 00		7, 873, 000. 00
3¾% Series 1971	do	1971	do	do	7, 873, 000. 00		7, 873, 000. 00
3¾% Series 1972	do	1972	do	do	7, 873, 000. 00		7, 873, 000. 00
3¾% Series 1973	do	1973	do	do	7, 873, 000. 00		7, 873, 000. 00
3¾% Series 1974	do	1974	do	do	7, 873, 000. 00		7, 873, 000. 00
3¾% Series 1975	do	1975	do	do	386, 873, 000. 00		386, 873, 000. 00
3¾% Series 1976	June 30, 1961	1976	do	do	343, 149, 000. 00		343, 149, 000. 00
3% Series 1965	Feb. 1, 1960	1965	do	do	379, 000, 000. 00		379, 000, 000. 00
3% Series 1966	do	1966	do	do	379, 000, 000. 00		379, 000, 000. 00
3% Series 1967	do	1967	do	do	379, 000, 000. 00		379, 000, 000. 00
3% Series 1968	do	1968	do	do	379, 000, 000. 00		379, 000, 000. 00
3% Series 1969	do	1969	do	do	379, 000, 000. 00		379, 000, 000. 00
3% Series 1970	do	1970	do	do	379, 000, 000. 00		379, 000, 000. 00
3% Series 1971	do	1971	do	do	379, 000, 000. 00		379, 000, 000. 00
3% Series 1972	do	1972	do	do	379, 000, 000. 00		379, 000, 000. 00
3% Series 1973	do	1973	do	do	379, 000, 000. 00		379, 000, 000. 00
3% Series 1974	do	1974	do	do	379, 000, 000. 00		379, 000, 000. 00
Railroad retirement account (notes):	Various dates from:	Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:					
3% Series 1962	June 30, 1957	1962	do	do	1, 178, 688, 000. 00	$989, 353, 000. 00	189, 335, 000. 00
3% Series 1963	June 30, 1958	1963	do	do	751, 106, 000. 00		751, 106, 000. 00
3% Series 1964	June 30, 1959	1964	do	do	1, 411, 532, 000. 00		1, 411, 532, 000. 00
3% Series 1965	June 30, 1960	1965	do	do	1, 066, 645, 000. 00		1, 066, 645, 000. 00
3% Series 1966	June 30, 1961	1966	do	do	84, 916, 000. 00		84, 916, 000. 00
Unemployment trust fund (certificates):		On demand; on June 30:					
3% Series 1962	do	1962	June 30, Dec. 31	do	4, 624, 985, 000. 00		4, 624, 985, 000. 00
Veterans' special term insurance fund (certificates):							
2⅞% Series 1962	do	do	June 30	do	106, 280, 000. 00		106, 280, 000. 00
Total special issues					47, 422, 877, 000. 00	2, 379, 990, 000. 00	45, 042, 887, 000. 00
Total interest-bearing debt outstanding					416, 658, 479, 920. 94	130, 992, 765, 452. 69	285, 665, 714, 468. 25

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1961* [1]—Continued

Title of loan	Amount outstanding	Title of loan	Amount outstanding
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED		**MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED**	
Old debt matured (issued prior to April 1, 1917)[20] [b]	[21] $3,767,950.26	Treasury notes, tax series [a]	$147,800.00
2½ postal savings bonds [c]	[21] 492,340.00	Certificates of indebtedness, at various interest rates [a]	4,912,050.00
First Liberty bonds, at various interest rates [d]	[21] 686,650.00	Treasury bills [a]	40,319,000.00
Other Liberty bonds and Victory notes, at various interest rates [a]	4,874,700.00	Treasury savings certificates [a]	[21] 73,650.00
Treasury bonds, at various interest rates [a]	19,861,350.00	U.S. savings bonds [a]	230,072,468.75
Adjusted service bonds of 1945 [a]	1,917,400.00	Armed Forces leave bonds [a]	9,734,025.00
Treasury notes, at various interest rates [a]	12,107,950.00	Total matured debt on which interest has ceased	330,170,834.01
Treasury savings notes [a]	1,203,500.00		

Title of loan	Amount outstanding
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST	
Special notes of the United States:	
International Monetary Fund series (issued pursuant to the provisions of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, approved July 31, 1945, and under the authority of and subject to the provisions of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended. The notes are nonnegotiable, bear no interest, and are payable on demand)	$2,496,000,000.00
International Development Association series (issued pursuant to the provisions of the International Development Association Act, approved June 30, 1960, and under the authority of and subject to the provisions of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended. The notes are nonnegotiable, bear no interest, and are payable on demand)	57,652,200.00
United States savings stamps (Public Debt Act of 1942)	51,695,265.33
Excess profits tax refund bonds were issued under authority of and subject to the provisions of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and sections 780 to 783, inclusive, of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended. These bonds did not bear interest and were payable at the option of the owner after January 1, 1946. The first series matured on December 31, 1948, and the second series on December 31, 1949.	
First Series	413,690.68
Second Series	336,893.90
Total excess profits tax refund bonds	750,584.58
Old demand notes (acts of July 17, 1861 (12 Stat. 259); Aug. 5, 1861 (12 Stat. 313); Feb. 12, 1862 (12 Stat. 338)). (The $60,030,000 issued includes $60,000,000 authorized to be outstanding and amounts issued on deposits including reissues.)	[21] 52,917.50
Fractional currency (acts of July 17, 1862 (12 Stat. 592); Mar. 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 711); June 30, 1864 (13 Stat. 220)). (The $368,724,080 issued includes $50,000,000 authorized to be outstanding and amounts issued on deposits including reissues.)	[21] [22] 1,965,538.00
Legal tender notes (acts of Feb. 25, 1862 (12 Stat. 345); July 11, 1862 (12 Stat. 532); Mar. 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 710); May 31, 1878 (20 Stat. 87); Mar. 14, 1900 (31 Stat. 45); Mar. 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1200)). (Greatest amount ever authorized to be outstanding, $450,000,000)	346,681,016.00
Less gold reserve	156,039,430.93
Total legal tender notes less gold reserve	[21] 190,641,585.07

National bank notes, redemption account (act of July 14, 1890 (26 Stat. 289))	[21] 54,474,645.00
Federal Reserve Bank notes, redemption account (act of December 23, 1913 (38 Stat. 268))	[21] 92,783,926.50
Thrift and Treasury savings stamps	[21] 3,704,077.50
Total debt bearing no interest	2,949,720,739.48
Gross debt (including $26,010,743,854.96 debt incurred to finance expenditures of Government corporations for which obligations of such corporations are held by the Treasury)	288,945,606,041.74
Guaranteed obligations not owned by the Treasury	240,215,450.00
Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations	289,185,821,491.74
Deduct debt not subject to statutory limitation [23]	348,643,279.83
Total debt subject to limitation [23]	288,837,178,211.91

[1] Interest rates on Series E and H savings bonds were increased on Sept. 22, 1959, retroactive to June 1, 1959 (see also footnote 17).

[2] Reconciliation by security classes to the basis of daily Treasury statement is shown in table 29.

[3] Redeemable at the option of the United States on and after dates indicated, except where otherwise stated. Treasury bonds and Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B–1975–80 now outstanding may be redeemed only on interest dates, and 4 months' notice of redemption must be given.

[4] Treasury bills shown in this table are noninterest-bearing and are sold on a discount basis with competitive bids for each issue. The average sale price on these series gives an approximate yield on a bank discount basis (360 days a year) as indicated opposite each issue of bills. This yield differs slightly from the yield on a discount basis (365 days a year) which is shown in the summary table 29.

[5] Treasury bills are shown at maturity value.

[6] Excludes $100,104,000 issued on June 14, 1961.

[7] Consists of a "strip" issued on June 14, 1961, of additional amounts of 18 series of outstanding Treasury bills dated from February 2 through June 1, 1961, and maturing each week from August 3 through November 30, 1961.

[8] Owners have exercised the option to redeem $472,915,000 of these notes.

[9] Owners have exercised the option to redeem $158,660,000 of these notes.

[10] Of this amount $745,427,300 face amount was issued in exchange for Series F and G savings bonds maturing in the calendar year 1960, and $3,323,700 face amount was issued for cash.

[11] Redeemable, at par and accrued interest, to date of payment, at any time upon the death of the owner at the option of the duly constituted representative of the deceased owner's estate, provided entire proceeds of redemption are applied to payment of Federal estate taxes due from the estate.

[12] Not called for redemption on first call date. Callable on succeeding interest payment dates.

[13] Of this amount, $147,331,500 face amount was issued in exchange for Series F and G savings bonds maturing in the calendar year 1961, and $365,560 face amount was issued for cash.

[14] May be exchanged at option of owner for marketable 1½ percent 5-year Treasury notes, dated April 1 and October 1, next preceding the date of exchange.

[15] Includes $316,389,000 of securities received by Federal National Mortgage Association in exchange for mortgages.

[16] Amounts issued and retired for Series E, F, and J include accrued discount; amounts outstanding are stated at current redemption values. Amounts issued, retired, and outstanding for Series G, H, and K are stated at par value.

[17] At option of owner, bonds dated May 1, 1941, through May 1, 1949, may be held and will accrue interest for additional 20 years; bonds dated on and after June 1, 1949, may be held and will accrue interest for additional 10 years.

[18] Represents a weighted average of the approximate yields of bonds of various issue dates within the yearly series if held to maturity or if held from issue date to end of applicable extension period, computed on the basis of bonds outstanding March 31, 1961. (For details of yields by issue dates see Treasury Circulars Nos. 653 and 905 revised Sept. 23, 1959, and first amendment to Treasury Circular No. 653, Revised, dated March 21, 1961.)

[19] Deduct.

[20] For detailed information see 1956 annual report, page 435.

[21] Not subject to the statutory debt limitation.

[22] After deducting amounts officially estimated to have been lost or irrevocably destroyed.

[23] For statutory limit on the public debt, see tables 33 and 34.

AUTHORIZING ACTS:

(a) September 24, 1917, as amended.
(b) Various.
(c) June 25, 1910.
(d) Apr. 24, 1917.

TAX STATUS:

(e) Any income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from their sale or other disposition does not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of any such bills does not have any special treatment, as such, under the Internal Revenue Code or laws amendatory or supplementary thereto. The bills are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which the bills are originally sold by the United States is to be considered to be interest.

(f) Income derived from these securities is subject to all taxes now or hereafter im-

posed under the Internal Revenue Code or laws amendatory or supplementary thereto.
The securities are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether
Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the
principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States;
or by any local taxing authority. The following is applicable to savings bonds only:
For the purposes of taxation any increment in value of savings bonds represented by
the difference between the price paid and the redemption value received (whether at
or before maturity) shall be considered as interest. For exception, see Treasury bonds,
2¾% of 1960–65, and note h.
Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550 ruling that bonds, notes, bills, and
certificates of indebtedness of the Federal Government or its agencies, and the interest
thereon, are not exempt from the gift tax.
(*g*) Any gain or loss derived from the exchange of the following securities will be
taken into account for Federal income tax purposes upon the disposition or redemption
of the new obligations: (1) exchange on June 23, 1960, of 2½% Treasury bonds of 1961
for 3¾% Treasury notes, Series D–1964, or 3⅞% Treasury bonds of 1968; (2) exchange
on October 3, 1960, of 3½% Treasury bonds of 1980 for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1962–67,
3½% Treasury bonds of 1990 for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1963–68, 3½% Treasury bonds
of 1998 for 2½% Treasury bonds of June 15, 1964–69 and 2½% Treasury bonds of December 15, 1964–69, and (3) exchange on March 15, 1961, of 3⅝% Treasury bonds of 1966
for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1963, and 3⅝% Treasury bonds of 1967 for 2¼% Treasury
bonds of June 15, 1959–62, 2¼% Treasury bonds of December 15, 1959–62, and 2⅝%
Treasury notes, Series A–1963.
(*h*) Exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter
imposed by the United States, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any
local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war profits
taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States upon the income or profits of
individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of
bonds authorized by the act approved Sept. 24, 1917, as amended, the principal of
which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000 owned by any individual, partnership,
association, or corporation shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b)
above.
(*i*) These issues, being investments of various Government funds and payable only
for the account of such funds, have no present tax liability.
In hands of foreign holders—Applicable only to securities issued prior to Mar. 1, 1941:
Bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness of the United States, shall while beneficially
owned by a nonresident alien individual, or a foreign corporation, partnership, or
association not engaged in business in the United States, be exempt both as to principal
and interest from any and all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States,
any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing
authority.

MEMORANDUM RELATING TO OTHER OBLIGATIONS:

Obligations of the United States payable on presentation:	
U.S. registered interest checks payable	$750,231,499.44
U.S. interest coupons due and outstanding	101,373,651.06
Interest payable with and accrued discount added to principal of United States securities	6,788,820.34
Total	858,393,970.84

TABLE 31.—*Description of guaranteed obligations held outside the Treasury, June 30, 1961*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Security	Rate of interest	Amount
UNMATURED OBLIGATIONS		
District of Columbia Armory Board stadium bonds of 1970–79 issued under the act of September 7, 1957, as amended (2 D.C. Code 1722, 1727)[1 2]	*Percent* 4.20	$19,800,000.00
Federal Housing Administration debentures issued under the act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701–1750g):[3 4]		
Mutual mortgage insurance fund:		
Series A[5]	3	170,600.00
Series AA	2½	853,850.00
Series AA	2⅝	509,850.00
Series AA	2¾	221,300.00
Series AA	2⅞	913,000.00
Series AA	3	774,200.00
Series AA	3⅛	1,834,550.00
Series AA	3¼	501,250.00
Series AA	3⅜	1,859,650.00
Series AA	3½	5,256,400.00
Series AA	3¾	5,648,400.00
Series AA	4⅛	6,845,700.00
Armed services housing mortgage insurance fund:		
Series FF	2½	5,464,400.00
Series FF	2¾	10,140,050.00
Series FF	3⅛	12,121,000.00
Series FF	3⅜	22,000.00
Series FF	3½	36,000.00
Series FF	3¾	26,068,500.00
Series FF	4⅛	8,568,450.00
Housing insurance fund:		
Series BB	2½	2,053,000.00
Series BB	2¾	2,814,350.00
Series BB	2⅞	5,000.00
Series BB	3	1,302,000.00
Series BB	3⅛	1,754,400.00
Series BB	3¼	1,637,800.00
Series BB	3⅜	3,451,450.00
Series BB	3½	7,040,850.00
Series BB	3¾	25,850.00
Series BB	4⅛	3,321,300.00
National defense housing insurance fund:		
Series GG	2½	36,868,200.00
Series GG	2⅝	478,750.00
Series GG	2¾	33,916,850.00
Series GG	2⅞	3,365,850.00
Series GG	3¼	260,950.00
Series GG	3⅜	9,050.00
Series P	2½	493,750.00
Section 221 housing insurance fund:		
Series DD	3⅛	713,100.00
Series DD	3¼	9,100.00
Series DD	3⅜	258,150.00
Series DD	3½	1,627,450.00
Series DD	3¾	362,500.00
Series DD	4⅛	1,809,400.00
Servicemen's mortgage insurance fund:		
Series EE	2⅝	22,600.00
Series EE	2⅞	60,000.00
Series EE	3	109,550.00
Series EE	3⅛	182,500.00
Series EE	3¼	151,900.00
Series EE	3⅜	155,300.00
Series EE	3½	494,700.00
Series EE	3¾	271,050.00
Series EE	4⅛	225,600.00
Title I housing insurance fund:		
Series L	2½	13,000.00
Series R	2¾	43,200.00
Series T	3	129,650.00
War housing insurance fund:		
Series H	2½	26,646,700.00
Subtotal		[6] 219,894,000.00
Total unmatured obligations		239,694,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Description of guaranteed obligations held outside the Treasury, June 30, 1961*—Continued

Security	Rate of interest	Amount
MATURED OBLIGATIONS [7]		
Commodity Credit Corporation, interest		$11.25
District of Columbia Armory Board, interest		16,905.00
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation:		
Principal		173,800.00
Interest		38,825.20
Federal Housing Administration:		
Principal		24,700.00
Interest		432.46
Home Owners' Loan Corporation:		
Principal		322,950.00
Interest		67,257.76
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, interest		19.25
Total matured obligations (principal and interest)		644,900.92
Total based on guarantees		240,338,900.92

[1] Issued on June 1, 1960, at a price to yield 4.1879 percent, but sale was not consummated until Aug. 2, 1960. Interest is payable semiannually on June 1 and Dec. 1. These bonds are redeemable on and after June 1, 1970, and mature on Dec. 1, 1979.

[2] The securities and the income derived therefrom, and gain from the sale or other disposition thereof or transfer as by inheritance or gift, are subject to taxation by the United States, but are exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes, imposed by the District of Columbia.

[3] Issued and payable on various dates. Interest is payable semiannually on Jan. 1 and July 1. All unmatured debentures are redeemable on any interest day or days, on 3 months' notice, except the Series A debentures which are not redeemable until maturity.

[4] Under the Public Debt Act of 1941 (31 U.S.C. 742a), income or gain derived from these securities except mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series A, is subject to all Federal taxes now or hereafter imposed. The securities are subject to surtaxes, estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, municipality, or local taxing authority. Debentures issued on contracts entered into before Mar. 1, 1941, are exempt from all taxation except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes.

[5] Series A debentures are subject only to such Federal, State, and local taxes as the mortgages in exchange for which they are issued would be subject to in the hands of the holders of the debentures.

[6] Includes Series A debentures amounting to $161,800, maturing on July 1, 1961; and debentures called for redemption on July 1, 1961, at par plus accrued interest, as follows: Series AA, $6,141,100; Series BB, $350; Series EE, $139,450; Series L, $4,500; Series R, $21,650; Series T, $34,800; and Series H, $897,350.

[7] Funds are on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States for payment of principal of $521,450 and interest of $123,450.92.

NOTE.—For obligations held by the Treasury, see table 124.

TABLE 32.—*Postal savings systems' deposits and Federal Reserve notes outstanding, June 30, 1946–61*

[Face amount in thousands of dollars. On basis of reports received by the Treasury]

June 30	Deposits in postal savings systems [1]			Federal Reserve notes [4]
	U.S. Postal Savings System [2]	Canal Zone Postal Savings System [3]	Total	
1946	3,119,656	9,612	3,129,268	23,434,613
1947	3,392,773	9,602	3,402,375	23,444,193
1948	3,379,130	9,129	3,388,259	23,136,167
1949	3,277,402	8,943	3,286,346	22,783,823
1950	3,097,316	8,643	3,105,959	22,398,284
1951	2,788,199	7,044	2,795,244	22,975,292
1952	2,617,564	7,005	2,624,569	24,135,367
1953	2,457,548	6,848	2,464,396	25,040,465
1954	2,251,419	6,506	2,257,926	24,726,731
1955	2,007,996	6,290	2,014,286	25,030,031
1956	1,765,470	6,313	1,771,783	25,523,779
1957	1,462,268	6,139	1,468,408	25,836,574
1958	1,212,672	5,713	1,218,385	25,862,932
1959	1,041,792	5,492	1,047,284	26,479,923
1960	835,800	5,067	840,867	26,569,479
1961	[5] 699,528	[6] 4,695	704,223	[7] 26,735,869

[1] The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of deposits (plus accrued interest a the rate of 2 percent) made in postal savings depositary offices. Interest is payable quarterly from the first day of the month next following date of deposit, and on deposits made after Mar. 1, 1941 (under the Public Debt Act of 1941 (31 U.S.C. 742a)), is subject to all Federal taxes.

[2] Established by the act of June 25, 1910, as amended (39 U.S.C. 751–771).

[3] Established by the act of June 13, 1910 (2 Canal Zone Code 273–280).

[4] Authority for the issuance of Federal Reserve notes was given under the act of Dec. 23, 1913, as amended (12 U.S.C. 411–416). The notes are obligations of the United States and are receivable by all national and member banks and Federal Reserve Banks and for all taxes, customs, and other public dues. They are redeemable in lawful money on demand at the Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., or at any Federal Reserve Bank.

[5] Funds due depositors on June 30, 1961, including interest of $71,555,244 totaling $771,082,943, are offset by cash in designated depositary banks amounting to $17,846,397, which is secured by the pledge of collateral as provided in the regulations of the Postal Savings System, having a face value of $17,848,500; Government securities with a face value of $720,703,000; and cash in possession of the System and other net assets of $32,533,546.

[6] Funds due depositors on June 30, 1961, including interest of $253,423 totaling $4,948,448, are offset by Government securities having a face value of $5,050,090 and other assets.

[7] In actual circulation, exclusive of $1,043,034,904 redemption fund deposited in the Treasury and $1,181,402,915 of their own Federal Reserve notes held by the issuing banks. The collateral security for Federal Reserve notes issued consists of $8,975,000,000 in gold certificates and in credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates, $21,235,000,000 face amount of U.S. Government securities, and $7,495,000 face amount of commercial paper. Notes issued by a Federal Reserve Bank are a first lien against the assets of such Bank.

TABLE 33.—*Statutory limitation on the public debt and guaranteed obligations, June 30, 1961*

[In millions of dollars]

PART I.—STATUS UNDER LIMITATION, JUNE 30, 1961

Maximum amount of securities which may be outstanding at any one time under limitations imposed by section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended by the acts of June 30, 1959, and June 30, 1960 (31 U.S.C. 757b). (The following table lists the amendments.)	[1] 293,000
Amount of securities outstanding subject to such statutory debt limitation:	
U.S. Government securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended	288,622
Guaranteed obligations held outside the Treasury	240
Total amount of securities outstanding subject to statutory debt limitation	288,862
Balance issuable under limitation	4,138

PART II.—APPLICATION OF LIMITATION TO PUBLIC DEBT AND GUARANTEED OBLIGATIONS OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1961

Class of security	Subject to statutory debt limitation	Not subject to statutory debt limitation	Total outstanding
Public debt:			
Interest-bearing securities:			
Marketable:			
Treasury bills	36,723		36,723
Certificates of indebtedness	13,338		13,338
Treasury notes	56,257		56,257
Treasury bonds	80,830		80,830
Total marketable	187,148		187,148
Nonmarketable:			
U.S. savings bonds (current redemption value)	47,514		47,514
Depositary bonds	117		117
R.E.A. bonds	19		19
Treasury bonds, investment series	5,830		5,830
Total nonmarketable	53,481		53,481
Special issues to Government agencies and trust funds	45,043		45,043
Total interest-bearing securities	285,672		285,672
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	344	6	349
Debt bearing no interest:			
United States savings stamps	52		52
Excess profits tax refund bonds	1		1
Special notes of the United States:			
International Monetary Fund Series	2,496		2,496
International Development Association Series	58		58
United States notes (less gold reserve)		191	191
Deposits for retirement of national bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes		147	147
Other debt bearing no interest		6	6
Total debt bearing no interest	2,606	344	2,950
Total public debt [2]	288,622	349	288,971
Guaranteed obligations held outside the Treasury:			
Interest-bearing	240		240
Matured	1		1
Total guaranteed obligations	240		240
Total public debt and guaranteed obligations	288,862	349	289,211

[1] For debt limit effective July 1, 1961, see following table.
[2] Includes public debt incurred to finance expenditures of certain wholly owned Government corporations and other business-type activities in exchange for which obligations of the corporations and activities were issued to the Treasury. See table 124.

TABLE 34.—*Debt limitation under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, 1917–61*

Enactment date and statute	Provisions of legislation	Amount and kind of limitation
Sept. 24, 1917:		
(40 Stat. 288)	Sec. 1 authorized bonds in the amount of	[1] $7,538,945,460
(40 Stat. 290)	Sec. 5 authorized certificates of indebtedness outstanding at any one time (revolving authority)	[2] 4,000,000,000
April 4, 1918:		
(40 Stat. 502)	Sec. 1 amended to increase authorized amount of bonds to	[1] 12,000,000,000
(40 Stat. 504)	Sec. 5 amended to increase authorized amount of certificates outstanding to	[2] 8,000,000,000
July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 844)	Sec. 1 amended to increase authorized amount of bonds to	[1] 20,000,000,000
Mar. 3, 1919:		
(40 Stat. 1311)	Sec. 5 amended to increase authorized amount of certificates outstanding to	[2] 10,000,000,000
(40 Stat. 1309)	Sec. 18 (new) authorized notes in the amount of	[1] 7,000,000,000
Nov. 23, 1921 (42 Stat. 321)	Sec. 18 amended to establish revolving authority for the issuance of notes and limited amount outstanding at any one time to	[2] 7,500,000,000
June 17, 1929 (46 Stat. 19)	Sec. 5 amended to authorize issuance of Treasury bills, as well as certificates of indebtedness, and limited amount of both outstanding at any one time to	[2] 10,000,000,000
Mar. 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1506)	Sec. 1 amended to increase authorized amount of bonds to	[1] 28,000,000,000
Jan. 30, 1934 (48 Stat. 343)	Sec. 18 amended to increase authorized amount of notes outstanding to	[2] 10,000,000,000
Feb. 4, 1935:		
(49 Stat. 20)	Sec. 1 amended to establish revolving authority for the issuance of bonds and limited the amount outstanding at any one time to	[2] 25,000,000,000
(49 Stat. 21)	Sec. 21 (new) consolidated limitation on issuance of bills and certificates (sec. 5) and limitation on issuance of notes (sec. 18). Aggregate amount outstanding of securities under both sections	[2] 20,000,000,000
Do	Sec. 22 (new) authorized issuance of U.S. savings bonds, the amount issued to be included in the limitation in sec. 1.	
May 26, 1938 (52 Stat. 447)	Secs. 1 and 21 amended to consolidate in sec. 21 all limitations on bills, certificates, notes, and bonds; limited bonds outstanding to $30 billion, and aggregate total to	[2] 45,000,000,000
June 20, 1939 (53 Stat. 1071)	Sec. 21 amended to remove limitation on bonds without changing limitation on aggregate total of	[2] 45,000,000,000
June 25, 1940 (54 Stat. 526)	Sec. 21 amended to insert "(a)" after 21, and to add at end of sec. 21(a): "(b) In addition to the amount authorized by the preceding paragraph of this section, any obligations authorized by sections 5 and 18 of this Act, as amended, not to exceed in the aggregate $4,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time, less any retirements made from the special fund made available under section 301 of the Revenue Act of 1940, may be issued under said sections to provide the Treasury with funds to meet any expenditures made, after June 30, 1940, for the national defense, or to reimburse the general fund of the Treasury therefor. Any such obligations so issued shall be designated 'National Defense Series'."	[3] 4,000,000,000
Feb. 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 7)	Sec. 21 amended to eliminate separate authority for $4 billion of National Defense Series obligations and provided that the face amount of obligations issued under this act outstanding at any one time shall not exceed in the aggregate	[2] 65,000,000,000
Mar. 28, 1942 (56 Stat. 189)	Sec. 21 amended to increase limitation on aggregate outstanding at any one time to	[2] 125,000,000,000
Apr. 11, 1943 (57 Stat. 63)	Sec. 21 amended to increase limitation on aggregate outstanding at any one time to	[2] 210,000,000,000
June 9, 1944 (58 Stat. 272)	Sec. 21 amended to increase limitation on aggregate outstanding at any one time to	[2] 260,000,000,000
Apr. 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 47)	Sec. 21 amended to provide that the face amount of obligations issued under this act and the face amount of obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest (except such guaranteed obligations as may be held by the Secretary of the Treasury) outstanding at any one time shall not exceed in the aggregate	[2] 300,000,000,000

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—*Debt limitation under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, 1917–61*—Continued

Enactment date and statute	Provisions of legislation	Amount and kind of limitation
June 26, 1946 (60 Stat. 316)	Sec. 21 amended to add: "The current redemption value of any obligation issued on a discount basis which is redeemable prior to maturity at the option of the holder thereof shall be considered, for the purposes of this section, to be the face amount of such obligation." Amendment decreased the limitation to	[2] $275,000,000,000
Aug. 28, 1954 (68 Stat. 895)	Sec. 21 amended, effective Aug. 28, 1954, and ending June 30, 1955, to increase the limitation temporarily by $6 billion to	[2] 281,000,000,000
June 30, 1955 (69 Stat. 241)	Sec. 21 act of Aug. 28, 1954, amended to extend until June 30, 1956, the increase in limitation to	[2] 281,000,000,000
July 9, 1956 (70 Stat. 519)	Sec. 21 act of Aug. 28, 1954, amended to increase the limitation temporarily, beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1957, by $3 billion to	[2] 278,000,000,000
	Temporary increase terminated June 30, 1957; and the limitation on the aggregate outstanding at any one time reverted to that under the act of June 26, 1946 (60 Stat. 316)	[2] 275,000,000,000
Feb. 26, 1958 (72 Stat. 27)	Sec. 21 amended to increase the limitation temporarily, beginning Feb. 26, 1958, and ending June 30, 1959, by $5 billion to	[2] 280,000,000,000
Sept. 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1758)	Sec. 21 amended, effective Sept. 2, 1958, to increase the limitation on the aggregate amount outstanding at any one time to	[2] 283,000,000,000
	The increase in the limitation on the aggregate outstanding, together with the temporary increase of $5 billion beginning Feb. 26, 1958, and ending June 30, 1959, provided an operating limitation of	[2] 288,000,000,000
June 30, 1959 (73 Stat. 156-7)	Sec. 21 amended, effective June 30, 1959, to increase the limitation on the aggregate amount outstanding to	[2] 285,000,000,000
	With the temporary increase of $5 billion (act of Feb. 26, 1958 (72 Stat. 27), which ended June 30, 1959, the operating limitation on June 30, 1959, was	[2] 290,000,000,000
	Sec. 21 amended also to increase the limitation temporarily, beginning July 1, 1959, and ending June 30, 1960, by $10 billion, providing an operating limitation of	[2] 295,000,000,000
June 30, 1960 (74 Stat. 290)	Sec. 21 amended to increase the limitation temporarily, beginning July 1, 1960, and ending June 30, 1961, by $8 billion, providing an operating limitation of	[2] 293,000,000,000
June 30, 1961 (75 Stat. 148)	Sec. 21 amended to increase the limitation temporarily, beginning July 1, 1961, and ending June 30, 1962, by $13 billion, providing an operating limitation of	[2] 298,000,000,000

[1] Limitation on issue.
[2] Limitation on outstanding.
[3] Limitation on issues less retirements.

II.—Operations

TABLE 35.—*Public debt receipts and expenditures by security classes, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Receipts (issues)	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Public issues:							
Marketable obligations:							
Treasury bills:							
Regular weekly	$5,323,756,000.00	$5,630,631,000.00	$7,477,388,000.00	$5,322,827,000.00	$5,377,643,000.00	$7,137,478,000.00	$5,382,995,000.00
Tax anticipation	3,511,749,000.00			3,503,766,000.00			
Other	1,379,977,000.00			1,486,443,000.00			1,409,557,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness		2,077,770,000.00					
Treasury notes							
Treasury bonds		1,041,697,000.00				353,000.00	8,000.00
Subtotal	10,215,482,000.00	8,750,098,000.00	7,477,388,000.00	10,313,036,000.00	5,377,643,000.00	7,137,831,000.00	6,792,560,000.00
Exchanges:							
Treasury bills:							
Regular weekly	478,807,000.00	571,135,000.00	341,170,000.00	481,230,000.00	728,920,000.00	666,566,000.00	719,914,000.00
Other	120,532,000.00			15,722,000.00			92,115,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness		5,751,005,000.00					
Treasury notes	66,305,000.00	42,948,000.00	67,562,000.00	280,982,000.00	9,123,148,000.00	57,845,000.00	24,954,000.00
Treasury bonds	243,000.00	28,377,500.00	12,000.00	3,978,806,000.00	1,213,021,000.00	144,525,000.00	2,737,500.00
Subtotal	665,887,000.00	6,393,465,500.00	408,744,000.00	4,756,740,000.00	11,065,089,000.00	868,936,000.00	839,720,500.00
Total marketable	10,881,369,000.00	15,143,563,500.00	7,886,132,000.00	15,069,776,000.00	16,442,732,000.00	8,006,767,000.00	7,632,280,500.00
Nonmarketable obligations:							
Adjusted service bonds					850.00		
Depositary bonds	205,500.00	1,940,500.00	1,092,500.00	1,162,000.00	249,500.00	21,290,000.00	198,000.00
Special notes:							
International Monetary Fund series	30,000,000.00		54,000,000.00	55,000,000.00	89,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	45,000,000.00
International Development Association series					57,652,200.00		
Treasury bonds, R.E.A. series	465,000.00	2,789,000.00	2,107,000.00	1,037,000.00	2,941,000.00	1,740,000.00	1,776,000.00
U.S. savings bonds:							
Issue price	352,939,750.76	354,443,846.10	338,492,859.45	345,065,846.68	325,930,082.07	347,314,128.00	454,944,448.30
Accrued discount	125,466,394.40	96,313,363.85	95,846,446.30	94,095,407.62	96,045,609.73	125,152,603.59	128,616,801.96
Exchanges, Series H	18,076,500.00	15,957,000.00	12,635,000.00	10,723,000.00	11,104,500.00	13,068,000.00	23,193,000.00
U.S. savings stamps	811,936.30	599,464.00	590,367.20	1,271,568.10	1,936,868.80	1,702,759.40	1,699,918.75
Total nonmarketable	527,965,081.46	472,043,173.95	504,761,172.95	508,354,822.40	584,860,610.60	521,267,490.99	655,428,169.01
Total public issues	11,409,334,081.46	15,615,606,673.95	8,390,896,172.95	15,578,130,822.40	17,027,592,610.60	8,528,034,490.99	8,287,708,669.01

Receipts (issues)	Fiscal year 1961					Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960
	February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961		
Public issues:							
Marketable obligations:							
Treasury bills:							
Regular weekly	$5,675,632,000.00	$7,180,980,000.00	$5,693,254,000.60	$5,640,035,000.00	[1] $9,103,797,000.00	[1] $74,946,416,000.00	$76,858,377,000.00
Tax anticipation			1,502,900,000.00			8,518,415,000.00	8,022,332,000.00
Other			1,814,471,000.00			6,090,448,000.00	7,333,531,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness				3,728,098,000.00	14,000.00	5,805,882,000.00	
Treasury notes	3,654,978,000.00			1,903,706,000.00	[a] 926,000.00	5,557,758,000.00	4,529,941,000.00
Treasury bonds		4,500.00				1,042,062,500.00	469,533,000.00
Subtotal	9,330,610,000.00	7,180,984,500.00	9,010,625,000.00	11,271,839,000.00	9,102,885,000.00	101,960,981,500.00	97,213,714,000.00
Exchanges:							
Treasury bills:							
Regular weekly	728,598,000.00	707,794,000.00	509,680,000.00	763,079,000.00	603,334,000.00	7,300,227,000.00	5,885,669,000.00
Other			185,991,000.00			414,360,000.00	178,447,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness				1,781,146,000.00	[a] 40,000.00	7,532,111,000.00	17,650,060,000.00
Treasury notes	3,696,742,000.00	49,210,000.00	83,038,000.00	902,861,000.00	12,335,000.00	14,407,930,000.00	28,578,871,000.00
Treasury bonds	[a] 3,000.00	6,047,883,500.00	[a] 6,559,000.00	[a] 125,500.00	[a] 12,000.00	11,408,906,000.00	320,079,500.00
Subtotal	4,425,337,000.00	6,804,887,500.00	772,150,000.00	3,446,960,500.00	615,617,000 00	41,063,534,000.00	52,613,126,500.00
Total marketable	13,755,947,000.00	13,985,872,000.00	9,782,775,000.00	14,718,799,500.00	9,718,502,000.00	143,024,515,500.00	149,826,840,500.00
Nonmarketable obligations:							
Adjusted service bonds						850.00	
Depositary bonds	1,887,000.00	2,163,000.00	2,027,000.00	774,000.00	1,575,000.00	34,564,000.00	21,748,000.00
Special notes:							
International Monetary Fund series		38,000,000.00	13,000,000.00			335,000,000.00	325,750,000.40
International Development Association series						57,652,200.00	
Treasury bonds, R.E.A. series	1,264,000.00	1,437,000.00	961,000.00	2,019,000.00	815,000.00	19,351,000.00	
U.S. savings bonds:							
Issue price	414,914,925.95	433,792,642.14	347,509,267.27	370,051,586.84	368,884,778.95	4,454,284,162.51	4,297,246,400.94
Accrued discount	99,831,439.18	99,167,873.28	97,484,015.91	99,319,859.93	128,468,923.99	1,285,748,739.74	1,240,184,794.73
Exchanges, Series H	18,056,000.00	23,021,500.00	16,215,500.00	16,850,500.00	18,796,500.00	197,697,000.00	211,121,500.00
U.S. savings stamps	1,698,055.25	3,436,423.40		3,668,821.55	849,927.90	18,266,110.65	21,383,236.10
Total nonmarketable	537,651,420.38	600,958,438.82	477,196,783.18	492,683,768.32	519,390,130.84	6,402,564,062.90	6,117,433,932.17
Total public issues	14,293,598,420.38	14,586,830,438.82	10,259,971,783.18	15,211,483,268.32	10,237,892,130.84	149,427,079,562.90	155,944,274,432.17

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—*Public debt receipts and expenditures by security classes, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

Receipts (issues)	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Special issues:							
Civil service retirement fund:							
Certificates	$173,017,000.00	$135,541,000.00	$134,193,000.00	$147,665,000.00	$150,445,000.00	$133,000,000.00	$152,419,000.00
Notes							
Bonds							
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation notes		7,000,000.00		5,500,000.00	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	76,800,000.00
Federal disability insurance trust fund:							
Certificates	38,799,000.00	129,230,000.00	77,800,000.00	41,669,000.00	88,873,000.00	87,885,000.00	53,201,000.00
Notes							
Bonds							
Federal home loan banks certificates							294,800,000.00
Federal Housing Administration funds notes			1,490,000.00		125,000.00	145,000.00	375,000.00
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Certificates	430,719,000.00	1,425,280,000.00	809,458,000.00	459,349,000.00	1,018,141,000.00	784,843,000.00	524,230,000.00
Bonds							
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation notes	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund certificates	2,783,000.00	204,000.00	191,000.00	188,000.00	258,000.00	473,000.00	438,000.00
Government life insurance fund:							
Certificates							
Notes							
Bonds							
Highway trust fund certificates				51,000.00	1,000,000.00	55,000,000.00	20,704,000.00
National service life insurance fund:							
Certificates							
Notes							
Bonds							
Railroad retirement account notes	26,810,000.00	90,222,000.00	66,549,000.00	16,060,000.00	86,887,000.00	41,899,000.00	18,488,000.00
Unemployment trust fund certificates		525,000,000.00			236,500,000.00	80,000,000.00	
Veterans' special term insurance fund certificates	1,600,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,300,000.00	1,400,000.00	1,100,000.00	1,400,000.00	2,300,000.00
Total special issues	677,728,000.00	2,317,977,000.00	1,092,981,000.00	677,882,000.00	1,595,329,000.00	1,196,645,000.00	1,148,755,000.00
Total public debt receipts	12,087,062,081.46	17,933,583,673.95	9,483,877,172.95	16,256,012,822.40	18,622,921,610.60	9,724,679,490.99	9,436,463,669.01

Receipts (issues)	Fiscal year 1961 February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961	Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960
Special issues:							
Civil service retirement fund:							
Certificates	$163,775,000.00	$174,994,000.00	$148,651,000.00	$156,345,000.00	$343,302,000.00	$2,013,347,000.00	$1,739,583,000.00
Notes					279,652,000.00	279,652,000.00	205,264,000.00
Bonds					1,314,657,000.00	1,314,657,000.00	1,077,371,000.00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation notes	15,400,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	13,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	143,700,000.00	191,000,000.00
Federal disability insurance trust fund:							
Certificates	101,347,000.00	154,241,000.00	68,677,000.00	132,313,000.00	119,146,000.00	1,093,181,000.00	1,049,938,000.00
Notes					77,556,000.00	77,556,000.00	129,576,000.00
Bonds					326,784,000.00	326,784,000.00	424,440,000.00
Federal home loan banks certificates	86,000,000.00	41,700,000.00	16,500,000.00	145,400,000.00	63,000,000.00	647,400,000.00	59,000,000.00
Federal Housing Administration funds notes		26,826,000.00	2,930,000.00	3,255,000.00	3,270,000.00	38,416,000.00	1,770,000.00
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Certificates	966,864,000.00	1,578,969,000.00	358,025,000.00	1,685,048,000.00	1,195,167,000.00	11,236,093,000.00	9,617,004,000.00
Bonds					1,240,088,000.00	1,240,088,000.00	919,934,000.00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation notes	4,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	55,000,000.00	16,000,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund certificates	355,000.00	380,000.00	380,000.00	347,000.00	32,512,000.00	38,509,000.00	34,252,000.00
Government life insurance fund:							
Certificates		4,500,000.00				4,500,000.00	97,095,000.00
Notes							295,080,000.00
Bonds					38,653,000.00	38,653,000.00	810,800,000.00
Highway trust fund certificates		3,000.00	54,868,000.00	28,900,000.00	311,308,000.00	471,834,000.00	140,895,000.00
National service life insurance fund:							
Certificates		4,500,000.00	5,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	20,500,000.00	488,015,000.00
Notes							1,547,492,000.00
Bonds					343,149,000.00	343,149,000.00	4,247,730,000.00
Railroad retirement account notes	74,851,000.00	61,278,000.00	9,567,000.00	81,891,000.00	490,761,000.00	1,065,263,000.00	1,404,723,000.00
Unemployment trust fund certificates	274,000,000.00			507,000,000.00	4,624,985,000.00	6,247,485,000.00	7,008,747,000.00
Veterans' special term insurance fund certificates	1,600,000.00	2,200,000.00	1,400,000.00	1,500,000.00	107,780,000.00	125,080,000.00	101,113,000.00
Total special issues	1,688,192,000.00	2,056,591,000.00	674,998,000.00	2,765,999,000.00	10,927,770,000.00	26,820,847,000.00	31,606,822,000.00
Total public debt receipts	15,981,790,420.38	16,643,421,438.82	10,934,969,783.18	17,977,482,268.32	21,165,662,130.84	176,247,926,562.90	187,551,096,432.17

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—*Public debt receipts and expenditures by security classes, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

Expenditures (retirements)	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Public issues:							
Marketable obligations:							
Treasury bills:							
Regular weekly	$5,329,286,000.00	$5,632,670,000.00	$7,457,298,000.00	$5,313,646,000.00	$5,374,217,000.00	$7,144,605,000.00	$5,078,791,000.00
Tax anticipation	41,720,000.00	99,000.00	655,000.00	290,000.00	176,000.00	66,000.00	34,000.00
Other	1,880,430,000.00	6,270,000.00	1,961,000.00	1,991,248,000.00	6,092,000.00	1,849,000.00	1,389,324,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness:							
Regular	805,000.00	263,000.00	85,000.00	626,000.00	261,722,000.00	5,820,000.00	1,431,000.00
Tax anticipation							
Treasury notes	3,369,000.00	3,756,603,100.00	19,030,000.00	282,244,500.00	2,480,000.00	2,388,000.00	1,466,000.00
Treasury bonds	10,906,650.00	12,981,800.00	11,624,950.00	12,835,600.00	251,509,500.00	33,996,700.00	24,936,000.00
Other	35,424.25	45,984.25	10,585.50	23,885.00	6,154.75	6,328.50	6,602.50
Subtotal	7,266,552,074.25	9,408,932,884.25	7,490,664,535.50	7,600,913,985.00	5,896,202,654.75	7,188,731,028.50	6,495,988,602.50
Exchanges:							
Treasury bills:							
Regular weekly	478,807,000.00	571,135,000.00	341,170,000.00	481,230,000.00	728,920,000.00	666,566,000.00	719,914,000.00
Other	120,532,000.00			15,722,000.00			92,115,000.00
Treasury certificates, regular					6,766,735,000.00	[a]38,000.00	
Treasury notes		5,779,382,000.00					
Treasury bonds	[a]1,356,000.00	[a]554,500.00	463,000.00	3,978,716,000.00	3,544,517,000.00	109,500.00	[a]9,500.00
Subtotal	597,983,000.00	6,349,962,500.00	341,633,000.00	4,475,668,000.00	11,010,172,000.00	666,637,500.00	812,019,500.00
Total marketable	7,864,535,074.25	15,758,895,384.25	7,832,297,535.50	12,076,581,985.00	16,936,374,654.75	7,855,368,528.50	7,308,008,102.50
Nonmarketable obligations:							
Adjusted service bonds	14,800.00	22,050.00	13,350.00	14,050.00	13,900.00	16,800.00	23,650.00
Armed Forces leave bonds	119,150.00	164,025.00	124,025.00	173,225.00	85,925.00	121,475.00	33,425.00
Depositary bonds	30,552,500.00	1,268,500.00	1,848,000.00	21,296,500.00	2,202,500.00	2,048,500.00	883,000.00
Excess profits tax refund bonds	7,948.49	7,206.66	2,154.24	197.32	568.56	175.35	581.74
Special notes:							
International Monetary Fund series		8,000,000.00					16,000,000.00
Treasury bonds:							
Investment series	33,083,000.00	333,000.00	27,016,000.00	9,504,000.00	11,885,000.00	6,386,000.00	12,840,000.00
R.E.A. series							
Treasury tax and savings notes	7,525.00	26,125.00	80,475.00	4,400.00	12,800.00	12,425.00	45,925.00
U.S. savings bonds:							
Matured:							
Issue price	147,595,673.25	327,585,913.25	134,467,562.50	114,028,046.00	157,183,333.75	101,773,405.50	157,396,499.50
Accrued discount	52,437,486.26	76,436,726.60	47,792,136.59	42,644,874.82	58,721,817.09	37,572,473.68	55,771,871.00

Expenditures (retirements)	Fiscal year 1961					Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960
	February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961		
Public issues:							
Marketable obligations:							
Treasury bills:							
Regular weekly	$5,485,768,000.00	$7,074,828,000.00	$5,517,899,000.00	$5,450,611,000.00	$10,765,689,000.00	$75,625,308,000.00	$76,922,956,000.00
Tax anticipation	45,000.00	3,475,848,000.00	33,306,000.00	2,214,000.00	199,000.00	3,554,652,000.00	10,012,632,000.00
Other	14,233,000.00	5,153,000.00	1,810,797,000.00	4,752,000.00	1,324,000.00	7,113,433,000.00	3,831,324,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness:							
Regular	3,256,408,000.00	9,971,000.00	1,736,000.00	3,503,021,000.00	6,840,000.00	7,048,728,000.00	996,504,000.00
Tax anticipation		5,000.00				5,000.00	163,000.00
Treasury notes	846,000.00	650,500.00	143,656,000.00	1,598,865,000.00	8,241,500.00	5,819,839,600.00	1,062,901,150.00
Treasury bonds	15,186,450.00	17,686,400.00	14,211,750.00	15,725,200.00	20,141,450.00	441,742,450.00	166,109,450.00
Other	13,874.25	11,805.00	22,788.50	8,954.50	46,795,515.00	46,987,902.00	294,537.25
Subtotal	8,772,500,324.25	10,584,153,705.00	7,521,628,538.50	10,575,197,154.50	10,849,230,465.00	99,650,695,952.00	92,992,884,137.25
Exchanges:							
Treasury bills:							
Regular weekly	728,598,000.00	707,794,000.00	509,680,000.00	763,079,000.00	603,334,000.00	7,300,227,000.00	5,885,669,000.00
Other			185,991,000.00			414,360,000.00	178,447,000.00
Treasury certificates, regular	3,669,859,000.00			142,489,000.00	20,640,000.00	10,599,685,000.00	32,847,860,000.00
Treasury notes		876,703,000.00	253,928,000.00	2,489,478,000.00	[a]20,779,000.00	9,378,712,000.00	7,866,503,000.00
Treasury bonds		5,170,883,500.00	[a]260,487,000.00	[a]819,500.00	[a]12,000.00	12,431,450,500.00	4,215,213,500.00
Subtotal	4,398,457,000.00	6,755,380,500.00	689,112,000.00	3,394,226,500.00	603,183,000.00	40,124,434,500.00	50,993,692,500.00
Total marketable	13,170,957,324.25	17,339,534,205.00	8,210,740,538.50	13,969,423,654.50	11,452,413,465.00	139,775,130,452.00	143,986,576,637.25
Nonmarketable obligations:							
Adjusted service bonds	11,600.00	17,150.00	16,400.00	10,800.00	14,050.00	188,600.00	234,300.00
Armed Forces leave bonds	120,750.00	180,325.00	94,800.00	145,150.00	68,400.00	1,430,675.00	1,808,425.00
Depositary bonds	11,038,000.00	7,765,000.00	2,602,000.00	1,934,500.00	4,231,000.00	87,670,000.00	34,417,000.00
Excess profits tax refund bonds	1,138.01	4,873.57	217.02	3,343.89	688.27	29,093.12	62,387.30
Special notes:							
International Monetary Fund series				53,000,000.00		77,000,000.00	67,000,000.00
Treasury bonds:							
Investment series	12,062,000.00	21,122,000.00	8,206,000.00	11,350,000.00	7,061,000.00	160,848,000.00	708,334,000.00
R.E.A. series		50,000.00			80,000.00	130,000.00	
Treasury tax and savings notes	13,275.00	132,250.00	116,025.00	13,250.00	27,750.00	492,225.00	908,100.00
U.S. savings bonds:							
Matured:							
Issue price	171,365,287.50	194,027,468.50	153,959,784.50	99,007,796.50	138,776,590.75	1,897,167,361.50	2,590,123,497.25
Accrued discount	51,284,880.93	67,068,345.70	53,426,656.99	34,670,898.67	50,646,204.07	628,474,372.40	790,378,760.94

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—*Public debt receipts and expenditures by security classes, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

Expenditures (retirements)	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Public issues—Continued							
Nonmarketable obligations—Continued							
U.S. savings bonds—Con.							
Unmatured:							
Issue price	$264, 582, 577. 00	$338, 121, 964. 75	$286, 311, 913. 25	$261, 376, 689. 50	$292, 469, 091. 75	$236, 938, 586. 50	$252, 177, 989. 75
Accrued discount	13, 892, 036. 94	16, 555, 265. 52	14, 039, 547. 12	12, 755, 455. 62	16, 429, 277. 50	10, 950, 111. 76	13, 355, 228. 33
Exchanges:							
Series E, F, and J for Series H:							
Issue price	11, 189, 465. 25	13, 959, 679. 50	11, 040, 740. 50	8, 601, 420. 00	10, 903, 770. 00	7, 009, 257. 25	11, 424, 399. 00
Accrued discount	4, 502, 932. 02	5, 737, 843. 58	4, 381, 835. 90	3, 279, 426. 51	4, 477, 540. 86	2, 883, 885. 01	4, 841, 246. 33
Series F and G for:							
Marketable notes	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Treasury bonds	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	146, 331, 450. 00
Unclassified:[2]							
Cash	203, 501, 631. 99	[a] 283, 500, 015. 33	[a] 30, 689, 010. 80	[a] 18, 557, 119. 65	[a] 127, 185, 092. 97	42, 591, 115. 48	76, 353, 472. 60
Exchanges:							
Series E, F, and J for Series H	2, 383, 918. 12	[a] 3, 740, 373. 01	[a] 2, 787, 764. 44	[a] 1, 157, 575. 99	[a] 4, 276, 981. 56	3, 175, 204. 75	6, 927, 468. 35
Series F and G for Treasury bonds	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	144, 565, 500. 00	[a] 143, 584, 450. 00
U.S. savings stamps	2, 820, 175. 65	2, 177, 198. 27	1, 053, 173. 45	90, 168. 23	1, 219, 473. 03	1, 466, 102. 07	1, 626, 212. 13
Subtotal	766, 690, 819. 97	503, 155, 109. 79	494, 694, 108. 31	454, 053, 757. 36	424, 142, 923. 01	597, 511, 017. 35	612, 447, 968. 73
Exchanges:							
Treasury bonds, investment series	67, 904, 000. 00	43, 503, 000. 00	67, 111, 000. 00	281, 072, 000. 00	24, 917, 000. 00	57, 733, 000. 00	24, 954, 000. 00
Total nonmarketable	834, 594, 819. 97	516, 658, 109. 79	561, 805, 108. 31	735, 125, 757. 36	449, 059, 923. 01	655, 244, 017. 35	637, 401, 968. 73
Total public issues	8, 699, 129, 894. 22	16, 305, 553, 494. 01	8, 394, 102, 643. 81	12, 811, 707, 742. 36	17, 385, 434, 577. 76	8, 510, 612, 545. 85	7, 945, 410, 071. 23
Special issues:							
Canal Zone, Postal Savings System notes	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Civil service retirement fund:							
Certificates	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	18, 409, 000. 00
Notes	80, 000, 000. 00	86, 013, 000. 00	83, 000, 000. 00	78, 000, 000. 00	86, 607, 000. 00	85, 000, 000. 00	65, 591, 000. 00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation notes	48, 000, 000. 00	8, 500, 000. 00	----------	48, 500, 000. 00	----------	----------	48, 000, 000. 00
Federal disability insurance trust fund:							
Certificates	11, 700, 000. 00	----------	43, 359, 000. 00	57, 000, 000. 00	68, 000, 000. 00	108, 400, 000. 00	69, 000, 000. 00
Notes	37, 500, 000. 00	54, 359, 000. 00	8, 641, 000. 00	----------	----------	----------	----------

Expenditures (retirements)	Fiscal year 1961					Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960
	February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961		
Public issues—Continued							
Nonmarketable obligations—Continued							
U.S. savings bonds—Con.							
Unmatured:							
Issue price	$234, 801, 857. 00	$280, 486, 595. 50	$251, 651, 197. 00	$254, 082, 907. 00	$230, 330, 121. 75	$3, 183, 331, 490. 75	$4, 406, 479, 067. 00
Accrued discount	11, 189, 660. 87	16, 216, 838. 90	14, 373, 730. 95	11, 259, 226. 23	14, 286, 737. 47	165, 303, 117. 21	224, 999, 765. 12
Exchanges:							
Series E, F, and J for Series H:							
Issue price	12, 129, 865. 75	18, 165, 308. 75	14, 813, 467. 25	8, 182, 910. 00	13, 264, 875. 25	140, 685, 158. 50	135, 679, 362. 50
Accrued discount	5, 076, 214. 46	7, 950, 362. 01	6, 404, 483. 47	3, 265, 648. 62	5, 728, 316. 26	58, 529, 735. 03	54, 952, 437. 93
Series F and G for:							
Marketable notes							745, 427, 000. 00
Treasury bonds	964, 675. 00	34, 800. 00	575. 00			147, 331, 500. 00	
Unclassified:[2]							
Cash	[a] 21, 560, 224. 03	[a] 69, 613, 666. 10	[a] 40, 757, 457. 73	36, 428, 475. 15	20, 655, 856. 75	[a] 212, 332, 064. 64	[a] 210, 031, 847. 53
Exchanges:							
Series E, F, and J for Series H	849, 815. 25	[a] 3, 094, 016. 36	[a] 5, 002, 638. 75	5, 402, 077. 21	[a] 196, 884. 52	[a] 1, 517, 750. 95	20, 489, 898. 60
Series F and G for Treasury bonds	[a] 942, 675. 00	[a] 37, 800. 00	[a] 575. 00				
U.S. savings stamps	1, 510, 702. 92	1, 918, 866. 15	1, 582, 938. 05	1, 773, 193. 05	2, 188, 515. 30	19, 426, 718. 30	18, 549, 219. 90
Subtotal	489, 916, 823. 66	542, 394, 701. 62	461, 487, 603. 75	520, 530, 176. 32	487, 163, 221. 35	6, 354, 188, 231. 22	9, 589, 811, 374. 01
Exchanges:							
Treasury bonds, investment series	26, 858, 000. 00	49, 510, 000. 00	83, 038, 000. 00	52, 734, 000. 00	12, 434, 000. 00	791, 768, 000. 00	874, 007, 000. 00
Total nonmarketable	516, 774, 823. 66	591, 904, 701. 62	544, 525, 603. 75	573, 264, 176. 32	499, 597, 221. 35	7, 145, 956, 231. 22	10, 463, 818, 374. 01
Total public issues	13, 687, 732, 147. 91	17, 931, 438, 906. 62	8, 755, 266, 142. 25	14, 542, 687, 830. 82	11, 952, 010, 686. 35	146, 921, 086, 683. 22	154, 450, 395, 011. 26
Special issues:							
Canal Zone, Postal Savings System notes							300, 000. 00
Civil service retirement fund:							
Certificates	90, 827, 000. 00	107, 589, 000. 00	91, 833, 000. 00	102, 522, 000. 00	1, 618, 222, 000. 00	2, 029, 402, 000. 00	1, 851, 408, 000. 00
Notes						564, 211, 000. 00	385, 000, 000. 00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation notes		41, 100, 000. 00	59, 000, 000. 00	28, 500, 000. 00		281, 600, 000. 00	126, 000, 000. 00
Federal disability insurance trust fund:							
Certificates	86, 800, 000. 00	63, 000, 000. 00	74, 000, 000. 00	59, 500, 000. 00	474, 720, 000. 00	1, 115, 479, 000. 00	1, 082, 494, 000. 00
Notes						100, 500, 000. 00	37, 500, 000. 00

Footnotes at end of table

TABLE 35.—*Public debt receipts and expenditures by security classes, monthly for fiscal year 1961 and totals for 1960 and 1961*—Continued

Expenditures (retirements)	Fiscal year 1961						
	July 1960	August 1960	September 1960	October 1960	November 1960	December 1960	January 1961
Special issues—Continued							
Federal home loan banks:							
Certificates	$9,000,000.00						$2,500,000.00
Notes							
Federal Housing Aministration funds notes					$250,000.00	$750,000.00	
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Certificates	443,899,000.00	$928,277,000.00	$927,000,000.00	$929,000,000.00	961,685,000.00	875,329,000.00	656,830,000.00
Notes	493,660,000.00						307,070,000.00
Bonds							
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation notes	15,000,000.00	6,000,000.00					
Foreign service retirement fund certificates	290,000.00	290,000.00	320,000.00	325,000.00	325,000.00	460,000.00	425,000.00
Government life insurance fund:							
Certificates							
Notes	5,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
Highway trust fund certificates		1,335,000.00					5,000,000.00
National service life insurance fund:							
Certificates							
Notes	8,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	6,000,000.00
Railroad retirement account notes	99,307,000.00	103,464,000.00	88,000,000.00	107,550,000.00	98,925,000.00	82,000,000.00	99,425,000.00
Unemployment trust fund certificates	128,000,000.00	94,504,000.00	173,000,000.00	143,000,000.00	89,000,000.00	247,000,000.00	388,800,000.00
Veterans' special term insurance fund certificates							
Total special issues	1,379,356,000.00	1,293,742,000.00	1,338,320,000.00	1,379,375,000.00	1,309,792,000.00	1,410,939,000.00	1,671,050,000.00
Other (principally national bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes)	1,066,000.00	340,320.00	340,651.00	1,530,218.00	312,675.00	427,697.00	1,258,441.00
Total public debt expenditures	10,079,551,894.22	17,599,635,814.04	9,732,763,294.81	14,192,612,960.36	18,695,539,252.76	9,921,979,242.85	9,617,718,512.23
Excess of receipts, or expenditures (−)	2,007,510,187.24	333,947,859.91	−248,886,121.86	2,063,399,862.04	−72,617,642.16	−197,299,751.86	−181,254,843.22

Expenditures (retirements)	Fiscal year 1961					Total fiscal year 1961	Total fiscal year 1960
	February 1961	March 1961	April 1961	May 1961	June 1961		
Special issues—Continued							
Federal home loan banks:							
Certificates	$147,500,000.00	$156,300,000.00	$112,200,000.00	$33,500,000.00	$195,400,000.00	$656,400,000.00	
Notes							$164,800,000.00
Federal Housing Administration funds notes		125,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	4,500,000.00	5,825,000.00	7,580,000.00
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Certificates	883,864,000.00	915,650,000.00	666,373,000.00	847,795,000.00	2,029,693,000.00	11,065,395,000.00	9,747,241,000.00
Notes	186,611,000.00				52,989,000.00	1,040,330,000.00	1,604,340,000.00
Bonds					582,879,000.00	582,879,000.00	
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation notes						21,000,000.00	27,500,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund certificates	425,000.00	425,000.00	425,000.00	425,000.00	31,372,000.00	35,507,000.00	31,490,000.00
Government life insurance fund:							
Certificates					5,160,000.00	5,160,000.00	1,223,670,000.00
Notes	21,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	10,100,000.00	73,100,000.00	
Highway trust fund certificates	631,000.00				232,169,000.00	239,135,000.00	568,774,000.00
National service life insurance fund:							
Certificates					28,367,000.00	28,367,000.00	480,148,000.00
Notes	104,000,000.00	36,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	184,000,000.00	379,000,000.00	5,741,548,000.00
Railroad retirement account notes	103,865,000.00	87,475,000.00	95,850,000.00	95,835,000.00	86,000,000.00	1,147,696,000.00	1,235,995,000.00
Unemployment trust fund certificates	159,500,000.00	374,500,000.00	555,500,000.00	101,000,000.00	4,749,003,000.00	7,202,807,000.00	7,064,755,000.00
Veterans' special term insurance fund certificates					103,413,000.00	103,413,000.00	82,664,000.00
Total special issues	1,785,023,000.00	1,783,164,000.00	1,663,281,000.00	1,275,177,000.00	10,387,987,000.00	26,677,206,000.00	31,463,207,000.00
Other (principally national bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes)	1,005,390.00	1,007,380.00	657,170.00	1,143,500.00	366,676.00	9,456,118.00	12,640,650.76
Total public debt expenditures	15,473,760,537.91	19,715,610,286.62	10,419,204,312.25	15,819,008,330.82	22,340,364,362.35	173,607,748,801.22	185,926,242,662.02
Excess of receipts, or expenditures (−)	508,029,882.47	−3,072,188,847.80	515,765,470.93	2,158,473,937.50	−1,174,702,231.51	2,640,177,761.68	1,624,853,770.15

[a] Contra entry (deduct).
[1] Includes $1,801,872,000 of 18 series of weekly bills issued in a "strip" on June 14, 1961.
[2] Redemptions (all series) not yet classified as between matured and unmatured issues or as between issue price and accrued discount.

TABLE 36.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1961* [1]

[On basis of Public Debt accounts,[2] see "Bases of Tables"]

Security	Outstanding June 30, 1960	Issues during year	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1961
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT					
Public Issues					
Marketable:					
Treasury bills, series maturing: [3]					
Regular weekly:					
July 7, 1960	$1,500,345,000.00		$1,500,253,000.00	$92,000.00	
July 14, 1960	1,500,156,000.00		1,500,146,000.00	10,000.00	
Other:					
July 15, 1960	2,000,876,000.00		2,000,482,000.00	394,000.00	
Regular weekly:					
July 21, 1960	1,400,458,000.00		1,400,410,000.00	48,000.00	
July 28, 1960	1,401,176,000.00		1,401,176,000.00		
Aug. 4, 1960	1,400,536,000.00		1,400,511,000.00	25,000.00	
Aug. 11, 1960	1,591,048,000.00		1,591,012,000.00	36,000.00	
Aug. 18, 1960	1,600,257,000.00		1,600,254,000.00	3,000.00	
Aug. 25, 1960	1,600,116,000.00		1,600,116,000.00		
Sept. 1, 1960	1,500,658,000.00		1,500,657,000.00	1,000.00	
Sept. 8, 1960	1,600,265,000.00		1,600,243,000.00	22,000.00	
Sept. 15, 1960	1,600,246,000.00		1,600,230,000.00	16,000.00	
Sept. 22, 1960	1,600,774,000.00		1,600,763,000.00	11,000.00	
Sept. 29, 1960	1,500,292,000.00		1,500,272,000.00	20,000.00	
Oct. 6, 1960	500,080,000.00	$1,000,429,000.00	1,500,509,000.00		
Oct. 13, 1960	500,024,000.00	1,001,296,000.00	1,501,320,000.00		
Other:					
Oct. 17, 1960	2,006,582,000.00		2,006,158,000.00	424,000.00	
Regular weekly:					
Oct. 20, 1960	400,148,000.00	1,000,175,000.00	1,400,323,000.00		
Oct. 27, 1960	400,225,000.00	1,000,171,000.00	1,400,396,000.00		
Nov. 3, 1960	400,014,000.00	1,000,135,000.00	1,400,135,000.00	14,000.00	
Nov. 10, 1960	404,989,000.00	1,100,283,000.00	1,505,269,000.00	3,000.00	
Nov. 17, 1960	500,040,000.00	1,100,085,000.00	1,600,111,000.00	11,000.00	
Nov. 25, 1960	500,123,000.00	1,100,019,000.00	1,600,072,000.00	70,000.00	
Dec. 1, 1960	500,299,000.00	1,000,438,000.00	1,500,657,000.00	80,000.00	
Dec. 8, 1960	500,067,000.00	1,108,713,000.00	1,608,680,000.00	100,000.00	
Dec. 15, 1960	500,036,000.00	1,099,752,000.00	1,599,788,000.00		
Dec. 22, 1960	500,157,000.00	1,101,523,000.00	1,601,680,000.00		
Dec. 29, 1960	500,303,000.00	1,001,463,000.00	1,501,709,000.00	57,000.00	
Jan. 5, 1961		1,500,195,000.00	1,500,145,000.00	50,000.00	
Jan. 12, 1961		1,500,493,000.00	1,500,467,000.00	26,000.00	
Other:					
Jan. 15, 1961	1,503,740,000.00		1,501,356,000.00	2,384,000.00	

Regular weekly:					
Jan. 19, 1961		1, 401, 252, 000. 00	1, 401, 129, 000. 00	123, 000. 00	
Jan. 26, 1961		1, 400, 840, 000. 00	1, 400, 812, 000. 00	28, 000. 00	
Feb. 2, 1961		1, 400, 610, 000. 00	1, 400, 585, 000. 00	25, 000. 00	
Feb. 9, 1961		1, 600, 403, 000. 00	1, 600, 394, 000. 00	9, 000. 00	
Feb. 16, 1961		1, 601, 639, 000. 00	1, 601, 391, 000. 00	248, 000. 00	
Feb. 23, 1961		1, 603, 040, 000. 00	1, 602, 952, 000. 00	88, 000. 00	
Mar. 2, 1961		1, 506, 404, 000. 00	1, 506, 314, 000. 00	90, 000. 00	
Mar. 9, 1961		1, 600, 724, 000. 00	1, 600, 637, 000. 00	87, 000. 00	
Mar. 16, 1961		1, 598, 517, 000. 00	1, 598, 472, 000. 00	45, 000. 00	
Tax anticipation:					
Mar. 22, 1961		3, 511, 749, 000. 00	3, 511, 356, 000. 00	393, 000. 00	
Regular weekly:					
Mar. 23, 1961		1, 601, 661, 000. 00	1, 601, 618, 000. 00	43, 000. 00	
Mar. 30, 1961		1, 500, 859, 000. 00	1, 500, 827, 000. 00	32, 000. 00	
Apr. 6, 1961		1, 501, 013, 000. 00	1, 501, 003, 000. 00	10, 000. 00	
Apr. 13, 1961		1, 500, 921, 000. 00	1, 500, 739, 000. 00	182, 000. 00	
Other:					
Apr. 15, 1961	2, 000, 780, 000. 00		1, 999, 970, 000. 00	810, 000. 00	
Regular weekly:					
Apr. 20, 1961		1, 501, 608, 000. 00	1, 501, 464, 000. 00	144, 000. 00	
Apr. 27, 1961		1, 500, 565, 000. 00	1, 500, 529, 000. 00	36, 000. 00	
May 4, 1961		1, 501, 013, 000. 00	1, 500, 957, 000. 00	56, 000. 00	
May 11, 1961		1, 500, 379, 000. 00	1, 500, 253, 000. 00	126, 000. 00	
May 18, 1961		1, 601, 214, 000. 00	1, 600, 855, 000. 00	359, 000. 00	
May 25, 1961		1, 602, 596, 000. 00	1, 602, 156, 000. 00	440, 000. 00	
June 1, 1961		1, 501, 190, 000. 00	1, 500, 646, 000. 00	544, 000. 00	
June 8, 1961		1, 592, 655, 000. 00	1, 591, 607, 000. 00	1, 048, 000. 00	
June 15, 1961		1, 601, 254, 000. 00	1, 600, 351, 000. 00	903, 000. 00	
Tax anticipation:					
June 22, 1961		3, 503, 766, 000. 00	3, 479, 695, 000. 00	24, 071, 000. 00	
Regular weekly:					
June 23, 1961		1, 595, 080, 000. 00	1, 593, 575, 000. 00	1, 505, 000. 00	
June 29, 1961		1, 600, 554, 000. 00	1, 596, 545, 000. 00	4, 009, 000. 00	
July 6, 1961		1, 600, 332, 000. 00			$1, 600, 332, 000. 00
July 13, 1961		1, 600, 927, 000. 00			1, 600, 927, 000. 00
Other:					
July 15, 1961		1, 500, 509, 000. 00			1, 500, 509, 000. 00
Regular weekly:					
July 20, 1961		1, 500, 513, 000. 00			1, 500, 513, 000. 00
July 27, 1961		1, 600, 818, 000. 00			1, 600, 818, 000. 00
Aug. 3–Nov. 30, 1961 ("strip" issue) [4]		1, 801, 872, 000. 00			1, 801, 872, 000. 00
Aug. 3, 1961		1, 601, 040, 000. 00			[5] 1, 601, 040, 000. 00
Aug. 10, 1961		1, 600, 763, 000. 00			[5] 1, 600, 763, 000. 00
Aug. 17, 1961		1, 600, 454, 000. 00			[5] 1, 600, 454, 000. 00
Aug. 24, 1961		1, 600, 497, 000. 00			[5] 1, 600, 497, 000. 00
Aug. 31, 1961		1, 501, 070, 000. 00			[5] 1, 501, 070, 000. 00
Sept. 7, 1961		1, 600, 917, 000. 00			[5] 1, 600, 917, 000. 00
Sept. 14, 1961		1, 600, 608, 000. 00			[5] 1, 600, 608, 000. 00
Sept. 21, 1961		1, 601, 133, 000. 00			[5] 1, 601, 133, 000. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1961* [1]—Continued

Security	Outstanding June 30, 1960	Issues during year	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1961
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued					
Public Issues—Continued					
Marketable—Continued					
Treasury bill, series maturing [3]—Continued					
Tax anticipation:					
Sept. 22, 1961		$1, 502, 900, 000. 00			$1, 502, 900, 000. 00
Regular weekly:					
Sept. 28, 1961		1, 600, 133, 000. 00			[5] 1, 600, 133, 000. 00
Oct. 5, 1961		500, 135, 000. 00			[5] 500, 135, 000. 00
Oct. 13, 1961		500, 375, 000. 00			[5] 500, 375, 000. 00
Other:					
Oct. 16, 1961		1, 502, 165, 000. 00			1, 502, 165, 000. 00
Regular weekly:					
Oct. 19, 1961		400, 290, 000. 00			[5] 400, 290, 000. 00
Oct. 26, 1961		400, 115, 000. 00			[5] 400, 115, 000. 00
Nov. 2, 1961		500, 252, 000. 00			[5] 500, 252, 000. 00
Nov. 9, 1961		500, 372, 000. 00			[5] 500, 372, 000. 00
Nov. 16, 1961		500, 728, 000. 00			[5] 500, 728, 000. 00
Nov. 24, 1961		500, 151, 000. 00			[5] 500, 151, 000. 00
Nov. 30, 1961		500, 268, 000. 00			[5] 500, 268, 000. 00
Dec. 7, 1961		500, 354, 000. 00			500, 354, 000. 00
Dec. 14, 1961		500, 368, 000. 00			500, 368, 000. 00
Dec. 21, 1961		500, 767, 000. 00			500, 767, 000. 00
Dec. 28, 1961		500, 230, 000. 00			500, 230, 000. 00
Other:					
Jan. 15, 1962		1, 501, 672, 000. 00			1, 501, 672, 000. 00
Apr. 15, 1962		2, 000, 462, 000. 00			2, 000, 462, 000. 00
Total Treasury bills	$33, 414, 810, 000. 00	97, 269, 866, 000. 00	$93, 922, 135, 000. 00	$39, 351, 000. 00	36, 723, 190, 000. 00
Certificates of indebtedness:					
Regular:					
4¾% Series C–1960	7, 037, 206, 000. 00		7, 036, 804, 000. 00	402, 000. 00	
4⅞% Series A–1961	6, 938, 482, 000. 00		6, 937, 780, 000. 00	702, 000. 00	
4⅜% Series B–1961	3, 674, 372, 000. 00		3, 671, 562, 000. 00	2, 810, 000. 00	
3⅛% Series C–1961		7, 828, 775, 000. 00			7, 828, 775, 000. 00
3% Series A–1962		5, 509, 218, 000. 00			5, 509, 218, 000. 00
Total certificates of indebtedness	17, 650, 060, 000. 00	13, 337, 993, 000. 00	17, 646, 146, 000. 00	3, 914, 000. 00	13, 337, 993, 000. 00

Treasury notes:					
4¾% Series C-1960	9, 560, 566, 000. 00		9, 559, 833, 000. 00	733, 000. 00	
4% Series A-1961	2, 135, 613, 000. 00				2, 135, 613, 000. 00
3⅝% Series B-1961	4, 078, 373, 000. 00		4, 074, 100, 000. 00	4, 273, 000. 00	
3⅝% Series A-1962	647, 057, 000. 00				647, 057, 000. 00
4% Series B-1962	158, 260, 000. 00		87, 000. 00		158, 173, 000. 00
3¾% Series C-1962	1, 142, 956, 000. 00				1, 142, 956, 000. 00
4% Series D-1962	1, 434, 986, 000. 00				1, 434, 986, 000. 00
4% Series E-1962	2, 210, 893, 000. 00				2, 210, 893, 000. 00
3¼% Series F-1962		9, 098, 043, 000. 00			9, 098, 043, 000. 00
3¼% Series G-1962		7, 324, 862, 000. 00			7, 324, 862, 000. 00
2⅝% Series A-1963	3, 970, 698, 000. 00		1, 131, 325, 000. 00		2, 839, 373, 000. 00
4% Serirs B-1963	1, 743, 040, 000. 00				1, 743, 040, 000. 00
4⅞% Series C-1963	3, 011, 432, 000. 00				3, 011, 432, 000. 00
3¼% Series D-1963		2, 752, 808, 000. 00			2, 752, 808, 000. 00
4¾% Series A-1964	4, 932, 995, 000. 00				4, 932, 995, 000. 00
5% Series B-1964	2, 315, 724, 000. 00				2, 315, 724, 000. 00
4⅞% Series C-1964	4, 195, 320, 000. 00				4, 195, 320, 000. 00
3¾% Series D-1964	3, 862, 089, 000. 00	31, 252, 000. 00			3, 893, 341, 000. 00
4⅝% Series A-1965	2, 112, 711, 000. 00	30, 000. 00			2, 112, 741, 000. 00
1½% Series EO-1960	277, 542, 000. 00		277, 475, 000. 00	67, 000. 00	
1½% Series EA-1961	144, 033, 000. 00		143, 774, 000. 00	259, 000. 00	
1½% Series EO-1961	331, 975, 000. 00				331, 975, 000. 00
1½% Series EA-1962	551, 176, 000. 00				551, 176, 000. 00
1½% Series EO-1962	590, 195, 000. 00				590, 195, 000. 00
1½% Series EA-1963	533, 150, 000. 00				533, 150, 000. 00
1½% Series EO-1963	505, 574, 000. 00				505, 574, 000. 00
1½% Series EA-1964	456, 514, 000. 00				456, 514, 000. 00
1½% Series EO-1964	489, 777, 000. 00				489, 777, 000. 00
1½% Series EA-1965	65, 047, 000. 00	400, 626, 000. 00			465, 673, 000. 00
1½% Series EO-1965		315, 094, 000. 00			315, 094, 000. 00
1½% Series EA-1966		74, 950, 000. 00			74, 950, 000. 00
Total Treasury notes	51, 457, 696, 000. 00	19, 997, 665, 000. 00	15, 186, 594, 000. 00	5, 332, 000. 00	56, 263, 435, 000. 00
Treasury bonds:					
2¼% of 1959-62 (dated June 1, 1945)	5, 263, 500, 000. 00		1, 305, 957, 500. 00		3, 957, 542, 500. 00
2¼% of 1959-62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	3, 451, 572, 000. 00		1, 181, 264, 000. 00		2, 270, 308, 000. 00
2⅛% of 1960	3, 806, 483, 000. 00		3, 805, 462, 500. 00	1, 020, 500. 00	
2¾% of 1960-65	1, 485, 383, 100. 00				1, 485, 383, 100. 00
2¾% of 1961	2, 239, 261, 000. 00		1, 000. 00		2, 239, 260, 000. 00
2½% of 1961	7, 009, 315, 500. 00		45, 838, 000. 00		6, 963, 477, 500. 00
2½% of 1962-67	2, 109, 299, 800. 00		645, 309, 400. 00		1. 463, 990, 400. 00
2½% of 1963	6, 754, 695, 500. 00		2, 437, 904, 500. 00		4. 316, 791, 000. 00
2½% of 1963-68	2, 815, 337, 000. 00		996, 081, 500. 00		1, 819, 255, 500. 00
3% of 1964	3, 854, 181, 500. 00				3, 854, 181, 500. 00
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943)	3, 737, 968, 500. 00		1, 099, 640, 000. 00		2, 638, 328, 500. 00
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943)	3, 811, 804, 500. 00		1, 254, 577, 500. 00		2, 557, 227, 000. 00
2⅝% of 1965	6, 896, 234, 000. 00				6, 896, 234, 000. 00
2½% of 1965-70	4, 690, 988, 000. 00		2, 529, 500. 00		4, 688, 458, 500. 00
3% of 1966	1, 484, 298, 000. 00				1, 484, 298, 000. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1961* [1]—Continued

Security	Outstanding June 30, 1960	Issues during year	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1961
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued					
Public Issues—Continued					
Marketable—Continued					
Treasury bonds—Continued					
3 3/8% of 1966		$2,438,028,500.00	$124,000.00		$2,437,904,500.00
3 3/4% of 1966		1,213,109,500.00			1,213,109,500.00
2 1/2% of 1966–71	$2,938,108,500.00		9,698,500.00		2,928,410,000.00
2 1/2% of 1967–72 (dated June 1, 1945)	1,805,465,000.00		28,806,500.00		1,776,658,500.00
2 1/2% of 1967–72 (dated Oct. 20, 1941)	2,715,979,750.00		4,500.00		2,715,975,250.00
2 1/2% of 1967–72 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	3,632,195,500.00		73,367,500.00		3,558,828,000.00
3 5/8% of 1967		3,608,130,500.00			3,608,130,500.00
3 7/8% of 1968	305,747,500.00	1,084,660,000.00			1,390,407,500.00
4% of 1969	1,276,154,000.00	147,697,000.00	325,500.00		1,423,525,500.00
3 7/8% of 1974	653,771,500.00		15,500.00		653,756,000.00
4 1/4% of 1975–85	469,533,000.00				469,533,000.00
3 1/4% of 1978–83	1,600,342,000.00		2,967,000.00		1,597,375,000.00
4% of 1980	884,022,500.00		179,500.00		883,843,000.00
3 1/2% of 1980		643,416,000.00			643,416,000.00
3 1/4% of 1985	1,134,534,500.00		1,750,500.00		1,132,784,000.00
3 1/2% of 1990	1,726,619,000.00	992,715,500.00	662,500.00		2,718,672,000.00
3% of 1995	2,726,658,500.00		27,525,000.00		2,699,133,500.00
3 1/2% of 1998		2,342,524,500.00	5,000.00		2,342,519,500.00
Total Treasury bonds	81,279,452,650.00	12,470,281,500.00	12,919,996,900.00	$1,020,500.00	80,828,716,750.00
Other bonds:					
3% Panama Canal loan of 1961	49,800,000.00		47,402,600.00	2,397,400.00	
Total marketable	183,851,818,650.00	143,075,805,500.00	139,722,274,500.00	52,014,900.00	187,153,334,750.00
Nonmarketable:					
U.S. savings bonds: [6]					
Series E-1941	366,035,267.53	17,214,063.83	37,507,886.63		345,741,444.73
Series E-1942	1,538,858,267.54	57,155,817.08	142,516,989.37		1,453,497,095.25
Series E-1943	2,414,776,490.50	74,799,813.99	226,213,984.37		2,263,362,320.12
Series E-1944	2,927,973,386.08	91,663,492.40	273,073,302.17		2,746,563,576.31
Series E-1945	2,528,254,122.55	80,213,709.46	231,014,924.71		2,377,452,907.30
Series E-1946	1,390,353,007.48	41,484,880.61	123,640,588.05		1,308,197,300.04
Series E-1947	1,520,768,258.54	44,899,662.77	135,234,890.36		1,430,433,030.95
Series E-1948	1,706,193,933.70	50,564,835.81	157,550,038.40		1,599,208,731.11
Series E-1949	1,795,397,617.97	56,892,694.40	178,950,707.42		1,673,339,604.95
Series E-1950	1,768,942,684.83	64,479,138.35	259,377,060.06		1,574,044,763.12
Series E-1951	1,543,129,779.96	74,584,892.16	151,893,563.09		1,465,821,109.03

Series E-1952 (Jan. to Apr.)	517, 651, 137. 90	24, 670, 906. 30	30, 148, 292. 07		512, 173, 752. 13
Series E-1952 (May to Dec.)	1, 085, 617, 218. 03	40, 649, 617. 34	64, 293, 005. 10		1, 061, 973, 830. 27
Series E-1953	1, 904, 398, 359. 01	64, 994, 190. 29	114, 552, 946. 76		1, 854, 839, 602. 54
Series E-1954	2, 010, 957, 427. 39	67, 063, 543. 15	126, 776, 309. 75		1, 951, 244, 660. 79
Series E-1955	2, 155, 372, 380. 01	72, 631, 274. 05	148, 297, 239. 57		2, 079, 706, 414. 49
Series E-1956	2, 094, 847, 452. 96	67, 211, 324. 72	152, 213, 753. 57		2, 009, 845, 024. 11
Series E-1957 (January)	181, 582, 036. 76	4, 615, 285. 20	13, 532, 480. 24		172, 664, 841. 72
Series E-1957 (February to December)	1, 948, 829, 178. 27	67, 010, 174. 14	172, 179, 639. 85		1, 843, 659, 712. 56
Series E-1958	2, 280, 719, 362. 20	77, 365, 385. 25	230, 123, 299. 45		2, 127, 961, 448. 00
Series E-1959 (January to May)	976, 215, 449. 50	31, 117, 331. 57	120, 735, 419. 79		886, 597, 361. 28
Series E-1959 (June to December)	1, 417, 786, 537. 34	41, 641, 492. 33	231, 470, 254. 71		1, 227, 957, 774. 96
Series E-1960	1, 341, 159, 712. 50	2, 123, 631, 520. 62	1, 038, 473, 963. 89		2, 426, 317, 269. 23
Series E-1961		1, 601, 212, 162. 50	220, 862, 268. 75		1, 380, 349, 893. 75
Unclassified sales and redemptions	22, 402, 244. 16	561, 793. 58	7 244, 068. 31		23, 208, 106. 05
Total Series E	37, 438, 221, 312. 71	4, 938, 329, 001. 90	4, 580, 388, 739. 82		37, 796, 161, 574. 79
Series F-1948	100, 655, 824. 50	2, 048, 196. 00	95, 779. 170. 50	6, 924, 850. 00	
Series F-1949	113, 970, 908. 17	4, 215, 479. 35	60, 575, 689. 02	15, 270, 950. 00	42, 339, 748. 50
Series F-1950	185, 321, 495. 91	6, 230, 589. 78	8, 397, 860. 33		183, 154, 225. 36
Series F-1951	71, 939, 949. 33	2, 199, 772. 10	4, 899, 336. 60		69, 240, 384. 83
Series F-1952	24, 113, 157. 45	707, 100. 70	1, 449, 283. 15		23, 370, 975. 00
Unclassified sales and redemptions	7 40, 743. 79		7 126, 397. 54		85, 653. 75
Total Series F	495, 960, 591. 57	15, 401, 137. 93	170, 974, 942. 06	22, 195, 800. 00	318, 190, 987. 44
Series G-1948	309, 755, 500. 00	1, 000. 00	289, 846, 700. 00	19, 909, 800. 00	
Series G-1949	657, 540, 700. 00		397, 665, 900. 00	51, 739, 000. 00	208, 135, 800. 00
Series G-1950	841, 457, 800. 00		44, 243, 200. 00		797, 214, 600. 00
Series G-1951	348, 110, 200. 00		21, 698, 600. 00		326, 411, 600. 00
Series G-1952	96, 778, 000. 00		6, 469, 200. 00		90, 308, 800. 00
Unclassified sales and redemptions	7 22, 300. 00		168, 400. 00		7 190, 700. 00
Total Series G	2, 253, 619, 900. 00	1, 000. 00	760, 092, 000. 00	71, 618, 800. 00	1, 421, 880, 100. 00
Series H-1952	124, 458, 500. 00		5, 816, 000. 00		118, 642, 500. 00
Series H-1953	327, 772, 000. 00		14, 602, 000. 00		313, 170, 000. 00
Series H-1954	626, 974, 500. 00		28, 034, 000. 00		598, 940, 500. 00
Series H-1955	859, 066, 500. 00		38, 950, 500. 00		820, 116, 000. 00
Series H-1956	702, 956, 500. 00	500. 00	32, 386, 500. 00		670, 570, 500. 00
Series H-1957 (January)	53, 064, 000. 00		2, 369, 000. 00		50, 695, 000. 00
Series H-1957 (February to December)	497, 844, 500. 00		21, 937, 000. 00		475, 907, 500. 00
Series H-1958	794, 976, 000. 00		36, 020, 000. 00		758, 956, 000. 00
Series H-1959 (January to May)	339, 148. 500. 00	8 500. 00	13, 689, 000. 00		325, 459, 000. 00
Series H-1959 (June to December)	356, 139, 000. 00	20, 000. 00	15, 710, 000. 00		340, 449, 000. 00
Series H-1960	548, 040, 500. 00	458, 268, 000. 00	22, 755, 000. 00		983, 553, 500. 00
Series H-1961		499, 963, 500. 00	379, 500. 00		499, 584, 000. 00
Unclassified sales and redemptions	36, 626, 000. 00	5, 363, 000. 00	11, 000. 00		41, 978, 000. 00
Total Series H	5, 267, 066, 500. 00	963, 614, 500. 00	232, 659, 500. 00		5, 998, 021, 500. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1961* [1]—Continued

Security	Outstanding June 30, 1960	Issues during year	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1961
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued					
Public Issues—Continued					
Nonmarketable—Continued					
U.S. savings bonds [6]—Continued					
Series J-1952	$49,062,683.05	$1,527,680.35	$3,427,179.60		$47,163,183.80
Series J-1953	84,416,969.80	2,655,501.74	6,091,498.99		80,980,972.55
Series J-1954	158,965,247.70	4,786,396.14	10,963,166.02		152,788,477.82
Series J-1955	142,056,924.20	4,069,193.60	10,138,383.00		135,987,734.80
Series J-1956	110,394,904.91	2,986,514.03	7,039,902.54		106,341,516.40
Series J-1957	26,087,456.18	639,659.99	1,632,395.52		25,094,720.65
Unclassified sales and redemptions					
Total Series J	570,984,185.84	16,664,945.85	39,292,525.67		548,356,606.02
Series K-1952	153,190,000.00		8,560,500.00		144,629,500.00
Series K-1953	186,379,500.00		11,803,500.00		174,576,000.00
Series K-1954	459,145,000.00		32,170,000.00		426,975,000.00
Series K-1955	376,794,000.00		23,636,000.00		353,158,000.00
Series K-1956	232,357,000.00		14,085,000.00		218,272,000.00
Series K-1957	44,518,500.00		2,116,500.00		42,402,000.00
Unclassified sales and redemptions					
Total Series K	1,452,384,000.00		92,371,500.00		1,360,012,500.00
Total U.S. savings bonds	47,478,236,490.12	5,934,010,585.68	5,875,779,207.55	$93,844,600.00	47,442,623,268.25
Depositary bonds:					
First Series	169,906,500.00	34,564,000.00	87,851,000.00		116,619,500.00
Treasury bonds, R.E.A. series		19,351,000.00	130,000.00		19,221,000.00
Treasury bonds, investment series:					
2½% Series A-1965	477,230,000.00		11,705,000.00		465,525,000.00
2¾% Series B-1975-80	6,275,357,000.00		916,863,000.00		5,358,494,000.00
Total Treasury bonds, investment series	6,752,587,000.00		928,568,000.00		5,824,019,000.00
Total nonmarketable	54,400,729,990.12	5,987,925,585.68	6,892,328,207.55	93,844,600.00	53,402,482,768.25
Total public issues	238,252,548,640.12	149,063,731,085.68	146,614,602,707.55	145,859,500.00	240,555,817,518.25
Special Issues					
Civil service retirement fund:					
2⅞% certificates		648,298,000.00	478,601,000.00		169,697,000.00
2¾% certificates		774,633,000.00	774,633,000.00		
2⅝% certificates	185,752,000.00	590,416,000.00	776,168,000.00		

2⅞% notes		279, 652, 000. 00			279, 652, 000. 00
2⅝% notes	922, 108, 000. 00		179, 211, 000. 00		742, 897, 000. 00
2½% notes	970, 000, 000. 00		385, 000, 000. 00		585, 000, 000. 00
2⅞% bonds		1, 314, 657, 000. 00			1, 314, 657, 000. 00
2⅝% bonds	5, 364, 481, 000. 00				5, 364, 481, 000. 00
2½% bonds	1, 925, 000, 000. 00				1, 925, 000, 000. 00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation:					
2% notes	694, 300, 000. 00	143, 700, 000. 00	281, 600, 000. 00		556, 400, 000. 00
Federal disability insurance trust fund:					
4% certificates		87, 885, 000. 00	87, 885, 000. 00		
3¾% certificates		378, 043, 000. 00	343, 947, 000. 00		34, 096, 000. 00
3⅝% certificates		381, 424, 000. 00	381, 424, 000. 00		
2⅝% certificates	56, 394, 000. 00	245, 829, 000. 00	302, 223, 000. 00		
3¾% notes		77, 556, 000. 00			77, 556, 000. 00
2⅝% notes	381, 576, 000. 00		63, 000, 000. 00		318, 576, 000. 00
2½% notes	105, 000, 000. 00		37, 500, 000. 00		67, 500, 000. 00
3¾% bonds		326, 784, 000. 00			326, 784, 000. 00
2⅝% bonds	1, 286, 940, 000. 00				1, 286, 940, 000. 00
2½% bonds	187, 500, 000. 00				187, 500, 000. 00
Federal home loan banks:					
2⅛% certificates		647, 400, 000. 00	597, 400, 000. 00		50, 000, 000. 00
2% certificates	59, 000, 000. 00		59, 000, 000. 00		
Federal Housing Administration:					
Armed services housing mortgage insurance fund:					
2% notes	324, 000. 00	27, 411, 000. 00	2, 000, 000. 00		25, 735, 000. 00
Housing insurance fund:					
2% notes	3, 768, 000. 00	460, 000. 00	550, 000. 00		3, 678, 000. 00
Housing investment insurance fund:					
2% notes	70, 000. 00				70, 000. 00
Mutual mortgage insurance fund:					
2% notes	15, 109, 000. 00				15, 109, 000. 00
National defense housing insurance fund:					
2% notes	1, 095, 000. 00	510, 000. 00	1, 475, 000. 00		130, 000. 00
Section 220 housing insurance fund:					
2% notes	1, 140, 000. 00	250, 000. 00			1, 390, 000. 00
Section 221 housing insurance fund:					
2% notes	750, 000. 00		750, 000. 00		
Servicemen's mortgage insurance fund:					
2% notes	1, 475, 000. 00	650, 000. 00	550, 000. 00		1, 575, 000. 00
Title I housing insurance fund:					
2% notes	690, 000. 00	500, 000. 00	500, 000. 00		690, 000. 00
Title I insurance fund:					
2% notes	23, 179, 000. 00				23, 179, 000. 00
War housing insurance fund:					
2% notes	5, 972, 000. 00	8, 635, 000. 00			14, 607, 000. 00
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:					
4% certificates		784, 843, 000. 00	784, 843, 000. 00		
3¾% certificates		3, 538, 197, 000. 00	3, 097, 499, 000. 00		440, 698, 000. 00
2⅝% certificates	270, 000, 000. 00	2, 665, 457, 000. 00	2, 935, 457, 000. 00		
3⅝% certificates		4, 247, 596, 000. 00	4, 247, 596, 000. 00		
2⅝% notes	672, 000, 000. 00		168, 000, 000. 00		504, 000, 000. 00
2½% notes	1, 755, 660, 000. 00		872, 330, 000. 00		883, 330, 000. 00
3¾% bonds		1, 240, 088, 000. 00			1, 240, 088, 000. 00
2⅝% bonds	8, 889, 934, 000. 00		317, 934, 000. 00		8, 572, 000, 000. 00
2½% bonds	4, 825, 000, 000. 00		264, 945, 000. 00		4, 560, 055, 000. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1961* [1]—Continued

Security	Outstanding June 30, 1960	Issues during year	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1961
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued					
Special Issues—Continued					
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation:					
2% notes	$104,000,000.00	$55,000,000.00	$21,000,000.00		$138,000,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund:					
4% certificates	27,823,000.00	37,059,000.00	34,125,000.00		30,757,000.00
3% certificates	1,355,000.00	1,450,000.00	1,382,000.00		1,423,000.00
Government life insurance fund:					
3¾% certificates	660,000.00		660,000.00		
3½% certificates		4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00		
3¾% notes	2,680,000.00				2,680,000.00
3½% notes	292,400,000.00		73,100,000.00		219,300,000.00
3¾% bonds	79,800,000.00				79,800,000.00
3½% bonds	731,000,000.00	38,653,000.00			769,653,000.00
Highway trust fund:					
3½% certificates	1,335,000.00		1,335,000.00		
3⅛% certificates		131,623,000.00	131,623,000.00		
3% certificates		340,211,000.00	106,177,000.00		231,034,000.00
National service life insurance fund:					
3¾% certificates	7,867,000.00		7,867,000.00		
3⅛% certificates		16,500,000.00	16,500,000.00		
3% certificates		4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00		
3¾% notes	31,492,000.00				31,492,000.00
3% notes	1,516,000,000.00		379,000,000.00		1,137,000,000.00
3¾% bonds	457,730,000.00				457,730,000.00
3⅛% bonds		343,149,000.00			343,149,000.00
3% bonds	3,790,000,000.00				3,790,000,000.00
Railroad retirement account:					
3% notes	3,585,967,000.00	1,065,263,000.00	1,147,696,000.00		3,503,534,000.00
Unemployment trust fund:					
3¼% certificates	5,580,307,000.00	525,000,000.00	6,105,307,000.00		
3⅛% certificates		316,500,000.00	316,500,000.00		
3% certificates		5,405,985,000.00	781,000,000.00		4,624,985,000.00
Veterans' special term insurance fund:					
2⅞% certificates		110,680,000.00	4,400,000.00		106,280,000.00
2¾% certificates		8,600,000.00	8,600,000.00		
2⅝% certificates	84,613,000.00	5,800,000.00	90,413,000.00		
Total special issues	44,899,246,000.00	26,820,847,000.00	26,677,206,000.00		45,042,887,000.00
Total interest-bearing debt outstanding	283,151,794,640.12	175,884,578,085.68	173,291,808,707.55	$145,859,500.00	285,598,704,518.25

Security	Outstanding June 30, 1960	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Outstanding June 30, 1961
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED					
Postal savings bonds, etc.:					
6% compound interest notes 1864–66	$155, 960. 00				$155, 960. 00
3% loan of 1908–18	98, 160. 00				98, 160. 00
2½% postal savings bonds	602, 880. 00			$110, 540. 00	492, 340. 00
2% consols of 1930	3, 800. 00				3, 800. 00
4% funded loan of 1907	343, 000. 00			50. 00	342, 950. 00
3% Panama Canal loan of 1961			$2, 397, 400. 00		2, 397, 400. 00
All other issues[9]	769, 680. 26				769, 680. 26
Total postal savings bonds, etc.	1, 973, 480. 26		2, 397, 400. 00	110, 590. 00	4, 260, 290. 26
Liberty loan bonds:					
First Liberty loan:					
First 3½s	323, 800. 00			12, 600. 00	311, 200. 00
First 4s	92, 000. 00			200, 00	91, 800. 00
First 4¼s	291, 300. 00			10, 700. 00	280, 600. 00
First-Second 4¼s	3, 050. 00				3, 050. 00
Total	710, 150. 00			23, 500. 00	686, 650. 00
Second Liberty loan:					
Second 4s	347, 250. 00			2, 500. 00	344, 750. 00
Second 4¼s	379, 500. 00			6, 850. 00	372, 650. 00
Total	726, 750. 00			9, 350. 00	717, 400. 00
Third Liberty loan 4¼s	1, 237, 200. 00			6, 400. 00	1, 230, 800. 00
Fourth Liberty loan 4¼s	2, 600, 450. 00			76, 700. 00	2, 523, 750. 00
Total Liberty loan bonds	5, 274, 550. 00			115, 950. 00	5, 158, 600. 00
Victory notes:					
Victory 3¾s	700. 00				700. 00
Victory 4¾s	405, 600. 00			3, 550. 00	402, 050. 00
Total Victory notes	406, 300. 00			3, 550. 00	402, 750. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1961* [1]—Continued

Security	Outstanding June 30, 1960	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Outstanding June 30, 1961
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Con.					
Treasury bonds:					
3⅜% of 1940–43	$25,050.00			$4,000.00	$21,050.00
3⅜% of 1941–43	64,350.00			11,700.00	52,650.00
3¼% of 1941	23,350.00			2,000.00	21,350.00
3⅜% of 1943–47	84,300.00			9,550.00	74,750.00
3¼% of 1943–45	269,800.00			88,050.00	181,750.00
3¼% of 1944–46	486,300.00			75,050.00	411,250.00
4% of 1944–54	255,900.00			19,900.00	236,000.00
2¾% of 1945–47	215,900.00			31,150.00	184,750.00
2½% of 1945	6,500.00				6,500.00
3¾% of 1946–56	119,500.00			20,700.00	98,800.00
3% of 1946–48	112,800.00			27,600.00	85,200.00
3⅛% of 1946–49	383,750.00			36,150.00	347,600.00
4¼% of 1947–52	491,800.00			34,500.00	457,300.00
2% of 1947	16,100.00				16,100.00
2% of 1948–50 (dated Mar. 15, 1941)	4,250.00			1,000.00	3,250.00
2¾% of 1948–51	25,000.00			10,700.00	14,300.00
1¾% of 1948	92,000.00			13,500.00	78,500.00
2½% of 1948	4,050.00				4,050.00
2% of 1948–50 (dated Dec. 8, 1939)	9,800.00			500.00	9,300.00
2% of 1949–51 (dated Jan. 15, 1942)	1,550.00			100.00	1,450.00
2% of 1949–51 (dated May 15, 1942)	39,000.00			10,000.00	29,000.00
2% of 1949–51 (dated July 15, 1942)	25,900.00			1,100.00	24,800.00
3⅛% of 1949–52	48,300.00			7,500.00	40,800.00
2½% of 1949–53	200,600.00			14,500.00	186,100.00
1½% of 1950	686,500.00			115,000.00	571,500.00
2% of 1950–52 (dated Oct. 19, 1942)	29,700.00			3,900.00	25,800.00
2½% of 1950–52	104,200.00			100.00	104,100.00
2% of 1950–52 (dated Apr. 15, 1943)	514,500.00			94,500.00	420,000.00
2¼% of 1951–53	100,200.00			33,500.00	66,700.00
2% of 1951–53	1,388,000.00			187,500.00	1,200,500.00
2¾% of 1951–54	193,350.00			51,750.00	141,600.00
2% of 1951–55	218,550.00			31,500.00	187,050.00
3% of 1951–55	1,119,250.00			101,900.00	1,017,350.00
2½% of 1952–54	189,050.00			5,200.00	183,850.00
2% of 1952–54 (dated June 26, 1944)	1,471,500.00			278,000.00	1,193,500.00
2% of 1952–54 (dated Dec. 1, 1944)	2,907,000.00			341,500.00	2,565,500.00
2¼% of 1952–55	173,400.00			600.00	172,800.00
2% of 1953–55	116,050.00			6,300.00	109,750.00
2¼% of 1954–56	183,000.00			17,400.00	165,600.00
2⅞% of 1955–60	3,561,000.00			621,300.00	2,939,700.00
2½% of 1956–58	515,550.00			208,150.00	337,400.00
2¾% of 1956–59	464,050.00			129,900.00	334,150.00

2¼% of 1956-59	5, 422, 000. 00			2, 165, 500. 00	3, 256, 500. 00
2⅜% of 1957-59	272, 000. 00			40, 000. 00	232, 000. 00
2½% of 1958	691, 000. 00			388, 000. 00	303, 000. 00
2⅜% of 1958	524, 500. 00			234, 500. 00	290, 000. 00
2¾% of 1958-63	616, 850. 00			180, 950. 00	435, 900. 00
2⅛% of 1960			$1, 020, 500. 00		1, 020, 500. 00
Total Treasury bonds	24, 497, 050. 00		1, 020, 500. 00	5, 656, 200. 00	19, 861, 350. 00
3% Adjusted service bonds of 1945	2, 106, 250. 00			188, 850. 00	1, 917, 400. 00
U.S. savings bonds:					
Series A-1935	522, 025. 00			71, 800. 00	450, 225. 00
Series B-1936	1, 007, 100. 00			122, 375. 00	884, 725. 00
Series C-1937	1, 219, 700. 00			175, 925. 00	1, 043, 775. 00
Series C-1938	1, 766, 700. 00			259, 550. 00	1, 507, 150. 00
Series D-1939	2, 967, 650. 00			435, 875. 00	2, 531, 775. 00
Series D-1940	6, 530, 300. 00			1, 152, 606. 25	5, 377, 693. 75
Series D-1941	8, 063, 400. 00			1, 746, 525. 00	6, 316, 875. 00
Series F-1941	2, 471, 000. 00			592, 400. 00	1, 878, 600. 00
Series F-1942	13, 185, 650. 00			2, 810, 700. 00	10, 374, 950. 00
Series F-1943	20, 048, 275. 00	[8] $7. 91		4, 887, 817. 09	15, 160, 450. 00
Series F-1944	19, 765, 175. 00	[8] 152. 00		5, 065, 198. 00	14, 699, 825. 00
Series F-1945	15, 639, 675. 00	[8] 6. 15		4, 759, 093. 85	10, 880, 575. 00
Series F-1946	13, 040, 700. 00			5, 118, 575. 00	7, 922, 125. 00
Series F-1947	21, 602, 350. 00			8, 047, 550. 00	13, 554, 800. 00
Series F-1948	16, 720, 350. 00		6, 924, 850. 00	10, 102, 375. 00	13, 542, 825. 00
Series F-1949			15, 270, 950. 00		15, 270, 950. 00
Series G-1941	1, 239, 900. 00			307, 800. 00	932, 100. 00
Series G-1942	6, 987, 900. 00			1, 560, 000. 00	5, 427, 900. 00
Series G-1943	12, 885, 400. 00			2, 963, 700. 00	9, 921, 700. 00
Series G-1944	18, 928, 300. 00			4, 797, 000. 00	14, 131, 300. 00
Series G-1945	21, 009, 700. 00			6, 187, 000. 00	14, 822, 700. 00
Series G-1946	26, 822, 900. 00			9, 883, 400. 00	16, 939, 500. 00
Series G-1947	48, 676, 500. 00			23, 175, 000. 00	25, 501, 500. 00
Series G-1948	51, 168, 500. 00		19, 909, 800. 00	34, 808, 900. 00	36, 269, 400. 00
Series G-1949			51, 739, 000. 00		51, 739, 000. 00
Total U.S. savings bonds	332, 269, 150. 00	[8] 166. 06	93, 844, 600. 00	129, 031, 165. 19	297, 082, 418. 75
Armed Forces leave bonds:					
Series 1943:					
Apr. 1, 1943	28, 450. 00			3, 775. 00	24, 675. 00
July 1, 1943	46, 250. 00			3, 700. 00	42, 550. 00
Oct. 1, 1943	73, 325. 00			8, 425. 00	64, 900. 00
Series 1944:					
Jan. 1, 1944	72, 000. 00			5, 475. 00	66, 525. 00
Apr. 1, 1944	54, 175. 00			6, 200. 00	47, 975. 00
July 1, 1944	59, 025. 00			6, 600. 00	52, 425. 00
Oct. 1, 1944	65, 825. 00			6, 650. 00	59, 175. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1961* [1]—Continued

Security	Outstanding June 30, 1960	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Outstanding June 30, 1961
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED–Con.					
Armed Forces leave bonds—Continued					
Series 1945:					
Jan. 1, 1945	$136,475.00			$15,250.00	$121,225.00
Apr. 1, 1945	117,900.00			12,700.00	105,200.00
July 1, 1945	296,850.00			35,425.00	261,425.00
Oct. 1, 1945	1,109,575.00			123,300.00	986,275.00
Series 1946:					
Jan. 1, 1946	4,656,225.00			575,350.00	4,080,875.00
Apr. 1, 1946	2,437,600.00			324,175.00	2,113,425.00
July 1, 1946	926,800.00			125,775.00	801,025.00
Oct. 1, 1946	1,059,100.00			152,750.00	906,350.00
Total Armed Forces leave bonds	11,139,575.00			1,405,550.00	9,734,025.00
Treasury notes:					
Regular series:					
5¾% A-1924	6,200.00				6,200.00
4¾% A-1925	1,000.00				1,000.00
4⅜% B-1925	6,600.00				6,600.00
4½% C-1925	5,700.00				5,700.00
4¾% A-1926	2,600.00				2,600.00
4¼% B-1926	1,600.00				1,600.00
4½% A-1927	2,200.00				2,200.00
4¾% B-1927	9,500.00				9,500.00
3½% A-1930-32	80,500.00				80,500.00
3½% B-1930-32	9,700.00				9,700.00
3½% C-1930-32	6,600.00				6,600.00
2⅞% B-1934	5,000.00				5,000.00
3% A-1935	6,000.00				6,000.00
3¼% A-1936	1,300.00				1,300.00
2¾% B-1936	3,000.00			1,500.00	1,500.00
2⅞% C-1936	7,000.00			1,500.00	5,500.00
3¼% A-1937	17,600.00				17,600.00
3% B-1937	28,000.00				28,000.00
2⅞% B-1938	5,000.00				5,000.00
2½% D-1938	1,400.00				1,400.00
2⅛% A-1939	30,200.00				30,200.00
1⅜% B-1939	100.00				100.00
1½% C-1939	1,300.00				1,300.00
1⅝% A-1940	150.00				150.00
1½% C-1940	10,000.00				10,000.00
1⅜% B-1941	5,000.00				5,000.00
1¼% C-1941	5,000.00				5,000.00

1¾% A-1942	22,000.00				22,000.00
2% B-1942	2,000.00				2,000.00
1¾% C-1942	53,000.00				53,000.00
1⅛% A-1943	3,500.00				3,500.00
1½% B-1943	80,100.00				80,100.00
1% C-1943	310,300.00				310,300.00
¾% A-1944	310,000.00				310,000.00
1% B-1944	740,000.00				740,000.00
1% C-1944	85,000.00				85,000.00
¾% D-1944	500.00				500.00
¾% A-1945	2,270,400.00			100.00	2,270,300.00
¾% B-1945	2,500.00			500.00	2,000.00
1½% A-1947	1,000.00				1,000.00
1¼% B-1947	73,000.00			1,000.00	72,000.00
1¼% C-1947	64,000.00			1,000.00	63,000.00
1½% A-1948	9,000.00			1,000.00	8,000.00
1% B-1948	7,000.00				7,000.00
1⅛% A-1949	5,000.00				5,000.00
1⅜% A-1950	37,000.00				37,000.00
1¼% A-1951	10,000.00				10,000.00
1¼% G-1951	4,000.00				4,000.00
2⅛% A-1953	3,000.00				3,000.00
1⅜% A-1954	105,000.00			61,000.00	44,000.00
1⅞% B-1954	1,000.00				1,000.00
1½% A-1955	26,000.00			1,000.00	25,000.00
1¾% B-1955	93,000.00			21,000.00	72,000.00
1⅝% A-1956	51,000.00				51,000.00
2% B-1956	12,000.00				12,000.00
2⅞% A-1957	109,000.00			60,000.00	49,000.00
1⅝% B-1957	7,000.00				7,000.00
2% C-1957	11,000.00				11,000.00
2¾% D-1957	15,000.00			15,000.00	
2⅞% A-1958	363,000.00			210,000.00	153,000.00
1⅞% A-1959	442,000.00			124,000.00	318,000.00
3½% B-1959	264,000.00			201,000.00	63,000.00
3½% A-1960	9,671,000.00			8,366,000.00	1,305,000.00
3¼% B-1960	2,479,000.00			2,238,000.00	241,000.00
4¾% C-1960			$733,000.00		733,000.00
3⅝% B-1961			4,273,000.00		4,273,000.00
1½% EA-1956	1,000.00				1,000.00
1½% EO-1957	10,000.00				10,000.00
1½% EA-1958	40,000.00			25,000.00	15,000.00
1½% EO-1958	32,000.00			30,000.00	2,000.00
1½% EA-1959	40,000.00			23,000.00	17,000.00
1½% EO-1959	27,000.00			19,000.00	8,000.00
1½% EA-1960	268,000.00			241,000.00	27,000.00
1½% EO-1960			67,000.00		67,000.00
1½% EA-1961			259,000.00		259,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1961* [1]—Continued

Security	Outstanding June 30, 1960	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Outstanding June 30, 1961
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Con.					
Treasury notes—Continued					
Tax series:					
A-1943	$11,550.00			$525.00	$11,025.00
B-1943	6,600.00				6,600.00
A-1944	14,900.00			2,525.00	12,375.00
B-1944	2,100.00				2,100.00
A-1945	127,350.00			11,650.00	115,700.00
Savings series:					
C-1946	123,300.00			18,000.00	105,300.00
C-1947	236,300.00			17,200.00	219,100.00
C-1948	181,400.00			26,000.00	155,400.00
C-1949	83,100.00			1,900.00	81,200.00
C-1950	24,200.00			15,100.00	9,100.00
D-1951	21,200.00				21,200.00
D-1952	63,300.00			38,100.00	25,200.00
D-1953	113,100.00			20,100.00	93,000.00
D-1954	258,700.00			3,200.00	255,500.00
A-1954	57,600.00			13,100.00	44,500.00
A-1955	364,300.00			252,500.00	111,800.00
B-1955	96,700.00			57,600.00	39,100.00
C-1955-A	23,600.00			5,500.00	18,100.00
A-1956	32,500.00			7,500.00	25,000.00
Total Treasury notes	20,259,350.00		$5,332,000.00	12,132,100.00	13,459,250.00
Certificates of indebtedness:					
Tax issue series:					
4½% T-10	1,000.00				1,000.00
4¾% TM-1921	500.00				500.00
6% TJ-1921	1,500.00				1,500.00
6% TS-1921	1,500.00				1,500.00
6% TD-1921	2,000.00				2,000.00
5½% TS2-1921	1,000.00				1,060.00
5¾% TM-1922	1,000.00				1,000.00
4½% TS2-1922	500.00				500.00
4½% TD-1922	1,000.00				1,000.00
4¼% TM-1923	1,000.00				1,000.00
3¾% TS-1923	500.00				500.00
4½% TM-1924	1,000.00				1,000.00
4% TM-1925	1,000.00				1,600.00
4½% TJ-1929	1,100.00				1,100.00
4¾% TD2-1929	500.00				500.00
5⅛% TM-1930	2,000.00				2,000.00

4⅞% TJ-1930	500.00				500.00
1⅛% TS-1932	3,500.00				3,500.00
3¾% TM-1933	12,500.00				12,500.00
2% First—Matured Mar. 15, 1933	4,950.00				4,950.00
1¼% TS—1933	10,000.00				10,000.00
4¼% TD2-1933	1,000.00				1,000.00
Regular:					
4½% IVA 1918	500.00				500.00
5¼% G-1920	1,000.00				1,000.00
5½% H-1921	500.00				500.00
5½% A-1922	1,000.00				1,000.00
3¾% A-1933	500.00				500.00
⅞% B-1944	72,000.00				72,000.00
⅞% E-1944	84,000.00				84,000.00
⅞% A-1945	81,000.00			3,000.00	78,000.00
⅞% C-1945	21,000.00				21,000.00
⅞% H-1945	25,000.00			1,000.00	24,000.00
⅞% B-1946	1,000.00				1,000.00
⅞% E-1946	112,000.00			13,000.00	99,000.00
⅞% K-1946	36,000.00			10,000.00	26,000.00
⅞% B-1947	1,000.00			1,000.00	
⅞% D-1947	80,000.00			80,000.00	
⅞% E-1947	51,000.00				51,000.00
⅞% F-1947	1,000.00				1,000.00
⅞% H-1947	2,000.00				2,000.00
⅞% C-1948	2,000.00				2,000.00
1⅛% C-1949	5,000.00				5,000.00
1⅛% D-1949	1,000.00				1,000.00
1¼% A-1950	9,000.00				9,000.00
1¼% D-1950	11,000.00				11,000.00
1⅞% A-1952	7,000.00				7,000.00
1⅞% B-1952	26,000.00			26,000.00	
1⅞% C-1952	3,000.00				3,000.00
1⅞% D-1952	15,000.00				15,000.00
2% C-1953	4,000.00				4,000.00
2⅝% B-1954	20,000.00				20,000.00
Tax anticipation:					
2½% C-1954	7,000.00				7,000.00
Regular:					
2⅝% D-1954	6,000.00				6,000.00
2⅝% E-1954	45,000.00			39,000.00	6,000.00
1⅛% B-1955	3,000.00			3,000.00	
1⅛% D-1955	5,000.00				5,000.00
1¼% E-1955	2,000.00				2,000.00
Tax anticipation:					
1⅞% A-1956	5,000.00			5,000.00	
Regular:					
2⅝% D-1956	1,000.00				1,000.00
2⅝% A-1957	15,000.00			15,000.00	
3⅜% A-1958	62,000.00			26,000.00	36,000.00
3½% B-1958	16,000.00			4,000.00	12,000.00
4% C-1958	290,000.00			253,000.00	37,000.00
3¾% D-1958	17,000.00			14,000.00	3,000.00
2½% A-1959	41,000.00			36,000.00	5,000.00
1¼% B-1959	170,000.00			160,000.00	10,000.00
1⅝% C-1959	108,000.00			89,000.00	19,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1961* [1]—Continued

Security	Outstanding June 30, 1960	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Outstanding June 30, 1961
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Con.					
Certificates of indebtedness—Continued					
Tax anticipation:					
1½% D-1959	$3,000.00				$3,000.00
Regular:					
3⅜% E-1959	217,000.00			$93,000.00	124,000.00
3¾% A-1960	343,000.00			306,000.00	37,000.00
4% B-1960	1,278,000.00			1,182,000.00	96,000.00
4¾% C-1960			$402,000.00		402,000.00
4⅞% A-1961			702,000.00		702,000.00
4⅜% B-1961			2,810,000.00		2,810,000.00
Total certificates of indebtedness	3,357,050.00		3,914,000.00	2,359,000.00	4,912,050.00
Treasury bills, maturity date:					
Regular:					
June 5, 1940	30,000.00				30,000.00
Jan. 14, 1942	4,000.00				4,000.00
Feb. 3, 1943	1,000.00				1,000.00
Feb. 14, 1952	100,000.00			100,000.00	
May 28, 1953	10,000.00				10,000.00
July 29, 1954	5,000.00				5,000.00
May 19, 1955	1,000.00				1,000.00
Tax anticipation:					
Mar. 23, 1956	5,000.00			5,000.00	
Regular:					
Aug. 23, 1956	5,000.00				5,000.00
Aug. 15, 1957	5,000.00				5,000.00
Oct. 24, 1957	8,000.00				8,000.00
Dec. 19, 1957	2,000.00			2,000.00	
Jan. 23, 1958	5,000.00				5,000.00
Apr. 15, 1958	50,000.00			40,000.00	10,000.00
Apr. 17, 1958	30,000.00				30,000.00
Apr. 24, 1958	15,000.00				15,000.00
July 3, 1958	15,000.00				15,000.00
Mar. 5, 1959	100,000.00				100,000.00
Apr. 23, 1959	8,000.00				8,000.00
Other (fixed price):					
May 15, 1959	127,000.00				127,000.00
Regular:					
May 21, 1959	17,000.00			17,000.00	
Tax anticipation:					
June 22, 1959	135,000.00			10,000.00	125,000.00
Regular:					
July 30, 1959	10,000.00			10,000.00	
Aug. 13, 1959	2,000.00			2,000.00	

Aug. 27, 1959	6,000.00			5,000.00	1,000.00
Sept. 3, 1959	32,000.00			12,000.00	20,000.00
Sept. 17, 1959	20,000.00			20,000.00	
Tax anticipation:					
Sept. 21, 1959	8,000.00			8,000.00	
Regular:					
Oct. 1, 1959	7,000.00			7,000.00	
Oct. 15, 1959	16,000.00				16,000.00
Oct. 22, 1959	15,000.00			15,000.00	
Nov. 5, 1959	17,000.00			17,000.00	
Nov. 27, 1959	50,000.00				50,000.00
Dec. 10, 1959	3,000.00				3,000.00
Dec. 17, 1959	20,000.00			20,000.00	
Dec. 24, 1959	1,000.00			1,000.00	
Dec. 31, 1959	70,000.00			20,000.00	50,000.00
Jan. 7, 1960	53,000.00			53,000.00	
Jan. 14, 1960	2,000.00			1,000.00	1,000.00
Other:					
Jan. 15, 1960	81,000.00			71,000.00	10,000.00
Regular:					
Jan. 21, 1960	51,000.00			51,000.00	
Jan. 28, 1960	2,000.00			2,000.00	
Feb. 4, 1960	8,000.00			8,000.00	
Feb. 11, 1960	28,000.00			28,000.00	
Feb. 18, 1960	100,000.00			100,000.00	
Feb. 25, 1960	71,000.00			61,000.00	10,000.00
Mar. 3, 1960	159,000.00			154,000.00	5,000.00
Mar. 10, 1960	45,000.00			45,000.00	
Mar. 17, 1960	292,000.00			292,000.00	
Tax anticipation:					
Mar. 22, 1960	359,000.00			319,000.00	40,000.00
Regular:					
Mar. 24, 1960	61,000.00			61,000.00	
Mar. 31, 1960	65,000.00			65,000.00	
Apr. 7, 1960	268,000.00			264,000.00	4,000.00
Apr. 14, 1960	320,000.00			320,000.00	
Other:					
Apr. 15, 1960	464,000.00			374,000.00	90,000.00
Regular:					
Apr. 21, 1960	97,000.00			75,000.00	22,000.00
Apr. 28, 1960	279,000.00			267,000.00	12,000.00
May 5, 1960	437,000.00			406,000.00	31,000.00
May 12, 1960	347,000.00			347,000.00	
May 19, 1960	251,000.00			251,000.00	
May 26, 1960	349,000.00			346,000.00	3,000.00
June 2, 1960	605,000.00			605,000.00	
June 9, 1960	1,030,000.00			1,020,000.00	10,000.00
June 16, 1960	1,776,000.00			1,776,000.00	
Tax anticipation:					
June 22, 1960	43,040,000.00			42,954,000.00	86,000.00
Regular:					
June 23, 1960	4,884,000.00			4,884,000.00	
June 30, 1960	13,119,000.00			13,119,000.00	
July 7, 1960			92,000.00		92,000.00
July 14, 1960			10,000.00		10,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1961* [1]—Continued

Security	Outstanding June 30, 1960	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Outstanding June 30, 1961
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Con.					
Treasury bills, maturity date—Continued					
Other:					
July 15, 1960			$394,000.00		$394,000.00
Regular:					
July 21, 1960			48,000.00		48,000.00
Aug. 4, 1960			25,000.00		25,000.00
Aug. 11, 1960			36,000.00		36,000.00
Aug. 18, 1960			3,000.00		3,000.00
Sept. 1, 1960			1,000.00		1,000.00
Sept. 8, 1960			22,000.00		22,000.00
Sept. 15, 1960			16,000.00		16,000.00
Sept. 22, 1960			11,000.00		11,000.00
Sept. 29, 1960			20,000.00		20,000.00
Oct. 17, 1960			424,000.00		424,000.00
Nov. 3, 1960			14,000.00		14,000.00
Nov. 10, 1960			3,000.00		3,000.00
Nov. 17, 1960			11,000.00		11,000.00
Nov. 25, 1960			70,000.00		70,000.00
Dec. 1, 1960			80,000.00		80,000.00
Dec. 8, 1960			100,000.00		100,000.00
Dec. 29, 1960			57,000.00		57,000.00
Jan. 5, 1961			50,000.00		50,000.00
Jan. 12, 1961			26,000.00		26,000.00
Other:					
Jan. 15, 1961			2,384,000.00		2,384,000.00
Regular:					
Jan. 19, 1961			123,000.00		123,000.00
Jan. 26, 1961			28,000.00		28,000.00
Feb. 2, 1961			25,000.00		25,000.00
Feb. 9, 1961			9,000.00		9,000.00
Feb. 16, 1961			248,000.00		248,000.00
Feb. 23, 1961			88,000.00		88,000.00
Mar. 2, 1961			90,000.00		90,000.00
Mar. 9, 1961			87,000.00		87,000.00
Mar. 16, 1961			45,000.00		45,000.00
Tax anticipation:					
Mar. 22, 1961			393,000.00		393,000.00
Regular:					
Mar. 23, 1961			43,000.00		43,000.00
Mar. 30, 1961			32,000.00		32,000.00
Apr. 6, 1961			10,000.00		10,000.00
Apr. 13, 1961			182,000.00		182,000.00
Other:					
Apr. 15, 1961			810,000.00		810,000.00
Regular:					
Apr. 20, 1961			144,000.00		144,000.00
Apr. 27, 1961			36,000.00		36,000.00

May 4, 1961			56,000.00		56,000.00
May 11, 1961			126,000.00		126,000.00
May 18, 1961			359,000.00		359,000.00
May 28, 1961			440,000.00		440,000.00
June 1, 1961			544,000.00		544,000.00
June 8, 1961			1,048,000.00		1,048,000.00
June 15, 1961			903,000.00		903,000.00
Tax anticipation:					
June 22, 1961			24,071,000.00		24,071,000.00
Regular:					
June 23, 1961			1,505,000.00		1,505,000.00
June 29, 1961			4,009,000.00		4,009,000.00
Total Treasury bills	$69,598,000.00		39,351,000.00	$68,630,000.00	40,319,000.00
Treasury savings certificates:					
Issued Dec. 15, 1921	9,200.00				9,200.00
Issued Sept. 30, 1922	49,250.00			525.00	48,725.00
Issued Dec. 1, 1923	16,200.00			475.00	15,725.00
Total Treasury savings certificates	74,650.00			1,000.00	73,650.00
Total matured debt on which interest has ceased	470,955,405.26	[8] $166.06	145,859,500.00	219,633,955.19	397,180,784.01
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST					
U.S. savings stamps	53,082,346.96	18,266,110.65		19,653,192.28	51,695,265.33
Excess profits tax refund bonds:					
First Series	422,026.00			8,335.32	413,690.68
Second Series	357,651.70			20,757.80	336,893.90
Total excess profits tax refund bonds	779,677.70			29,093.12	750,584.58
Special notes of the United States:					
International Monetary Fund, various issue dates	2,238,000,000.00	335,000,000.00		77,000,000.00	2,496,000,000.00
International Development Association, various issue dates		57,652,200.00			57,652,200.00
United States notes (less gold reserve)	190,641,585.07				190,641,585.07
Old demand notes	52,917.50				52,917.50
National bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes	156,714,689.50			9,456,118.00	147,258,571.50
Fractional currency	1,965,538.00				1,965,538.00
Thrift and Treasury savings stamps	3,705,139.00			1,061.50	3,704,077.50
Total debt bearing no interest	2,644,941,893.73	410,918,310.65		106,139,464.90	2,949,720,739.48
Total gross public debt [10]	286,267,691,939.11	176,295,496,230.27		173,617,582,127.64	288,945,606,041.74

[1] Interest rates on Series E and H savings bonds were increased on Sept. 22, 1959, retroactive to June 1, 1959.

[2] Reconciliation by security classes to the basis of the daily Treasury statement is shown in summary table 29.

[3] Treasury bills are shown at maturity value.

[4] Consists of a "strip" issued on June 14, 1961, of additional amounts of 18 series of outstanding Treasury bills dated from February 2 through June 1, 1961, and maturing each week from August 3 through November 30, 1961.

[5] Excludes $100,104,000 issued on June 14, 1961. (See footnote 4.)

[6] Amounts issued and retired for Series E, F, and J include accrued discount; amounts outstanding are stated at current redemption values. Amounts issued, retired, and outstanding for Series G, H, and K are stated at par value.

[7] Excess of unclassified redemptions over unclassified sales—deduct.

[8] Deduct.

[9] Consists of issues in which there were no transactions during the fiscal year 1961; for amount of each issue outstanding (unchanged since June 30, 1956) see 1956 annual report, page 435.

[10] Includes public debt incurred to finance expenditures of certain wholly owned Government corporations and other business-type activities in exchange for which their obligations were issued to the Treasury (see table 124).

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]

[On basis of daily Treasury statements, supplemented by special statements by the Bureau of the Public Debt on public debt transactions]

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
1960		*Percent*		
July 7	Treasury bills:			
	Regular weekly:			
	Issued Jan. 7, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 7, 1960, due Oct. 6, 1960	[5] 3.362		$118,366,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 7, 1960, due Jan. 6, 1961			52,368,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,329,611,000.00
7	Maturing Oct. 6, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 7, 1960	2.307	$118,366,000.00	
	Issued for cash		882,063,000.00	
7	Maturing Jan. 5, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 7, 1960	2.805	52,368,000.00	
	Issued for cash		447,682,000.00	
	Tax anticipation:			
13	Maturing Mar. 22, 1961:			
	Issued for cash	2.823	3,511,749,000.00	
	Regular weekly:			
14	Issued Jan. 14, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 14, 1960, due Oct. 13, 1960	[5] 3.987		15,203,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 14, 1960, due Jan. 12, 1961			52,103,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,432,850,000.00
14	Maturing Oct. 13, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 14, 1960	2.567	15,203,000.00	
	Issued for cash		986,093,000.00	
14	Maturing Jan. 12, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 14, 1960	3.175	52,103,000.00	
	Issued for cash		448,086,000.00	
	Other:			
15	Issued July 15, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 15, 1960	4.728		120,532,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,880,344,000.00
15	Maturing July 15, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 15, 1959	3.265	120,532,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,379,977,000.00	
	Regular weekly:			
21	Issued Jan. 21, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 21, 1960, due Oct. 20, 1960	[5] 3.695		51,464,000.00
21	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 21, 1960, due Jan. 19, 1961			31,850,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,317,144,000.00
21	Maturing Oct. 20, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 21, 1960	2.307	51,464,000.00	
	Issued for cash		948,711,000.00	
	Maturing Jan. 19, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 21, 1960	2.625	31,850,000.00	
	Issued for cash		368,203,000.00	
28	Issued Jan. 28, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 28, 1960, due Oct. 27, 1960	[5] 3.685		121,810,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 28, 1960, due Jan. 26, 1961			35,743,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,243,623,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
		Percent		
	Treasury bills—Continued			
1960	Regular weekly—Continued			
July 28	Maturing Oct. 27, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 28, 1960	2.404	$121,810,000.00	
	Issued for cash		878,361,000.00	
28	Maturing Jan. 26, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 28, 1960	2.701	35,743,000.00	
	Issued for cash		364,457,000.00	
	U.S. savings bonds: [6]			
31	Series E-1941	[7] 2.962	1,018,059.07	$3,228,121.21
31	Series E-1942	[7] 3.007	6,742,833.86	12,720,987.12
31	Series E-1943	[7] 3.046	5,701,240.36	20,730,543.11
31	Series E-1944	[7] 3.069	10,892,344.51	25,551,587.94
31	Series E-1945	[7] 3.097	5,652,351.66	22,855,447.63
31	Series E-1946	[7] 3.118	4,062,565.66	11,763,660.01
31	Series E-1947	[7] 3.146	5,082,165.89	12,625,109.23
31	Series E-1948	[7] 3.168	5,470,176.79	15,235,536.84
31	Series E-1949	[7] 3.266	6,012,175.34	18,197,584.45
31	Series E-1950	[7] 3.347	7,852,588.30	24,846,528.25
31	Series E-1951	[7] 3.378	7,422,748.85	7,907,411.64
31	Series E-1952 (January to April)	3.400	4,027,516.30	2,513,241.52
31	Series E-1952 (May to December)	[7] 3.451	2,583,619.55	5,950,094.83
31	Series E-1953	[7] 3.468	5,801,728.39	10,422,337.66
31	Series E-1954	[7] 3.497	6,547,593.99	12,139,883.07
31	Series E-1955	[7] 3.522	7,237,045.02	13,497,572.75
31	Series E-1956	[7] 3.546	6,451,111.39	14,746,196.42
31	Series E-1957 (January)	3.560	2,370,494.31	1,263,746.30
31	Series E-1957 (February to December)	[7] 3.653	3,390,008.21	16,682,306.35
31	Series E-1958	[7] 3.691	7,693,671.92	23,782,311.70
31	Series E-1959 (January to May)	3.730	3,831,341.37	14,213,955.12
31	Series E-1959 (June to December)	3.750	3,050,761.33	35,226,559.60
31	Series E-1960	3.750	253,461,303.74	63,234,318.75
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		39,815,325.76	16,740,380.00
31	Series F-1948	2.53	1,356,381.65	6,634,438.00
31	Series F-1949	2.53	486,916.66	667,043.83
31	Series F-1950	2.53	421,105.37	1,038,378.03
31	Series F-1951	2.53	254,000.78	264,039.48
31	Series F-1952	2.53	133,498.63	110,408.05
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			58,147,343.48
31	Series G-1948	2.50		32,772,300.00
31	Series G-1949	2.50		5,214,800.00
31	Series G-1950	2.50		6,030,200.00
31	Series G-1951	2.50		1,920,300.00
31	Series G-1952	2.50		422,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			124,018,600.00
31	Series H-1952	[7] 3.123		691,500.00
31	Series H-1953	[7] 3.161		1,443,000.00
31	Series H-1954	[7] 3.211		2,591,000.00
31	Series H-1955	[7] 3.258		3,553,500.00
31	Series H-1956	[7] 3.317		3,120,500.00
31	Series H-1957 (January)	3.360		180,500.00
31	Series H-1957 (February to December)	[7] 3.626		2,160,000.00
31	Series H-1958	[7] 3.679		3,853,000.00
31	Series H-1959 (January to May)	3.720	[8] 436,500.00	1,451,500.00
31	Series H-1959 (June to December)	3.750	1,000.00	1,545,500.00
31	Series H-1960	3.750	70,550,500.00	32,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		9,902,000.00	1,789,000.00
31	Series J-1952	2.76	89,119.80	789,983.55
31	Series J-1953	2.76	245,595.64	655,882.39
31	Series J-1954	2.76	434,294.60	1,401,343.90
31	Series J-1955	2.76	430,146.57	1,607,745.58
31	Series J-1956	2.76	353,971.25	813,150.70
31	Series J-1957	2.76	89,842.64	127,416.71
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			1,097,226.63
31	Series K-1952	2.76		1,629,500.00
31	Series K-1953	2.76		1,353,000.00
31	Series K-1954	2.76		5,991,500.00
31	Series K-1955	2.76		2,532,000.00
31	Series K-1956	2.76		1,496,000.00
31	Series K-1957	2.76		160,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			4,093,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
1960		*Percent*		
July 31	Treasury notes, Series D-1964: Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1961	3¾	[8] $1,599,000.00	
31	Treasury bonds of 1968: Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1961	3⅞	243,000.00	
31	Treasury bonds of 1961: Redeemed in exchange for 3¾% Treasury notes, Series D-1964	2½		[8] $1,599,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for 3⅞% Treasury bonds of 1968			243,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series B-1962: Redeemable for cash (Feb. 15, 1960, option)	4.00		26,000.00
31	Treasury bonds, R.E.A. Series	2.00	465,000.00	
31	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	205,500.00	30,552,500.00
31	Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1965	2¾		67,904,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EA-1965	1½	67,904,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous			43,314,200.00
	Total July		11,378,522,145.16	8,632,925,721.83
	Treasury bills:			
	Regular weekly:			
Aug. 4	Issued Feb. 4, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 4, 1960, due Nov. 3, 1960	[5] 3.431		122,764,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 4, 1960, due Feb. 2, 1961			41,220,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,236,552,000.00
4	Maturing Nov. 3, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Feb 4, 1960	2.132	122,764,000.00	
	Issued for cash		877,371,000.00	
4	Maturing Feb. 2, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 4, 1960	2.409	41,220,000.00	
	Issued for cash		358,799,000.00	
11	Issued Feb. 11, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 11, 1960, due Nov. 10, 1960	[5] 3.478		135,552,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 11, 1960, due Feb. 9, 1961			51,612,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,403,884,000.00
11	Maturing Nov. 10, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 11, 1960	2.215	135,552,000.00	
	Issued for cash		964,731,000.00	
11	Maturing Feb. 9, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 11, 1960	2.458	51,612,000.00	
	Issued for cash		448,414,000.00	
15	Treasury notes, Series C-1960: Redeemed in exchange for certificates, Series C-1961	4¾		5,751,005,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for 3⅞% Treasury bonds of 1968 (additional issue)			28,377,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			3,781,184,000.00
15	Treasury bonds of 1961: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series D-1964	2½		[8] 555,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1968			500.00
15	Treasury notes, Series D-1964: Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1961	3¾	[8] 555,000.00	
15	Certificates of indebtedness, Series C-1961: Issued in exchange for Treasury notes, Series C-1960	3⅛	5,751,005,000.00	
	Issued for cash		2,077,770,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
1960		*Percent*		
Aug. 15	Treasury bonds of 1968 (additional issue):			
	Issued in exchange for Treasury notes, Series C-1960	3⅞	$28, 377, 000. 00	
	Issued in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1961		500. 00	
	Issued for cash		1, 041, 697, 000. 00	
	Treasury bills:			
	Regular weekly:			
18	Issued Feb. 18, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 18, 1960, due Nov. 17, 1960	[5] 3. 918		$110, 074, 000. 00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 18, 1960, due Feb. 16, 1961			52, 763, 000. 00
	Redeemable for cash			1, 437, 420, 000. 00
18	Maturing Nov. 17, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 18, 1960	2. 278	110, 074, 000. 00	
	Issued for cash		990, 011, 000. 00	
18	Maturing Feb. 16, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 18, 1960	2. 621	52, 763, 000. 00	
	Issued for cash		447, 572, 000. 00	
25	Issued Feb. 25, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 25, 1960, due Nov. 25, 1960	[5] 3. 722		51, 344, 000. 00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 25, 1960, due Feb. 23, 1961			5, 756, 000. 00
	Redeemable for cash			1, 543, 016, 000. 00
25	Maturing Nov. 25, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 25, 1960	2. 518	51, 344, 000. 00	
	Issued for cash		1, 048, 675, 000. 00	
25	Maturing Feb. 23, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 25, 1960	2. 806	5, 756, 000. 00	
	Issued for cash		495, 108, 000. 00	
	U.S. savings bonds: [6]			
31	Series E-1941	[7] 2. 962	693, 467. 58	3, 665, 271. 48
31	Series E-1942	[7] 3. 007	3, 876, 958. 35	15, 263, 921. 89
31	Series E-1943	[7] 3. 046	4, 194, 836. 28	23, 958, 239. 38
31	Series E-1944	[7] 3. 069	7, 983, 098. 91	30, 375, 531. 19
31	Series E-1945	[7] 3. 097	4, 025, 617. 41	25, 817, 909. 53
31	Series E-1946	[7] 3. 118	3, 108, 824. 83	13, 394, 746. 72
31	Series E-1947	[7] 3. 146	3, 578, 575. 57	14, 602, 927. 97
31	Series E-1948	[7] 3. 168	4, 025, 086. 24	17, 639, 186. 31
31	Series E-1949	[7] 3. 266	4, 576, 897. 63	20, 765, 596. 75
31	Series E-1950	[7] 3. 347	5, 891, 447. 98	31, 564, 275. 96
31	Series E-1951	[7] 3. 378	5, 792, 139. 45	8, 762, 676. 06
31	Series E-1952 (January to April)	3. 400	2, 950, 041. 50	3, 037, 340. 82
31	Series E-1952 (May to December)	[7] 3. 451	2, 348, 779. 67	6, 726, 981. 10
31	Series E-1953	[7] 3. 468	5, 231, 996. 67	11, 893, 730. 09
31	Series E-1954	[7] 3. 497	5, 303, 660. 27	13, 478, 398. 29
31	Series E-1955	[7] 3. 522	5, 758, 705. 59	15, 003, 940. 25
31	Series E-1956	[7] 3. 546	5, 217, 890. 08	16, 526, 104. 11
31	Series E-1957 (January)	3. 560	6, 628. 48	1, 607, 932. 91
31	Series E-1957 (February to December)	[7] 3. 653	5, 805, 473. 14	19, 624, 600. 63
31	Series E-1958	[7] 3. 691	6, 225, 724. 93	30, 648, 918. 41
31	Series E-1959 (January to May)	3. 730	3, 095, 720. 07	17, 632, 236. 35
31	Series E-1959 (June to December)	3. 750	2, 599, 961. 39	41, 340, 947. 36
31	Series E-1960	3. 750	363, 800. 207. 65	97, 828, 726. 99
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[9] 62, 988, 310. 15	[9] 85, 922, 597. 83
31	Series F-1948	2. 53	128, 073. 70	65, 045, 026. 50
31	Series F-1949	2. 53	316, 069. 49	1, 107, 806. 19
31	Series F-1950	2. 53	227, 729. 70	1, 273, 979. 36
31	Series F-1951	2. 53	173, 624. 48	589, 436. 31
31	Series F-1952	2. 53	90, 816. 70	135, 436. 59
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 59, 688, 395. 39
31	Series G-1948	2. 50	1, 000. 00	152, 334, 800. 00
31	Series G-1949	2. 50		6, 105, 900. 00
31	Series G-1950	2. 50		8, 888, 700. 00
31	Series G-1951	2. 50		3, 705, 700. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
1960	U.S. savings bonds [6]—Continued	*Percent*		
Aug. 31	Series G-1952	2.50		$852,300.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 132,819,000.00
31	Series H-1952	[7] 3.123		559,500.00
31	Series H-1953	[7] 3.161		1,525,000.00
31	Series H-1954	[7] 3.211		2,805,500.00
31	Series H-1955	[7] 3.258		4,406,000.00
31	Series H-1956	[7] 3.317		3,522,000.00
31	Series H-1957 (January)	3.360		206,500.00
31	Series H-1957(February to December)	[7] 3.626		2,122,000.00
31	Series H-1958	[7] 3.679		3,927,000.00
31	Series H-1959 (January to May)	3.720		1,348,000.00
31	Series H-1959 (June to December)	3.750		1,502,500.00
31	Series H-1960	3.750	$75,058,500.00	626,500.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[9] 3,686,000.00	[9] 1,679,000.00
31	Series J-1952	2.76	66,142.65	296,417.20
31	Series J-1953	2.76	186,059.11	1,252,175.44
31	Series J-1954	2.76	380,577.83	2,071,583.54
31	Series J-1955	2.76	281,282.33	1,594,291.00
31	Series J-1956	2.76	306,096.21	1,174,703.89
31	Series J-1957	2.76	81,934.23	253,346.63
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 977,895.12
31	Series K-1952	2.76		1,604,500.00
31	Series K-1953	2.76		1,913,000.00
31	Series K-1954	2.76		5,902,500.00
31	Series K-1955	2.76		5,604,500.00
31	Series K-1956	2.76		2,255,000.00
31	Series K-1957	2.76		232,500.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 6,153,500.00
31	Treasury notes, Series B-1962:			
	Redeemable for cash (Feb. 15, 1960, option)	4.000		35,000.00
31	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.000	1,940,500.00	1,268,500.00
31	Treasury bonds, R.E.A. Series	2.000	2,789,000.00	
31	Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975–80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1965	2¾		43,503,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EA-1965	1½	43,503,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous			12,492,200.00
	Total August		15,615,008,335.95	16,289,931,054.86
	Treasury bills:			
	Regular weekly:			
Sept. 1	Issued Mar. 3, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 1, 1960, due Dec. 1, 1960	[5] 3.524		83,796,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 1, 1960, due Mar. 2, 1961			51,709,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,365,153,000.00
1	Maturing Dec. 1, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 3, 1960	2.549	83,796,000.00	
	Issued for cash		916,642,000.00	
1	Maturing Mar. 3, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 3, 1960	2.825	51,709,000.00	
	Issued for cash		451,015,000.00	
8	Issued Mar. 10, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 8, 1960, due Dec. 8, 1960	[5] 3.043		9,315,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 8, 1960, due Mar. 9, 1961			1,402,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,589,518,000.00
8	Maturing Dec. 8, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 10, 1960	2.520	9,315,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,099,368,000.00	
8	Maturing Mar. 9, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 10, 1960	2.801	1,402,000.00	
	Issued for cash		499,190,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
	Treasury bills—Continued			
1960	Regular weekly—Continued			
Sept. 15	Issued Mar. 17, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 15, 1960, due Dec. 15, 1960	*Percent* [5] 2.623		$14,554,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 15, 1960, due Mar. 16, 1961			2,536,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,583,156,000.00
15	Maturing Dec. 15, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 17, 1960	2.654	$14,554,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,085,198,000.00	
15	Maturing Mar. 16, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 17, 1960	2.916	2,536,000.00	
	Issued for cash		497,593,000.00	
22	Issued Mar. 24, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 22, 1960, due Dec. 22, 1960	[5] 2.754		15,730,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 22, 1960, due Mar. 23, 1961			3,744,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,581,300,000.00
22	Maturing Dec. 22, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 24, 1960	2.433	15,730,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,085,793,000.00	
22	Maturing Mar. 23, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 24, 1960	2.743	3,744,000.00	
	Issued for cash		496,520,000.00	
29	Issued Mar. 31, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 29, 1960, due Dec. 29, 1960	[5] 2.609		106,700,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 29, 1960, due Mar. 30, 1961			51,654,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,341,938,000.00
29	Maturing Dec. 29, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 31, 1960	2.286	106,700,000.00	
	Issued for cash		894,763,000.00	
29	Maturing Mar. 30, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 30, 1960	2.729	51,654,000.00	
	Issued for cash		448,306,000.00	
	U.S. savings bonds: [6]			
30	Series E-1941	[7] 2.962	689,186.93	2,704,479.32
30	Series E-1942	[7] 3.007	4,033,191.26	11,829,007.86
30	Series E-1943	[7] 3.046	10,443,662.26	18,693,979.99
30	Series E-1944	[7] 3.069	3,738,297.12	23,024,670.99
30	Series E-1945	[7] 3.097	3,684,270.39	19,074,548.06
30	Series E-1946	[7] 3.118	2,925,662.73	10,536,226.87
30	Series E-1947	[7] 3.146	3,525,205.85	11,320,274.03
30	Series E-1948	[7] 3.168	3,763,798.73	13,548,612.22
30	Series E-1949	[7] 3.266	4,353,718.92	15,951,002.91
30	Series E-1950	[7] 3.347	5,650,246.53	24,482,858.55
30	Series E-1951	[7] 3.378	5,627,124.78	7,479,116.45
30	Series E-1952 (January to April)	3.400	2,803,213.29	2,513,719.59
30	Series E-1952 (May to December)	[7] 3.451	2,362,474.01	5,376,953.46
30	Series E-1953	[7] 3.468	4,870,375.97	9,695,375.41
30	Series E-1954	[7] 3.497	5,186,604.72	10,966,532.11
30	Series E-1955	[7] 3.522	5,802,477.37	12,588,668.06
30	Series E-1956	[7] 3.546	4,955,143.41	13,769,131.54
30	Series E-1957 (January)	3.560	[8] 20,326.54	1,297,577.02
30	Series E-1957 (February to December)	[7] 3.653	5,605,371.41	16,115,355.45
30	Series E-1958	[7] 3.691	6,192,378.40	26,079,109.51
30	Series E-1959 (January to May)	3.730	2,912,164.05	14,735,756.02
30	Series E-1959 (June to December)	3.750	2,645,048.04	32,358,759.00
30	Series E-1960	3.750	341,727,171.64	96,902,083.68
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[9] 51,742,314.80	[9] 17,676,501.45

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
1960	U.S. savings bonds [6]—Continued	*Percent*		
Sept. 30	Series F-1948	2.53	$132,971.00	$7,048,855.00
30	Series F-1949	2.53	312,412.58	966,349.76
30	Series F-1950	2.53	285,922.75	1,323,188.28
30	Series F-1951	2.53	149,437.44	714,492.48
30	Series F-1952	2.53	73,088.26	72,390.47
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 2,944,763.38
30	Series G-1948	2.50		31,612,000.00
30	Series G-1949	2.50		3,865,000.00
30	Series G-1950	2.50		3,822,600.00
30	Series G-1951	2.50		2,035,700.00
30	Series G-1952	2.50		806,000.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 7,607,000.00
30	Series H-1952	[7] 3.123		671,000.00
30	Series H-1953	[7] 3.161		1,371,000.00
30	Series H-1954	[7] 3.211		2,957,000.00
30	Series H-1955	[7] 3.258		3,661,500.00
30	Series H-1956	[7] 3.317		2,888,500.00
30	Series H-1957 (January)	3.360		161,500.00
30	Series H-1957 (February to December)	[7] 3.626		1,957,000.00
30	Series H-1958	[7] 3.679		3,388,500.00
30	Series H-1959 (January to May)	3.720		1,305,500.00
30	Series H-1959 (June to December)	3.750		1,746,500.00
30	Series H-1960	3.750	71,105,500.00	679,000.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[9] 8,092,500.00	[9] 458,500.00
30	Series J-1952	2.76	89,336.45	633,208.85
30	Series J-1953	2.76	214,832.50	781,540.58
30	Series J-1954	2.76	357,386.94	1,413,554.18
30	Series J-1955	2.76	359,279.92	1,438,088.62
30	Series J-1956	2.76	245,986.28	1,005,708.16
30	Series J-1957	2.76	66,505.13	211,141.46
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 1,803,040.41
30	Series K-1952	2.76		1,035,500.00
30	Series K-1953	2.76		1,325,000.00
30	Series K-1954	2.76		4,190,500.00
30	Series K-1955	2.76		2,551,000.00
30	Series K-1956	2.76		1,734,500.00
30	Series K-1957	2.76		151,000.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 2,987,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series B-1962: Redeemed for cash (Feb. 15, 1960, option)	4.000		10,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series D-1964: Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1961	3¾	451,000.00	
30	Treasury bonds of 1968: Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1961	3⅞	12,000.00	
30	Treasury bonds of 1961: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series D-1964	2½		451,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for 3⅞% Treasury bonds of 1968			12,000.00
30	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	1,092,500.00	1,848,000.00
30	Treasury bonds, R.E.A. Series	2.00	2,107,000.00	
30	Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1965	2¾		67,111,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series EA-1965	1½	67,111,000.00	
30	Miscellaneous			38,177,700.00
	Total September		8,336,305,805.75	8,366,936,010.70
Oct. 1	Treasury notes, Series EO-1960: Redeemable for cash	1½		277,542,000.00
3	Treasury bonds of 1980: Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1962-67	3½	643,436,000.00	
3	Treasury bonds of 1962-67: Redeemed in exchange for 3½% Treasury bonds of 1980	2½		643,436,000.00
3	Treasury bonds of 1990 (additional issue): Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1963-68	3½	992,740,500.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
1960		*Percent*		
Oct. 3	Treasury bonds of 1963–68:			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3½% Treasury bonds of 1990	2½		$992,740,500.00
3	Treasury bonds of 1998:			
	Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1964–69 (Apr. 15, 1943, issue)	3½	$1,212,117,000.00	
	Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1964–69 (Sept. 15, 1943, issue)		1,130,514,000.00	
3	Treasury bonds of 1964–69 (Apr. 15, 1943, issue):			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3½% Treasury bonds of 1998	2½		1,212,117,000.00
3	Treasury bonds of 1964–69 (Sept. 15, 1943, issue):			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3½% Treasury bonds of 1998	2½		1,130,514,000.00
	Treasury bills:			
	Regular weekly:			
6	Issued Apr. 7, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 6, 1960, due Jan. 5, 1961	[5] 2.514		135,875,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 6, 1960, due Apr. 6, 1961			53,205,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,311,429,000.00
6	Maturing Jan. 5, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 7, 1960	2.473	135,875,000.00	
	Issued for cash		864,270,000.00	
6	Maturing Apr. 6, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 7, 1960	2.925	53,205,000.00	
	Issued for cash		446,932,000.00	
13	Issued Apr. 14, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 13, 1960, due Jan. 12, 1961	[5] 2.995		95,630,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 13, 1960, due Apr. 13, 1961			2,180,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,403,510,000.00
13	Maturing Jan. 12, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 14, 1960	2.698	95,630,000.00	
	Issued for cash		904,674,000.00	
13	Maturing Apr. 13, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 14, 1960	3.079	2,180,000.00	
	Issued for cash		498,300,000.00	
	Other:			
17	Issued Dec. 2, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 17, 1960, due Oct. 16, 1961	4.860		15,722,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,990,860,000.00
17	Maturing Oct. 16, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 2, 1959	3.131	15,722,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,486,443,000.00	
	Regular weekly:			
20	Issued Apr. 21, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 20, 1960, due Jan. 19, 1961	[5] 2.707		12,421,000 00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 20, 1960, due Apr. 20, 1961			2,349,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,385,553,000 00
20	Maturing Jan. 19, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 21, 1960	2.406	12,421,000.00	
	Issued for cash		988,778,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
	Treasury bills—Continued			
1960	Regular weekly—Continued			
Oct. 20	Maturing Apr. 20, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 21, 1960	*Percent* 2.806	$2,349,000.00	----------
	Issued for cash	----------	398,716,000.00	----------
	Tax anticipation:			
21	Maturing June 22, 1961:			
	Issued for cash	2.788	3,503,766,000.00	----------
	Regular weekly:			
27	Issued Apr. 28, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 27, 1960, due Jan. 26, 1961	[5] 2.776	----------	$136,422,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 27, 1960, due Apr. 27, 1961	----------	----------	43,148,000.00
	Redeemable for cash	----------	----------	1,220,826,000.00
27	Maturing Jan. 26, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 28, 1960	2.129	136,422,000.00	----------
	Issued for cash	----------	864,218,000.00	----------
27	Maturing Apr. 27, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 28, 1960	2.569	43,148,000.00	----------
	Issued for cash	----------	356,939,000.00	----------
31	Treasury notes, Series B-1962:			
	Redeemable for cash (Feb. 15, 1960 option)	4.000	----------	4,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series D-1964:			
	Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1961	3¾	[6] 90,000.00	----------
31	Treasury bonds of 1968:			
	Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1961	3⅞	[6] 1,500.00	----------
31	Treasury bonds of 1961:			
	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series D-1964	2½	----------	[6] 90,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1968	----------	----------	[6] 1,500.00
	U.S. savings bonds: [5]			
31	Series E-1941	[7] 2.962	789,514.02	2,388,596.07
31	Series E-1942	[7] 3.007	4,212,344.59	10,461,044.02
31	Series E-1943	[7] 3.046	8,031,926.82	16,959,872.34
31	Series E-1944	[7] 3.069	3,415,200.59	19,986,616.52
31	Series E-1945	[7] 3.097	4,526,933.69	16,705,560.10
31	Series E-1946	[7] 3.118	3,017,631.05	9,166,626.78
31	Series E-1947	[7] 3.146	3,348,961.53	9,899,495.92
31	Series E-1948	[7] 3.168	3,579,813.84	11,997,878.61
31	Series E-1919	[7] 3.266	4,045,429.13	13,654,356.41
31	Series E-1950	[7] 3.347	5,314,935.43	21,722,621.20
31	Series E-1951	[7] 3.378	5,689,460.51	6,884,341.25
31	Series E-1952 (January to April)	3.400	2 532,213.84	2,278,699.96
31	Series E-1952 (May to December)	[7] 3.451	2,467,102.45	4.950,680.80
31	Series E-1953	[7] 3.468	4,930,118.40	9,118.689.68
31	Series E-1954	[7] 3.497	4,941,581.22	10,352,483.23
31	Series E-1955	[7] 3.522	5,594,236.30	11,487,177.68
31	Series E-1956	[7] 3.546	4,857,256.53	12,636,939.67
31	Series E-1957 (January)	3.560	[8] 14.64	1,131,717.53
31	Series E-1957 (February to December)	[7] 3.653	5,737,317.80	16,163,690.49
31	Series E-1958	[7] 3.691	6,220,233.73	21,697,430.94
31	Series E-1959 (January to May)	3.730	2 823,417.81	12,707,492.77
31	Series E-1959 (June to December)	3.750	3,065,528.41	26,219,098.73
31	Series E-1960	3.750	304,835.911.62	96,646,022.42
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions	----------	[9] 7,815.003.32	[9] 22,107,554.96
31	Series F-1948	2.53	120,831.00	5,432,900.50
31	Series F-1949	2.53	291,024.87	425,843.79
31	Series F-1950	2.53	1,162,101.69	531,282.89
31	Series F-1951	2.53	175,881.30	374,804.86
31	Series F-1952	2.53	59,722.91	75,490.33
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions	----------	----------	1,433,844.89
31	Series G-1918	2.50	----------	23,534,300.00
31	Series G-1949	2.50	----------	3,222,400.00
31	Series G-1950	2.50	----------	3,229,400.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
1960	U.S. savings bonds [6]—Continued	*Percent*		
Oct. 31	Series G-1951	2.50		$1,893,500.00
31	Series G-1952	2.50		707,200.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			3,318,200.00
31	Series H-1952	[7] 3.123		516,000.00
31	Series H-1953	[7] 3.161		1,230,500.00
31	Series H-1954	[7] 3.211		2,624,000.00
31	Series H-1955	[7] 3.258		3,568,500.00
31	Series H-1956	[7] 3.317		2,851,000.00
31	Series H-1957 (January)	3.360		355,500.00
31	Series H-1957 (February to December)	[7] 3.626		1,702,000.00
31	Series H-1958	[7] 3.679		3,150,000.00
31	Series H-1959 (January to May)	3.720		1,053,000.00
31	Series H-1959 (June to December)	3.750		1,398,500.00
31	Series H-1960	3.750	$59,300,000.00	1,688,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		1,373,000.00	[9] 1,032,000.00
31	Series J-1952	2.76	103,054.70	342,290.45
31	Series J-1953	2.76	188,219.00	434,965.09
31	Series J-1954	2.76	350,729.21	1,308,822.18
31	Series J-1955	2.76	348,024.57	1,125,109.18
31	Series J-1956	2.76	180,047.79	757,152.43
31	Series J-1957	2.76	69,722.96	114,969.63
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 651,685.57
31	Series K-1952	2.76		702,500.00
31	Series K-1953	2.76		986,500.00
31	Series K-1954	2.76		2,896,000.00
31	Series K-1955	2.76		2,051,000.00
31	Series K-1956	2.76		1,119,000.00
31	Series K-1957	2.76		317,500.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 675,500.00
31	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	1,162,000.00	21,296,500.00
31	Treasury bonds, R.E.A. Series	2.00	1,037,000.00	
31	Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1965	2¾		229,690,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EA-1965	1½	229,690,000.00	
31	Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1965	2¾		51,382,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EO-1965	1½	51,382,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous			21,938,200.00
	Total October		15,521,859,411.38	12,806,921,068.81
	Treasury bills:			
	Regular weekly:			
Nov. 3	Issued May 5, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 3, 1960, due Feb. 2, 1961	[5] 2.479		143,932,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 3, 1960, due May 4, 1961			54,696,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,201,521,000.00
3	Maturing Feb. 2, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated May 5, 1960	2.128	143,932,000.00	
	Issued for cash		856,659,000.00	
3	Maturing May 4, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated May 5, 1960	2.453	54,696,000.00	
	Issued for cash		345,444,000.00	
10	Issued May 12, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 10, 1960, due Feb. 9, 1961	[5] 2.566		152,547,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 10, 1960, due May 11, 1961			53,117,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,299,608,000.00
10	Maturing Feb. 9, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated May 12, 1960	2.390	152,547,000.00	
	Issued for cash		947,830,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
	Treasury bills—Continued			
1960	Regular weekly—Continued			
Nov. 10	Maturing May 11, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated May 12, 1960	*Percent* 2.572	$53,117,600.00	
	Issued for cash		347,089,000.00	
15	Treasury notes, Series F-1962:			
	Issued in exchange for 4¾% certificates, Series C-1960	3¼	6,431,485,000.00	
	Issued in exchange for 2⅛% Treasury bonds of 1960		2,666,746,000.00	
15	Treasury bonds of 1966:			
	Issued in exchange for 4¾% certificates, Series C-1960	3¾	335,250,000.00	
	Issued in exchange for 2⅛% Treasury bonds of 1960		877,859,500.00	
15	Certificates of indebtedness, Series C-1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3¼% Treasury notes, Series F-1962	4¾		$6,431,485,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for 3¾% Treasury bonds of 1966			335,250,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			270,471,000.00
15	Treasury bonds of 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3¼% Treasury notes, Series F-1962	2⅛		2,666,746,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for 3¾% Treasury bonds of 1966			877,859,500.00
	Redeemable for cash			261,877,500.00
	Treasury bills:			
	Regular weekly:			
17	Issued May 19, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 17, 1960, due Feb. 16, 1961	[5] 2.816		171,358,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 17, 1960, due May 18, 1961			63,177,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,365,590,000.00
17	Maturing Feb. 16, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated May 19, 1960	2.624	171,358,000.00	
	Issued for cash		929,946,000.00	
17	Maturing May 18, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated May 19, 1960	2.825	63,177,000.00	
	Issued for cash		436,798,000.00	
25	Issued May 26, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 25, 1960, due Feb. 23, 1961	[5] 2.940		82,718,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 25, 1960, due May 25, 1961			7,375,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,510,049,000.00
25	Maturing Feb. 23, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated May 26, 1960	2.396	82,718,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,019,458,000.00	
25	Maturing May 25, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated May 26, 1960	2.749	7,375,000.00	
	Issued for cash		494,419,000.00	
30	Treasury bonds of 1980:			
	Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1962-67	3½	[8] 10,000.00	
30	Treasury bonds of 1962-67:			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3½% Treasury bonds of 1980	2½		[8] 10,000.00
30	Treasury bonds of 1998:			
	Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1964-69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943)	3½	[8] 78,500.00	
30	Treasury bonds of 1964-69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943):			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3½% Treasury bonds of 1998	2½		[8] 78,500.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
1960	U.S. savings bonds: [6]	*Percent*		
Nov. 30	Series E-1941	[7] 2.962	$1,473,023.68	$3,170,025.35
30	Series E-1942	[7] 3.007	3,876,192.83	14,642,972.46
30	Series E-1943	[7] 3.046	4,203,116.42	23,972,773.95
30	Series E-1944	[7] 3.069	5,915,502.59	26,921,664.40
30	Series E-1945	[7] 3.097	11,070,748.95	22,941,036.12
30	Series E-1946	[7] 3.118	3,013,384.18	12,347,259.91
30	Series E-1947	[7] 3.146	3,067,042.93	13,497,078.44
30	Series E-1948	[7] 3.168	3,591,360.98	15,677,458.05
30	Series E-1949	[7] 3.266	4,009,445.87	18,043,348.60
30	Series E-1950	[7] 3.347	5,134,551.47	29,804,969.24
30	Series E-1951	[7] 3.378	5,337,996.66	9,263,434.36
30	Series E-1952 (January to April)	3.400	[8] 14,704.07	3,118,378.20
30	Series E-1952 (May to December)	[7] 3.451	4,537,982.77	6,757,906.25
30	Series E-1953	[7] 3.468	4,574,429.08	11,783,470.77
30	Series E-1954	[7] 3.497	4,818,545.31	13,483,030.81
30	Series E-1955	[7] 3.522	5,377,816.90	15,352,812.52
30	Series E-1956	[7] 3.546	4,704,153.27	16,743,165.79
30	Series E-1957 (January)	3.560	5.72	1,415,062.92
30	Series E-1957 (February to December)	[7] 3.653	6,007,126.08	19,734,271.57
30	Series E-1958	[7] 3.691	5,897,063.04	24,445,063.38
30	Series E-1959 (January to May)	3.730	2,691,129.25	12,893,948.15
30	Series E-1959 (June to December)	3.750	2,801,067.59	25,439,116.17
30	Series E-1960	3.750	354,729,516.97	107,624,342.81
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[9] 74,444,274.18	[9] 112,516,217.43
30	Series F-1948	2.53	118,992.00	6,708,331.00
30	Series F-1949	2.53	298,044.96	354,502.68
30	Series F-1950	2.53	407,177.66	847,703.27
30	Series F-1951	2.53	152,091.08	278,580.47
30	Series F-1952	2.53	[8] 277.65	67,408.96
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 2,906,976.23
30	Series G-1948	2.50		31,819,800.00
30	Series G-1949	2.50		2,741,500.00
30	Series G-1950	2.50		5,365,000.00
30	Series G-1951	2.50		1,687,000.00
30	Series G-1952	2.50		457,300.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 12,666,600.00
30	Series H-1952	[7] 3.123		586,000.00
30	Series H-1953	[7] 3.161		1,326,500.00
30	Series H-1954	[7] 3.211		2,363,500.00
30	Series H-1955	[7] 3.258		2,994,500.00
30	Series H-1956	[7] 3.317		2,825,500.00
30	Series H-1957 (January)	3.360		182,500.00
30	Series H-1957 (February to December)	[7] 3.626		1,974,000.00
30	Series H-1958	[7] 3.679		2,877,500.00
30	Series H-1959 (January to May)	3.720		1,252,500.00
30	Series H-1959 (June to December)	3.750	18,000.00	1,292,500.00
30	Series H-1960	3.750	49,577,000.00	1,514,000.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		8,860,000.00	[9] 830,000.00
30	Series J-1952	2.76	212,524.55	422,594.90
30	Series J-1953	2.76	206,312.52	593,587.34
30	Series J-1954	2.76	383,459.01	1,038,246.98
30	Series J-1955	2.76	292,242.55	942,399.86
30	Series J-1956	2.76	182,609.46	493,177.27
30	Series J-1957	2.76	[8] 208.63	69,408.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 1,187,780.87
30	Series K-1952	2.76		613,000.00
30	Series K-1953	2.76		1,017,000.00
30	Series K-1954	2.76		3,129,500.00
30	Series K-1955	2.76		1,675,500.00
30	Series K-1956	2.76		876,000.00
30	Series K-1957	2.76		149,000.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 1,354,500.00
30	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	249,500.00	2,202,500.00
30	Treasury bonds, R.E.A. Series	2.00	2,941,000.00	
30	Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1965	$2\frac{3}{4}$		[8] 195,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series EA-1965	$1\frac{1}{2}$	[8] 195,000.00	
30	Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1965	$2\frac{3}{4}$		25,112,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series EO-1965	$1\frac{1}{2}$	25,112,000.00	
30	Miscellaneous			23,601,000.00
	Total November		16,879,002,691.80	17,398,155,056.42

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
	Treasury bills:			
1960	Regular weekly:			
Dec. 1	Issued June 2, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 1, 1960, due Mar. 2, 1961	*Percent* [5] 2.865		$13,573,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 1, 1960, due June 1, 1961			1,662,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,485,502,000.00
1	Maturing March 2, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated June 2, 1960	2.326	$13,573,000.00	
	Issued for cash		987,107,000.00	
1	Maturing June 1, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated June 2, 1960	2.640	1,662,000.00	
	Issued for cash		498,549,000.00	
8	Issued June 9, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 8, 1960, due Mar. 9, 1961	[5] 2.629		99,738,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 8, 1960, due June 8, 1961			52,480,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,456,562,000.00
8	Maturing March 9, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated June 9, 1960	2.328	99,738,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,000,394,000.00	
8	Maturing June 8, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated June 9, 1960	2.663	52,480,000.00	
	Issued for cash		447,755,000.00	
15	Issued June 16, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 15, 1960, due Mar. 16, 1961	[5] 2.605		78,149,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 15, 1960, due June 15, 1961			17,255,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,504,384,000.00
15	Maturing March 16, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated June 16, 1960	2.334	78,149,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,020,239,000.00	
15	Maturing June 15, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated June 16, 1960	2.621	17,255,000.00	
	Issued for cash		484,063,000.00	
15	Treasury bonds of 1969 (additional issue):			
	Issued in exchange for Series F and G, U.S. savings bonds	4.000	144,565,500.00	
	Issued for cash		353,000.00	
	Treasury bills:			
	Regular weekly:			
22	Issued June 23, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 22, 1960, due Mar. 23, 1961	[5] 2.572		161,427,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 22, 1960, due June 23, 1961			53,082,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,387,171,000.00
22	Maturing March 23, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated June 23, 1960	2.222	161,427,000.00	
	Issued for cash		939,970,000.00	
22	Maturing June 23, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated June 23, 1960	2.392	53,082,000.00	
	Issued for cash		447,069,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
1960	Treasury bills—Continued			
	Regular weekly—Continued			
Dec. 29	Issued June 30, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 29, 1960, due Mar. 30, 1961	*Percent* [5] 2.459		$134,882,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 29, 1960, due June 29, 1961			53,575,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,313,309,000.00
29	Maturing March 30, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated June 30, 1960	2.148	$134,882,000.00	
	Issued for cash		866,017,000.00	
29	Maturing June 29, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated June 30, 1960	2.333	53,575,000.00	
	Issued for cash		447,058,000.00	
	U.S. savings bonds: [6]			
31	Series E-1941	[7] 2.962	3,869,969.55	2,129,513.94
31	Series E-1942	[7] 3.007	5,069,296.79	9,142,698.47
31	Series E-1943	[7] 3.046	4,824,651.06	15,027,323.24
31	Series E-1944	[7] 3.069	13,883,931.40	16,772,263.36
31	Series E-1945	[7] 3.097	11,433,673.45	15,020,485.65
31	Series E-1946	[7] 3.118	4,045,571.94	7,860,660.44
31	Series E-1947	[7] 3.146	4,074,507.66	8,554,208.40
31	Series E-1948	[7] 3.168	4,818,982.68	10,064,403.75
31	Series E-1949	[7] 3.266	5,755,345.78	11,488,323.77
31	Series E-1950	[7] 3.347	6,371,522.24	18,869,392.60
31	Series E-1951	[7] 3.378	6,583,873.79	5,629,839.25
31	Series E-1952 (January to April)	3.400	[8] 14,088.59	1,915,999.72
31	Series E-1952 (May to December)	[7] 3.451	5,905,730.24	4,164,313.79
31	Series E-1953	[7] 3.468	5,744,916.53	7,638,697.34
31	Series E-1954	[7] 3.497	6,186,644.58	8,424,570.47
31	Series E-1955	[7] 3.522	6,646,762.46	9,534,508.10
31	Series E-1956	[7] 3.546	5,258,115.12	10,409,831.12
31	Series E-1957 (January)	3.560	[8] 37.51	848,929.98
31	Series E-1957 (February to December)	[7] 3.653	7,122,640.89	12,656,371.27
31	Series E-1958	[7] 3.691	6,717,921.18	18,788,811.06
31	Series E-1959 (January to May)	3.730	[8] 53,792.82	10,203,263.32
31	Series E-1959 (June to December)	3.750	6,280,525.22	19,733,733.38
31	Series E-1960	3.750	293,380,384.44	103,807,193.66
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		2,368,465.50	26,963,070.80
31	Series F-1949	2.53	362,706.25	395,337.02
31	Series F-1950	2.53	549,250.47	681,848.93
31	Series F-1951	2.53	172,874.38	223,619.03
31	Series F-1952	2.53	[8] 62.85	39,693.16
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			16,946,507.92
31	Series G-1949	2.50		2,724,100.00
31	Series G-1950	2.50		2,799,500.00
31	Series G-1951	2.50		1,451,700.00
31	Series G-1952	2.50		459,800.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			146,746,800.00
31	Series H-1952	[7] 3.123		317,000.00
31	Series H-1953	[7] 3.161		1,138,000.00
31	Series H-1954	[7] 3.211		2,246,000.00
31	Series H-1955	[7] 3.258		3,182,000.00
31	Series H-1956	[7] 3.317		2,715,000.00
31	Series H-1957 (January)	3.360		125,000.00
31	Series H-1957 (February to December)	[7] 3.626		1,732,500.00
31	Series H-1958	[7] 3.679		2,886,000.00
31	Series H-1959 (January to May)	3.720		1,043,500.00
31	Series H-1959 (June to December)	3.750		1,155,000.00
31	Series H-1960	3.750	69,151,500.00	1,741,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[9] 2,706,000.00	[9] 146,000.00
31	Series J-1952	2.76	217,130.55	150,509.10
31	Series J-1953	2.76	286,786.13	334,307.13
31	Series J-1954	2.76	485,077.41	671,266.38
31	Series J-1955	2.76	325,535.40	421,302.98
31	Series J-1956	2.76	225,128.09	703,520.29
31	Series J-1957	2.76	[8] 134.32	150,873.60
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 2,058.49
31	Series K-1952	2.76		1,097,000.00
31	Series-K-1953	2.76		691,500.00
31	Series K-1954	2.76		2,244,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
1960	U.S. savings bonds [6]—Continued	*Percent*		
Dec. 31	Series K–1955	2.76		$1,171,000.00
31	Series K–1956	2.76		717,000.00
31	Series K–1957	2.76		143,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 176,500.00
31	Treasury notes, Series B–1962:			
	Redeemed for cash (Feb. 15, 1960, option)	4.00		12,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series F–1962:			
	Issued in exchange for 2⅛% Treasury bonds of 1960	3¼	[8] $188,000.00	
31	Treasury bonds of 1966:			
	Issued in exchange for 2⅛% Treasury bonds of 1960	3¾	21,000.00	
31	Treasury bonds of 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3¼% Treasury notes, Series F–1962	2⅛		[8] 150,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for 3¾% Treasury bonds of 1966			21,000.00
31	Treasury bonds of 1980:			
	Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1962–67	3½	[8] 8,000.00	
31	Treasury bonds of 1962–67:			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3½% Treasury bonds of 1980	2½		[8] 8,000.00
31	Treasury bonds of 1990 (additional issue):			
	Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1963–68	3½	[8] 25,000.00	
31	Treasury bonds of 1963–68:			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3½% Treasury bonds of 1990	2½		[8] 25,000.00
31	Treasury bonds of 1998:			
	Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1964–69 (Apr. 15, 1943, issue)	3½	[8] 28,500.00	
31	Treasury bonds of 1964–69 (Apr. 15, 1943, issue):			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3½% Treasury bonds of 1998	2½		[8] 28,500.00
31	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	21,290,000.00	2,048,500.00
31	Treasury bonds, R.E.A. Series	2.00	1,740,000.00	
31	Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B–1975–80:			
	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO–1965	2¾		57,733,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EO–1965	1½	58,033,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous			25,815,800.00
	Total December		8,515,142,305.09	8,452,747,833.93
	Treasury bills:			
1961	Regular weekly:			
Jan. 5	Issued July 7, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 5, 1961, due Apr. 6, 1961	[5] 2.584		164,176,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 5, 1961, due July 6, 1961			52,586,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,283,433,000.00
5	Maturing Apr. 6, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 7, 1960	2.235	164,176,000.00	
	Issued for cash		836,700,000.00	
5	Maturing July 6, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 7, 1960	2.429	52,586,000.00	
	Issued for cash		447,650,000.00	
12	Issued July 14, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 12, 1961, due Apr. 13, 1961	[5] 2.857		101,888,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 12, 1961, due July 13, 1961			52,188,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,346,417,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
	Treasury bills—Continued			
1961	Regular weekly—Continued			
Jan. 12	Maturing Apr. 13, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 14, 1960	*Percent* 2.835	$101,888,000.00	
	Issued for cash		898,553,000.00	
12	Maturing July 13, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 14, 1960	2.602	52,188,000.00	
	Issued for cash		447,924,000.00	
	Other:			
15	Issued Jan. 15, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 15, 1961, due Jan. 15, 1962	5.067		$92,115,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,411,625,000.00
15	Maturing Jan. 15, 1962:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 15, 1960	2.679	92,115,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,409,557,000.00	
	Regular weekly:			
19	Issued July 21, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 19, 1961, due Apr. 20, 1961	[5] 2.468		84,099,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 19, 1961, due July 20, 1961			33,914,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,283,239,000.00
19	Maturing Apr. 20, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 21, 1960	2.358	84,099,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,016,444,000.00	
19	Maturing July 20, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 21, 1960	2.530	33,914,000.00	
	Issued for cash		366,258,000.00	
26	Issued July 28, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 26, 1961, due Apr. 27, 1961	[5] 2.292		179,885,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 26, 1961, due July 27, 1961			51,921,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,169,034,000.00
26	Maturing Apr. 27, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 28, 1960	2.230	179,885,000.00	
	Issued for cash		920,593,000.00	
26	Maturing July 27, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 28, 1960	2.422	51,921,000.00	
	Issued for cash		448,130,000.00	
	U.S. savings bonds: [6]			
31	Series E–1941	[7] 2.962	1,041,760.98	3,548,273.18
31	Series E–1942	[7] 3.007	7,026,776.35	13,346,934.99
31	Series E–1943	[7] 3.046	5,623,692.59	20,804,175.48
31	Series E–1944	[7] 3.069	10,975,294.52	25,615,607.95
31	Series E–1945	[7] 3.097	5,649,996.14	21,915,726.25
31	Series E–1946	[7] 3.118	4,340,138.13	11,361,356.27
31	Series E–1947	[7] 3.146	4,987,624.04	12,365,783.72
31	Series E–1948	[7] 3.168	5,478,862.02	14,374,898.21
31	Series E–1949	[7] 3.264	5,874,689.11	16,261,561.57
31	Series E–1950	[7] 3.347	6,301,725.62	28,780,110.19
31	Series E–1951	[7] 3.378	7,790,094.81	7,946,045.05
31	Series E–1952 (January to April)	3.400	4,062,194.31	2,448,716.76
31	Series E–1952 (May to December)	[7] 3.451	2,626,645.12	5,973,903.87
31	Series E–1953	[7] 3.468	6,801,551.77	10,145,536.65
31	Series E–1954	[7] 3.497	6,808,253.95	10,877,597.13
31	Series E–1955	[7] 3.522	7,206,096.17	12,283,998.76
31	Series E–1956	[7] 3.546	7,213,073.46	13,115,475.30
31	Series E–1957 (January)	3.560	2,276,860.29	1,030,932.08
31	Series E–1957 (February to December)	[7] 3.653	3,249,539.36	14,137,425.52
31	Series E–1958	[7] 3.690	7,558,821.70	15,740,342.62
31	Series E–1959 (January to May)	3.730	3,969,799.79	8,431,016.52

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
1961	U.S. savings bonds [6]—Continued	*Percent*		
Jan. 31	Series E-1959 (June to December)	3.750	$3,039,044.40	$17,147,167.83
31	Series E-1960	3.750	300,782,580.14	113,407,743.46
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		57,994,092.05	44,827,120.52
31	Series F-1949	2.53	519,861.92	366,095.40
31	Series F-1950	2.53	434,463.44	1,251,314.42
31	Series F-1951	2.53	264,126.03	453,072.55
31	Series F-1952	2.53	131,816.99	125,377.42
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			4,531,464.48
31	Series G-1949	2.50		2,445,800.00
31	Series G-1950	2.50		2,828,400.00
31	Series G-1951	2.50		1,405,500.00
31	Series G-1952	2.50		271,700.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			36,348,100.00
31	Series H-1952	[7] 3.123		488,000.00
31	Series H-1953	[7] 3.161		1,250,000.00
31	Series H-1954	[7] 3.211		2,065,500.00
31	Series H-1955	[7] 3.258		2,989,500.00
31	Series H-1956	[7] 3.317		2,418,000.00
31	Series H-1957 (January)	3.360		92,000.00
31	Series H-1957 (February to December)	[7] 3.626		2,058,000.00
31	Series H-1958	[7] 3.679	500.00	2,783,000.00
31	Series H-1959 (January to May)	3.720	[8] 500.00	1,040,500.00
31	Series H-1959 (June to December)	3.750		1,267,500.00
31	Series H-1960	3.750	61,908,000.00	1,756,500.00
31	Series H-1961	3.750	23,312,000.00	
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		39,901,500.00	[9] 862,500.00
31	Series J-1952	2.76	82,433.75	193,380.80
31	Series J-1953	2.76	237,767.91	519,443.60
31	Series J-1954	2.76	423,863.25	620,042.90
31	Series J-1955	2.76	415,854.13	597,186.40
31	Series J-1956	2.76	346,638.77	416,142.29
31	Series J-1957	2.76	96,748.25	43,929.60
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			267,255.95
31	Series K-1952	2.76		419,500.00
31	Series K-1953	2.76		704,500.00
31	Series K-1954	2.76		2,184,500.00
31	Series K-1955	2.76		1,427,000.00
31	Series K-1956	2.76		1,035,000.00
31	Series K-1957	2.76		135,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			916,500.00
31	Treasury bonds of 1966: Issued in exchange for 2⅛% Treasury bonds of 1960	3¾	4,000.00	
	Treasury bonds of 1960:			
31	Redeemed in exchange for 3¾% Treasury bonds of 1966	2⅛		4,000.00
31	Treasury bonds of 1980: Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1962–67	3½	[8] 12,000.00	
31	Treasury bonds of 1962–67: Redeemed in exchange for 3½% Treasury bonds of 1980	2½		[8] 12,000.00
31	Treasury bonds of 1998: Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1964–69 (Apr. 15, 1943, issue)	3½	[8] 1,500.00	
31	Treasury bonds of 1964–69 (Apr. 15, 1943, issue): Redeemed in exchange for 3½% Treasury bonds of 1998	2½		[8] 1,500.00
31	Treasury bonds of 1969 (additional issue): Issued in exchange for Series F and G savings bonds	4.00	2,747,000.00	
	Issued for cash		8,000.00	
31	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	198,000.00	883,000.00
31	Treasury bonds, R.E.A. Series	2.00	1,776,000.00	
31	Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975–80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1965	2¾		24,954,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EO-1965	1½	24,954,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous			33,302,800.00
	Total January		8,241,008,781.26	7,888,389,955.69

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
	Treasury bills:			
1961	Regular weekly:			
Feb. 2	Issued Aug. 4, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 2, 1961, due May 4, 1961	*Percent* [5] 2.208		$126,282,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 2, 1961, due Aug. 3, 1961			52,948,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,221,380,000.00
2	Maturing May 4, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 4, 1960	2.299	$126,282,000.00	
	Issued for cash		974,591,000.00	
2	Maturing Aug. 3, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 4, 1960	2.497	52,948,000.00	
	Issued for cash		447,440,000.00	
9	Issued Aug. 11, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 9, 1961, due May 11, 1961	[5] 2.411		180,137,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 9, 1961, due Aug. 10, 1961			52,489,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,367,777,000.00
9	Maturing May 11, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 11, 1960	2.374	180,137,000.00	
	Issued for cash		920,036,000.00	
9	Maturing Aug. 10, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 11, 1960	2.566	52,489,000.00	
	Issued for cash		447,685,000.00	
15	Treasury notes, Series G–1962:			
	Issued in exchange for 4⅞% certificates, Series A–1961	3¼	3,669,884,000.00	
	Issued for cash		3,654,978,000.00	
15	Certificates of indebtedness, Series C–1961, regular:			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3¼% Treasury notes, Series G–1962	4⅞		3,669,884,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			3,268,598,000.00
	Treasury bills:			
	Regular weekly:			
16	Issued Aug. 18, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 16, 1961, due May 18, 1961	[5] 2.623		160,781,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 16, 1961, due Aug. 17, 1961			51,967,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,388,891,000.00
16	Maturing May 18, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 18, 1960	2.462	160,781,000.00	
	Issued for cash		940,458,000.00	
16	Maturing Aug. 17, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 18, 1960	2.652	51,967,000.00	
	Issued for cash		448,469,000.00	
23	Issued Aug. 25, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 23, 1961, due May 25, 1961	[5] 2.524		61,427,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 23, 1961, due Aug. 24, 1961			42,567,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,499,046,000.00
23	Maturing May 25, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 25, 1960	2.496	61,427,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,039,375,000.00	
23	Maturing Aug. 24, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 25, 1960	2.688	42,567,000.00	
	Issued for cash		457,578,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
1961	U.S. savings bonds: [6]	*Percent*		
Feb. 28	Series E-1941	[7] 2.962	$712,574.45	$3,013,676.92
28	Series E-1942	[7] 3.007	4,094,629.89	11,327,019.99
28	Series E-1943	[7] 3.046	4,336,443.33	17,380,578.65
28	Series E-1944	[7] 3.069	8,110,074.12	22,082,313.52
28	Series E-1945	[7] 3.097	4,027,546.59	18,673,200.82
28	Series E-1946	[7] 3.118	3,312,858.82	10,271,904.34
28	Series E-1947	[7] 3.146	3,516,581.81	11,795,464.04
28	Series E-1948	[7] 3.168	4,046,628.22	13,517,050.49
28	Series E-1949	[7] 3.264	4,482,695.72	14,912,065.53
28	Series E-1950	[7] 3.347	4,643,226.79	22,694,916.62
28	Series E-1951	[7] 3.378	6,088,649.47	15,082,461.16
28	Series E-1952 (January to April)	3.400	2,971,676.12	2,122,433.31
28	Series E-1952 (May to December)	[7] 3.451	2,391,030.30	4,263,698.40
28	Series E-1953	[7] 3.468	5,315,502.06	7,455,579.42
28	Series E-1954	[7] 3.497	5,513,385.44	8,607,902.06
28	Series E-1955	[7] 3.522	5,734,067.24	9,400,730.00
28	Series E-1956	[7] 3.546	5,879,418.87	9,429,504.69
28	Series E-1957 (January)	3.560	15.61	881,985.63
28	Series E-1957 (February to December)	[7] 3.653	5,703,494.02	11,142,366.09
28	Series E-1958	[7] 3.690	6,116,712.30	19,525,418.66
28	Series E-1959 (January to May)	3.730	3,169,734.52	9,524,074.32
28	Series E-1959 (June to December)	3.750	2,558,455.26	17,628,840.52
28	Series E-1960	3.750	260,250,249.14	106,992,941.07
28	Series E-1961	3.750	107,341,950.00	12,093.75
28	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[9] 27,811,767.80	7,824,162.37
28	Series F-1949	2.53	475,089.25	9,559,501.11
28	Series F-1950	2.53	235,548.81	814,040.70
28	Series F-1951	2.53	178,524.50	456,812.76
28	Series F-1952	2.53	88,544.92	304,782.00
28	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 4,945,664.28
28	Series G-1949	2.50		58,981,700.00
28	Series G-1950	2.50		3,569,300.00
28	Series G-1951	2.50		1,886,600.00
28	Series G-1952	2.50		518,900.00
28	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 21,656,100.00
28	Series H-1952	[7] 3.123		479,000.00
28	Series H-1953	[7] 3.161		1,149,000.00
28	Series H-1954	[7] 3.211		2,093,000.00
28	Series H-1955	[7] 3.258		2,691,500.00
28	Series H-1956	[7] 3.317		2,569,500.00
28	Series H-1957 (January)	3.360		181,500.00
28	Series H-1957 (February to December)	[7] 3.626		1,592,500.00
28	Series H-1958	[7] 3.679		2,517,500.00
28	Series H-1959 (January to May)	3.720		1,005,500.00
28	Series H-1959 (June to December)	3.750		1,140,500.00
28	Series H-1960	3.750	9,711,000.00	1,807,000.00
28	Series H-1961	3.750	104,167,000.00	
28	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[9] 15,863,500.00	[9] 454,000.00
28	Series J-1952	2.76	66,274.95	244,250.80
28	Series J-1953	2.76	182,990.80	386,042.20
28	Series J-1954	2.76	379,326.97	710,805.75
28	Series J-1955	2.76	281,544.40	607,850.20
28	Series J-1956	2.76	306,768.82	492,641.44
28	Series J-1957	2.76	87,541.25	136,966.55
28	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 653,481.87
28	Series K-1952	2.76		558,000.00
28	Series K-1953	2.76		998,500.00
28	Series K-1954	2.76		2,385,500.00
28	Series K-1955	2.76		1,628,500.00
28	Series K-1956	2.76		1,133,500.00
28	Series K-1957	2.76		95,500.00
28	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 1,768,000.00
28	Treasury bonds of 1966: Issued in exchange for 4¾% certificates, Series C-1960	3¾	[8] 25,000.00	
28	Certificates of indebtedness, Series C-1960, regular: Redeemed in exchange for 3¾% Treasury bonds of 1966	4¾		[8] 25,000.00
28	Treasury bonds of 1969 (additional issue): Issued in exchange for Series F and G savings bonds	4.00	22,000.00	
28	Treasury bonds, R.E.A. Series	2.00	1,264,000.00	
28	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	1,887,000.00	11,038,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
1961				
Feb. 28	Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1965	*Percent* 2¾		$26,858,000.00
28	Treasury notes, Series EO-1965	1½	$26,858,000.00	
28	Miscellaneous			25,423,400.00
	Total February		14,291,900,486.96	13,656,249,729.73
	Treasury bills:			
	Regular weekly:			
Mar. 2	Issued Sept. 1, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 2, 1961, due June 1, 1961	[5] 2.494		70,417,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 2, 1961, due Aug. 31, 1961			41,977,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,394,010,000.00
2	Maturing June 1, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 1, 1960	2.594	70,417,000.00	
	Issued for cash		930,562,000.00	
2	Maturing Aug. 31, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 1, 1960	2.779	41,977,000.00	
	Issued for cash		458,164,000.00	
9	Issued Sept. 8, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 9, 1961, due June 8, 1961	[5] 2.476		85,866,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 9, 1961, due Sept. 7, 1961			41,987,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,472,871,000.00
9	Maturing June 8, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 8, 1960	2.485	85,866,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,006,554,000.00	
9	Maturing Sept. 7, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 8, 1960	2.674	41,987,000.00	
	Issued for cash		458,295,000.00	
15	Treasury bonds of 1966:			
	Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1963	3⅜	2,442,507,000.00	
15	Treasury bonds of 1963:			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3⅜% Treasury bonds of 1966	2½		2,442,507,000.00
15	Treasury bonds of 1967:			
	Issued in exchange for 2⅝% Treasury notes, Series A-1963	3⅝	876,703,000.00	
	Issued in exchange for 2¼% Treasury bonds of 1959-62 (dated June 1, 1945)		1,307,940,500.00	
	Issued in exchange for 2¼% Treasury bonds of 1959-62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)		1,420,736,000.00	
15	Treasury bonds of 1959-62 (dated June 1, 1945):			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3⅝% Treasury bonds of 1967	2¼		1,307,940,500.00
15	Treasury bonds of 1959-62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945):			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3⅝% Treasury bonds of 1967	2¼		1,420,736,000.00
15	Treasury notes, Series A-1963:			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3⅝% Treasury bonds of 1967	2⅝		876,703,000.00
	Treasury bills:			
	Regular weekly:			
16	Issued Sept. 15, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 16, 1961, due June 15, 1961	[5] 2.516		95,475,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 16, 1961, due Sept. 14, 1961			17,470,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,485,572,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
	Treasury bills—Continued			
1961	Regular weekly—Continued			
Mar. 16	Maturing June 15, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 15, 1960	*Percent* 2.352	$95,475,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,004,461,000.00	
16	Maturing Sept. 14, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 15, 1960	2.455	17,470,000.00	
	Issued for cash		482,534,000.00	
	Tax anticipation:			
22	Issued July 13, 1960:			
	Redeemable for cash	2.823		$3,511,749,000.00
	Regular weekly:			
23	Issued Sept. 22, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 23, 1961, due June 23, 1961	[5] 2.385		141,093,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 23, 1961, due Sept. 21, 1961			52,934,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,407,634,000.00
23	Maturing June 23, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 22, 1960	2.278	141,093,000.00	
	Issued for cash		953,836,000.00	
23	Maturing Sept. 21, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 22, 1960	2.471	52,934,000.00	
	Issued for cash		447,143,000.00	
30	Issued Sept. 29, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 30, 1961, due June 29, 1961	[5] 2.342		118,849,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 30, 1961, due Sept. 28, 1961			41,626,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,340,384,000.00
30	Maturing June 29, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 29, 1960	2.392	118,849,000.00	
	Issued for cash		981,072,000.00	
30	Maturing Sept. 28, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 29, 1960	2.576	41,626,000.00	
	Issued for cash		458,459,000.00	
31	Treasury bonds of 1969 (additional issue):			
	Maturing Oct. 1, 1969:			
	Issued in exchange for Series F and G savings bonds	4.00	1,500.00	
	U.S. savings bonds: [6]			
31	Series E-1941	[7] 2.962	703,677.27	4,063,672.32
31	Series E-1942	[7] 3.007	4,277,096.44	16,203,418.16
31	Series E-1943	[7] 3.046	10,402,164.24	24,943,034.34
31	Series E-1944	[7] 3.069	3,774,297.01	31,628,495.39
31	Series E-1945	[7] 3.097	3,666,087.71	25,709,800.34
31	Series E-1946	[7] 3.118	3,119,584.98	13,829,038.08
31	Series E-1947	[7] 3.146	3,455,461.92	15,028,890.88
31	Series E-1948	[7] 3.168	3,713,504.51	17,571,664.16
31	Series E-1949	[7] 3.264	4,238,701.09	19,859,975.88
31	Series E-1950	[7] 3.347	4,469,280.17	25,224,574.67
31	Series E-1951	[7] 3.378	5,908,596.40	21,929,717.55
31	Series E-1952 (January to April)	3.400	2,829,977.96	3,311,751.83
31	Series E-1952 (May to December)	[7] 3.451	2,401,020.37	6,790,665.97
31	Series E-1953	[7] 3.468	5,323,660.67	12,125,362.47
31	Series E-1954	[7] 3.497	5,386,824.03	13,363,622.11
31	Series E-1955	[7] 3.522	5,775,658.55	15,028,176.09
31	Series E-1956	[7] 3.546	5,554,238.55	15,604,240.91
31	Series E-1957 (January)	3.560	[8] 13,062.84	1,512,972.48
31	Series E-1957 (February to December)	[7] 3.653	5,516,618.64	17,251,267.79
31	Series E-1958	[7] 3.690	6,061,461.66	21,361,239.44
31	Series E-1959 (January to May)	3.730	2,998,247.27	10,230,853.63
31	Series E-1959 (June to December)	3.750	2,720,105.51	17,727,025.60
31	Series E-1960	3.750	56,194,978.83	124,787,602.62
31	Series E-1961	3.750	322,522,481.25	3,719,925.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
1961	U.S. savings bonds [6]—Continued	*Percent*		
Mar. 31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[9] $20,870,145.36	[9] $66,677,782.72
31	Series F-1949	2.53	246,083.76	19,708,623.08
31	Series F-1950	2.53	290,839.81	289,754.96
31	Series F-1951	2.53	153,651.94	255,075.19
31	Series F-1952	2.53	70,993.60	117,685.75
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 14,145,319.57
31	Series G-1949	2.50		179,798,800.00
31	Series G-1950	2.50		2,055,300.00
31	Series G-1951	2.50		1,639,700.00
31	Series G-1952	2.50		358,800.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 145,216,600.00
31	Series H-1952	[7] 3.123		430,500.00
31	Series H-1953	[7] 3.161		1,030,000.00
31	Series H-1954	[7] 3.211		1,913,500.00
31	Series H-1955	[7] 3.258		2,618,500.00
31	Series H-1956	[7] 3.317		2,282,500.00
31	Series H-1957 (January)	3.360		209,500.00
31	Series H-1957 (February to December)	[7] 3.626		1,630,000.00
31	Series H-1958	[7] 3.679		2,722,500.00
31	Series H-1959 (January to May)	3.720		891,500.00
31	Series H-1959 (June to December)	3.750		1,086,000.00
31	Series H-1960	3.750	866,500.00	2,018,500.00
31	Series H-1961	3.750	109,905,000.00	78,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[9] 7,065,000.00	4,895,500.00
31	Series J-1952	2.76	84,465.85	204,408.65
31	Series J-1953	2.76	214,556.65	185,017.75
31	Series J-1954	2.76	352,144.96	672,030.07
31	Series J-1955	2.76	355,454.70	482,738.10
31	Series J-1956	2.76	244,301.57	322,910.40
31	Series J-1957	2.76	72,505.75	161,387.70
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			641,769.83
31	Series K-1952	2.76		253,500.00
31	Series K-1953	2.76		1,109,000.00
31	Series K-1954	2.76		1,324,000.00
31	Series K-1955	2.76		1,112,000.00
31	Series K-1956	2.76		1,152,500.00
31	Series K-1957	2.76		88,500.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			1,425,500.00
31	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	2,163,000.00	7,765,000.00
31	Treasury bonds, R.E.A. Series	2.00	1,437,000.00	50,000.00
31	Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975–80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1965	2¾		49,210,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EO-1965	1½	49,210,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous			37,777,100.00
	Total March		14,545,394,015.42	17,950,535,386.90
	Treasury notes, Series EA-1961:			
Apr. 1	Redeemable for cash	1½		144,033,000.00
	Treasury bills:			
	Tax anticipation:			
3	Maturing Sept. 22, 1961:			
	Issued for cash	2.473	1,502,900,000.00	
	Regular weekly:			
6	Issued Oct. 6, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 6, 1961, due July 6, 1961	[5] 2.465		108,861,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 6, 1961, due Oct. 5, 1961			43,265,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,348,887,000.00
6	Maturing July 6, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 6, 1960	2.470	108,861,000.00	
	Issued for cash		991,235,000.00	
6	Maturing Oct. 5, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 6, 1960	2.658	43,265,000.00	
	Issued for cash		456,870,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
	Treasury bills—Continued			
1961	Regular weekly—Continued			
Apr. 13	Issued Oct. 13, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 13, 1961, due July 13, 1961	*Percent* [5] 2.616		$83,003,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 13, 1961, due Oct. 13, 1961			42,936,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,374,982,000.00
13	Maturing July 13, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 13, 1960	2.361	$83,003,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,017,812,000.00	
13	Maturing Oct. 13, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 13, 1960	2.556	42,936,000.00	
	Issued for cash		457,439,000.00	
	Other:			
15	Issued Apr. 15, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 15, 1961	4.608		185,991,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,814,789,000.00
15	Maturing Apr. 15, 1962:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 15, 1960	2.827	185,991,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,814,471,000.00	
	Regular weekly:			
20	Issued Oct. 20, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 20, 1961, due July 20, 1961	[5] 2.477		68,316,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 20, 1961, due Oct. 19, 1961			21,960,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,411,332,000.00
20	Maturing July 20, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 20, 1960	2.292	68,316,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,032,025,000.00	
20	Maturing Oct. 19, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 20, 1960	2.457	21,960,000.00	
	Issued for cash		378,330,000.00	
27	Issued Oct. 27, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 27, 1961, due July 27, 1961	[5] 2.320		109,206,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 27, 1961, due Oct. 26, 1961			32,233,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,359,126,000.00
27	Maturing July 27, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 27, 1960	2.185	109,206,000.00	
	Issued for cash		991,561,000.00	
27	Maturing Oct. 26, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 27, 1960	2.300	32,233,000.00	
	Issued for cash		367,882,000.00	
30	Treasury bonds of 1980:			
	Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1962–67	3½	10,000.00	
30	Treasury bonds of 1962–67:			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3½% Treasury bonds of 1980	2½		10,000.00
30	Treasury bonds of 1966:			
	Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1963	3⅜	[8] 4,800,500.00	
30	Treasury bonds of 1963:			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3⅜% Treasury bonds of 1966	2½		[8] 4,800,500.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
1961				
Apr. 30	Treasury bonds of 1967:			
	Issued in exchange for 2¼% Treasury bonds of 1959–62 (dated June 1, 1945)	*Percent* 3⅝	[8] $18, 763, 200. 00	
	Issued in exchange for 2¼% Treasury bonds of 1959–62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)		[8] 232, 466, 800. 00	
	Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1965–70		[8] 4, 466, 500. 00	
	Issued in exchange for Treasury notes, Series A–1963		253, 928, 000. 00	
30	Treasury notes, Series, A–1963: Redeemed in exchange for 3⅝% Treasury bonds of 1967	2⅝		$253, 928, 000. 00
30	Treasury bonds of 1959–62 (dated June 15, 1945): Redeemed in exchange for 3⅝% Treasury bonds of 1967	2¼		[8] 18, 763, 200. 00
30	Treasury bonds of 1959–62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945): Redeemed in exchange for 3⅝% Treasury bonds of 1967	2¼		[8] 232, 466, 800. 00
30	Treasury bonds of 1965–70: Redeemed in exchange for 3⅝% Treasury bonds of 1967	2½		[8] 4, 466, 500. 00
	U.S. savings bonds: [6]			
30	Series E–1941	[7] 2. 962	801, 536. 33	3, 110, 310. 24
30	Series E–1942	[7] 3. 007	4, 449, 279. 32	13, 058, 992. 39
30	Series E–1943	[7] 3. 046	8, 076, 522. 93	20, 620, 368. 04
30	Series E–1944	[7] 3. 069	3, 423, 564. 29	24, 805, 665. 23
30	Series E–1945	[7] 3. 097	4, 491, 875. 07	20, 123, 576. 18
30	Series E–1946	[7] 3. 118	3, 196, 017. 87	11, 099, 043. 14
30	Series E–1947	[7] 3. 146	3, 274, 862. 27	12, 183, 703. 99
30	Series E–1948	[7] 3. 168	3, 578, 109. 22	13, 648, 000. 12
30	Series E–1949	[7] 3. 264	3, 923, 944. 65	15, 003, 388. 91
30	Series E–1950	[7] 3. 347	4, 096, 070. 79	18, 733, 987. 72
30	Series E–1951	[7] 3. 378	5, 970, 158. 50	18, 558, 112. 21
30	Series E–1952 (January to April)	3. 400	2, 549, 877. 96	2, 733, 429. 33
30	Series E–1952 (May to December)	[7] 3. 451	2, 503, 724. 78	5, 533, 382. 17
30	Series E–1953	[7] 3. 468	5, 366, 568. 27	10, 541, 901. 22
30	Series E–1954	[7] 3. 497	5, 116, 428. 13	11, 245, 582. 45
30	Series E–1955	[7] 3. 522	5, 565, 451. 11	14, 893, 832. 65
30	Series E–1956	[7] 3. 546	5, 497, 856. 37	12, 779, 263. 89
30	Series E–1957 (January)	3. 560	[8] 25. 22	1, 164, 000. 11
30	Series E–1957 (February to December)	[7] 3. 653	5, 645, 131. 96	14, 173, 872. 23
30	Series E–1958	[7] 3. 690	6, 090, 904. 80	17, 881, 569. 40
30	Series E–1959 (January to May)	3. 730	2, 909, 376. 37	8, 893, 728. 24
30	Series E–1959 (June to December)	3. 750	3, 206, 863. 40	15, 386, 276. 93
30	Series E–1960	3. 750	16, 611, 806. 83	77, 927, 302. 73
30	Series E–1961	3. 750	297, 244, 987. 50	33, 321, 975. 00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[9] 19, 977, 295. 23	[9] 27, 825, 434. 83
30	Series F–1949	2. 53	273, 463. 78	7, 098, 121. 50
30	Series F–1950	2. 53	1, 223, 783. 91	409, 636. 54
30	Series F–1951	2. 53	185, 885. 14	628, 360. 23
30	Series F–1952	2. 53	59, 040. 45	58, 698. 67
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 2, 658, 415. 99
30	Series G–1949	2. 50		40, 979, 100. 00
30	Series G–1950	2. 50		2, 764, 800. 00
30	Series G–1951	2. 50		1, 427, 600. 00
30	Series G–1952	2. 50		569, 700. 00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 10, 892, 200. 00
30	Series H–1952	[7] 3. 123		503, 500. 00
30	Series H–1953	[7] 3. 161		1, 171, 000. 00
30	Series H–1954	[7] 3. 211		2, 290, 000. 00
30	Series H–1955	[7] 3. 258		3, 727, 500. 00
30	Series H–1956	[7] 3. 317		2, 914, 500. 00
30	Series H–1957 (January)	3. 360		387, 000, 00
30	Series H–1957 (February to December)	[7] 3. 626		1, 898, 000. 00
30	Series H–1958	[7] 3. 679		3, 117, 000. 00
30	Series H–1959 (January to May)	3. 720		1, 411, 000. 00
30	Series H–1959 (June to December)	3. 750		1, 392, 500. 00
30	Series H–1960	3. 750	26, 000. 00	2, 872, 500. 00
30	Series H–1961	3. 750	88, 588, 500. 00	85, 500. 00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[9] 13, 934, 000. 00	[9] 3, 807, 000. 00
30	Series J–1952	2. 76	97, 201. 30	328, 224. 45
30	Series J–1953	2. 76	190, 973. 30	289, 312. 85
30	Series J–1954	2. 76	351, 991. 77	590, 672. 94

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
1961	U.S. savings bonds [6]—Continued	*Percent*		
Apr. 30	Series J-1955	2.76	$350,822.10	$847,046.50
30	Series J-1956	2.76	181,577.41	418,295.36
30	Series J-1957	2.76	[8] 54.25	163,830.35
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 233,620.66
30	Series K-1952	2.76		534,500.00
30	Series K-1953	2.76		734,000.00
30	Series K-1954	2.76		1,988,500.00
30	Series K-1955	2.76		1,717,000.00
30	Series K-1956	2.76		981,000.00
30	Series K-1957	2.76		256,500.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 344,000.00
30	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	2,027,000.00	2,602,000.00
30	Treasury bonds, R.E.A. Series	2.00	961,000.00	
30	Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1965	2¾		79,545,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series EO-1965	1½	79,545,000.00	
30	Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1966	2¾		3,493,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series EO-1966	1½	3,493,000.00	
30	Miscellaneous			21,510,700.00
	Total April		10,246,971,783.18	8,685,727,192.43
	Treasury bills:			
	Regular weekly:			
May 4	Issued Nov. 3, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 4, 1961, due Aug. 3, 1961	[5] 2.340		153,832,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 4, 1961, due Nov. 2, 1961			55,460,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,291,721,000.00
4	Maturing Aug. 3, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 3, 1960	2.299	153,832,000.00	
	Issued for cash		946,820,000.00	
4	Maturing Nov. 2, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 3, 1960	2.417	55,460,000.00	
	Issued for cash		444,792,000.00	
11	Issued Nov. 10, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 11, 1961, due Aug. 10, 1961	[5] 2.427		180,758,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 11, 1961, due Nov. 9, 1961			51,906,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,267,715,000.00
11	Maturing Aug. 10, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 10, 1960	2.232	180,758,000.00	
	Issued for cash		919,831,000.00	
11	Maturing Nov. 9, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 10, 1960	2.423	51,906,000.00	
	Issued for cash		448,466,000.00	
15	Treasury notes, Series D-1963:			
	Issued in exchange for 3⅝% Treasury notes, Series B-1961	3¼	21,506,000.00	
	Issued in exchange for 4⅜% certificates, Series B-1961		828,621,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,903,706,000.00	
15	Certificates of indebtedness, Series A-1962:			
	Issued in exchange for 3⅝% Treasury notes, Series B-1961	3.00	1,727,147,000.00	
	Issued in exchange for 4⅜% certificates, Series B-1961		53,999,000.00	
	Issued for cash		3,728,098,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
1961		*Percent*		
May 15	Treasury notes, Series B-1961:			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3¼% Treasury notes, Series D-1963	3⅝		$21,506,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for 3% certificates, Series A-1962			1,727,147,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			2,329,720,000.00
15	Certificates of indebtedness, Series B-1961:			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3¼% Treasury notes, Series D-1963	4⅜		828,621,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for 3% certificates, Series A-1962			53,999,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			2,791,752,000.00
	Treasury bills:			
	Regular weekly:			
18	Issued Nov. 17, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 18, 1961, due Aug. 17, 1961	[5] 2.575		170,482,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 18, 1961, due Nov. 16, 1961			52,026,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,378,706,000.00
18	Maturing Aug. 17, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 17, 1960	2.264	$170,482,000.00	
	Issued for cash		929,536,000.00	
18	Maturing Nov. 16, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 17, 1960	2.435	52,026,000.00	
	Issued for cash		448,702,000.00	
25	Issued Nov. 25, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 25, 1961, due Aug. 24, 1961	[5] 2.576		66,105,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 25, 1961, due Nov. 24, 1961			32,510,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,503,981,000.00
25	Maturing Aug. 24, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 25, 1960	2.354	66,105,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,034,247,000.00	
25	Maturing Nov. 24, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 25, 1960	2.470	32,510,000.00.	
	Issued for cash		467,641,000.00	
31	Treasury bonds of 1966:			
	Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1963	3⅜	[8] 65,000.00	
31	Treasury bonds of 1963:			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3⅜% Treasury bonds of 1966	2½		[8] 65,000.00
31	Treasury bonds of 1998:			
	Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1962–67	3½	2,000.00	
31	Treasury bonds of 1964-69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943):			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3½% Treasury bonds of 1998	2½		2,000.00
31	Treasury bonds of 1967:			
	Issued in exchange for 2¼% Treasury bonds of 1959–62 (dated June 15, 1945)	3⅝	47,500.00	
	Issued in exchange for 2¼% Treasury bonds of 1959–62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)		[8] 110,000.00	
31	Treasury bonds of 1959–62 (dated June 15, 1945):			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3⅝% Treasury bonds of 1967	2¼		9,217,200.00
31	Treasury bonds of 1959-62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945):			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3⅝% Treasury bonds of 1967	2¼		[8] 9,973,700.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
1961		*Percent*		
May 31	Treasury notes, Series A-1963: Redeemed in exchange for 3⅝% Treasury bonds of 1967	2⅝		$694,000.00
	U.S. savings bonds: [6]			
31	Series E-1941	[7] 3.223	$1,505,079.51	1,744,739.02
31	Series E-1942	[7] 3.252	4,173,046.62	7,889,762.03
31	Series E-1943	[7] 3.276	4,228,077.14	13,034,430.22
31	Series E-1944	[7] 3.298	5,906,614.59	14,816,471.65
31	Series E-1945	[7] 3.316	10,972,445.09	12,490,156.35
31	Series E-1946	[7] 3.327	3,184,580.53	6,864,499.72
31	Series E-1947	[7] 3.346	3,002,587.13	7,830,907.39
31	Series E-1948	[7] 3.366	3,591,816.74	8,705,295.75
31	Series E-1949	[7] 3.344	3,896,523.03	9,844,816.35
31	Series E-1950	[7] 3.347	3,986,898.67	11,857,816.01
31	Series E-1951	[7] 3.378	5,603,984.54	13,468,935.85
31	Series E-1952 (January to April)	3.400	[8] 12,823.65	1,902,825.98
31	Series E-1952 (May to December)	[7] 3.451	4,610,965.70	3,662,666.72
31	Series E-1953	[7] 3.468	4,979,860.30	6,904,406.75
31	Series E-1954	[7] 3.497	4,990,927.91	7,523,032.79
31	Series E-1955	[7] 3.522	5,341,663.00	9,856,393.71
31	Series E-1956	[7] 3.546	5,340,666.75	8,732,991.65
31	Series E-1957 (January)	3.560	1,209.38	725,490.64
31	Series E-1957 (February to December)	[7] 3.653	5,921,867.91	11,139,105.80
31	Series E-1958	[7] 3.690	5,766,205.80	20,073,795.44
31	Series E-1959 (January to May)	3.730	2,779,951.31	9,934,896.71
31	Series E-1959 (June to December)	3.750	2,958,592.56	16,570,109.55
31	Series E-1960	3.750	5,457,359.41	71,298,029.00
31	Series E-1961	3.750	353,973,468.75	63,287,812.50
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[9] 47,346,681.91	27,513,365.44
31	Series F-1949	2.53	281,857.65	5,154,267.20
31	Series F-1950	2.53	426,232.50	286,741.95
31	Series F-1951	2.53	160,120.20	343,735.80
31	Series F-1952	2.53	[8] 57.54	54,855.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			3,845,693.63
31	Series G-1949	2.50		26,273,500.00
31	Series G-1950	2.50		2,971,700.00
31	Series G-1951	2.50		1,512,500.00
31	Series G 1952	2.50		501,400.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			6,504,500.00
31	Series H-1952	[7] 3.123		391,500.00
31	Series H-1953	[7] 3.161		1,027,500.00
31	Series H 1954	[7] 3.211		2,233,500.00
31	Series H-1955	[7] 3.258		2,800,500.00
31	Series H-1956	[7] 3.317		2,282,500.00
31	Series H-1957 (January)	3.360		153,000.00
31	Series H-1957 (February to December)	[7] 3.626		1,612,500.00
31	Series H-1958	[7] 3.679		2,675,500.00
31	Series H-1959 (January to May)	3.720		992,500.00
31	Series H-1959 (June to December)	3.750		1,095,000.00
31	Series H-1960	3.750	1,500.00	2,584,000.00
31	Series H-1961	3.750	75,260,500.00	92,500.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		3,979,500.00	2,681,000.00
31	Series J-1952	2.76	209,473.95	135,290.35
31	Series J-1953	2.76	211,460.90	335,705.10
31	Series J-1954	2.76	392,210.46	753,835.77
31	Series J-1955	2.76	300,706.50	499,429.80
31	Series J-1956	2.76	183,833.84	327,130.82
31	Series J-1957	2.76	[8] 278.50	172,657.65
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			642,993.29
31	Series K-1952	2.76		621,000.00
31	Series K-1953	2.76		597,500.00
31	Series K-1954	2.76		2,307,500.00
31	Series K-1955	2.76		1,232,500.00
31	Series K-1956	2.76		1,037,000.00
31	Series K-1957	2.76		208,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			643,000.00
31	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	774,000.00	1,934,500.00
31	Treasury bonds, R.E.A. Series	2.00	2,019,000.00	
31	Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1966	2¾		52,734,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EA-1966	1½	52,734,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous			26,389,900.00
	Total May		15,207,814,446.77	14,484,136,589.38

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
	Treasury bills:			
1961	Regular weekly:			
June 1	Issued Dec. 1, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 1, 1961, due Aug. 31, 1961	*Percent* [5] 2.610		$78,691,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 1, 1961, due Nov. 30, 1961			41,676,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,380,823,000.00
1	Maturing Aug. 31, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 1, 1960	2.437	$78,691,000.00	
	Issued for cash		922,238,000.00	
1	Maturing Nov. 30, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 1, 1960	2,593	41,676,000.00	
	Issued for cash		458,592,000.00	
8	Issued Dec. 8, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 8, 1961, due Sept. 7, 1961	[5] 2,541		118,376,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 8, 1961, due Dec. 7, 1961			52,064,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,422,215,000.00
8	Maturing Sept. 7, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 8, 1960	2.516	118,376,000.00	
	Issued for cash		982,259,000.00	
8	Maturing Dec. 7, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 8, 1960	2,727	52,064,000.00	
	Issued for cash		448,290,000.00	
14	Maturing Aug. 3–Nov. 30, 1961: [10]			
	Issued for cash	2.308	1,801,872,000.00	
15	Issued Dec. 15, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 15, 1961, due Sept. 14, 1961	[5] 2.437		50,585,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 15, 1961, due Dec. 14, 1961			2,406,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,548,263,000.00
15	Maturing Sept. 14, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 15, 1960	2.295	50,585,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,050,019,000.00	
15	Maturing Dec. 14, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 15, 1960	2.492	2,406,000.00	
	Issued for cash		497,962,000.00	
	Tax anticipation:			
22	Issued Oct. 21, 1960:			
	Redeemable for cash	2.788		3,503,766,000.00
	Regular weekly:			
23	Issued Dec. 22, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 23, 1961, due Sept. 21, 1961	[5] 2.314		99,437,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 23, 1961, due Dec. 21, 1961			52,495,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,443,148,000.00
23	Maturing Sept. 21, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 22, 1960	2.325	99,437,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,001,619,000.00	
23	Maturing Dec. 21, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 22, 1960	2.519	52,495,000.00	
	Issued for cash		448,272,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
	Treasury bills—Continued			
1961	Regular weekly—Continued			
June 29	Issued Dec. 29, 1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 29, 1961, due Sept. 28, 1961	*Percent* [5] 2.374		$75,383,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 29, 1961, due Dec. 28, 1961			32,221,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,492,950,000.00
29	Maturing Sept. 28, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 29, 1960	2.219	$75,383,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,024,665,000.00	
29	Maturing Dec. 28, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 29, 1960	2.399	32,221,000.00	
	Issued for cash		468,009,000.00	
30	Treasury bonds of 1966:			
	Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1963	3⅜	[8] 12,000.00	
30	Treasury bonds of 1963:			
	Redeemed in exchange for 3⅜% Treasury bonds of 1966	2½		[8] 12,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series D-1963:			
	Cancellation of allotments (cash issues) [11]	3¼	[8] 1,025,000.00	
30	Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series A-1962:			
	Cancellation of allotments (cash issues) [11]	3.00	[8] 26,000.00	
	U.S. savings bonds: [6]			
30	Series E-1941	[7] 3.223	3,909,888.87	3,966,522.72
30	Series E-1942	[7] 3.252	5,320,003.89	11,613,082.70
30	Series E-1943	[7] 3.276	4,719,453.48	18,713,965.72
30	Series E-1944	[7] 3.298	13,611,127.51	22,002,202.00
30	Series E-1945	[7] 3.316	10,982,724.60	19,377,686.28
30	Series E-1946	[7] 3.327	4,148,516.40	10,126,674.56
30	Series E-1947	[7] 3.346	3,973,447.84	10,971,961.10
30	Series E-1948	[7] 3.366	4,950,391.80	12,719,707.18
30	Series E-1949	[7] 3.344	5,692,391.09	14,258,748.49
30	Series E-1950	[7] 3.347	4,790,480.18	16,597,902.37
30	Series E-1951	[7] 3.378	6,775,487.70	18,870,881.45
30	Series E-1952 (January to April)	3.400	[8] 14,243.77	2,823,933.43
30	Series E-1952 (May to December)	[7] 3.451	5,910,389.83	5,830,637.15
30	Series E-1953	[7] 3.468	6,053,307.68	10,086,859.02
30	Series E-1954	[7] 3.497	6,251,650.77	11,047,874.82
30	Series E-1955	[7] 3.522	6,585,117.41	13,635,364.76
30	Series E-1956	[7] 3.546	6,289,394.87	13,649,257.21
30	Series E-1957 (January)	3.560	120.21	1,200,104.20
30	Series E-1957 (February to December)	[7] 3.653	7,279,975.71	13,517,689.08
30	Series E-1958	[7] 3.690	6,744,667.13	14,927,375.35
30	Series E-1959 (January to May)	3.730	[8] 34,741.74	7,589,184.77
30	Series E-1959 (June to December)	3.750	6,861,695.78	11,847,289.27
30	Series E-1960	3.750	5,193,387.13	44,457,040.35
30	Series E-1961	3.750	250,734,712.50	54,336,075.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		54,687,735.20	27,009,645.85
30	Series F-1949	2.53	349,871.20	8,187,901.90
30	Series F-1950	2.53	563,927.70	322,254.49
30	Series F-1951	2.53	179,196.30	427,467.05
30	Series F-1952	2.53	[8] 23.72	304,425.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 2,748,409.47
30	Series G-1949	2.50		33,132,800.00
30	Series G-1950	2.50		3,786,800.00
30	Series G-1951	2.50		1,482,000.00
30	Series G-1952	2.50		587,100.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 1,193,200.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1960–June 1961* [1]—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity [4]
1961	U.S. savings bonds [6]—Continued	*Percent*		
June 30	Series H-1952	[7] 3.123		$432,000.00
30	Series H-1953	[7] 3.161		1,226,500.00
30	Series H-1954	[7] 3.211		2,325,000.00
30	Series H-1955	[7] 3.258		3,467,000.00
30	Series H-1956	[7] 3.317		2,628,000.00
30	Series H-1957 (January)	3.360		196,500.00
30	Series H-1957 (February to December)	[7] 3.626		1,789,500.00
30	Series H-1958	[7] 3.679		3,131,500.00
30	Series H-1959 (January to May)	3.720		1,240,000.00
30	Series H-1959 (June to December)	3.750		1,271,000.00
30	Series H-1960	3.750	$25,500.00	2,814,500.00
30	Series H-1961	3.750	83,310,000.00	82,500.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[9] 1,322,500.00	[9] 1,442,000.00
30	Series J-1952	2.76	209,328.70	208,641.95
30	Series J-1953	2.76	291,643.80	635,746.30
30	Series J-1954	2.76	491,247.57	642,986.76
30	Series J-1955	2.76	327,957.30	770,977.00
30	Series J-1956	2.76	228,437.27	592,211.42
30	Series J-1957	2.76	75,534.75	100,089.70
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 411,064.15
30	Series K-1952	2.76		657,500.00
30	Series K-1953	2.76		894,500.00
30	Series K-1954	2.76		1,779,000.00
30	Series K-1955	2.76		2,091,000.00
30	Series K-1956	2.76		959,500.00
30	Series K-1957	2.76		193,500.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[9] 756,000.00
30	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	1,575,000.00	4,231,000.00
30	Treasury bonds, R.E.A. Series	2.00	815,000.00	80,000.00
30	Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1966	2¾		12,434,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series EA-1966	1½	12,434,000.00	
30	Miscellaneous			26,513,900.00
	Total June		10,237,042,202.94	11,900,733,292.78
	Total fiscal year 1961		149,015,972,411.66	146,513,388,893.46

[1] Interest rates on Series E and H savings bonds were increased on Sept. 22, 1959, retroactive to June 1, 1959.
[2] For Treasury bills, average rates on bank discount basis are shown; for savings bonds, approximate yield to maturity is shown.
[3] Since May 1, 1957, Series E and H bonds have been the only savings bonds on sale. Amounts represent accrued discount plus issue price of bonds in adjustment cases for Series F and J and for Series E not currently on sale. For Series E currently on sale and for Series J (prior to May 1957) amounts represent issue price plus accrued discount, and for Series H and for Series K (prior to May 1957) amounts represent issue price at par.
[4] For savings bonds of Series E, F, and J amounts represent current redemption value (issue price plus accrued discount); and for Series G, H, and K amounts represent redemption value at par.
[5] Average interest rate for combined original and additional issues.
[6] At option of owner, Series E bonds dated May 1, 1941, through May 1, 1949, may be held and will accrue interest for additional 20 years; bonds dated on and after June 1, 1949, may be held and will accrue interest for additional 10 years.
[7] Represents a weighted average of the approximate yields of bonds of various issue dates within the yearly series if held to maturity or if held from issue date to end of applicable extension period computed on the basis of bonds outstanding March 31, 1961. (See Treasury Circulars Nos. 653 and 905 revised Sept. 23, 1959, and first amendment to Treasury Circular No. 653, Revised, dated March 21, 1961, for details of yields by issue dates.)
[8] Deduct.
[9] Deduct: Amounts transferred from unclassified sales and redemptions to sales and redemptions of designated series.
[10] Represents an additional $100,104,000 on each of 18 series of outstanding Treasury bills issued in a "strip" to mature each week from Aug. 3 through Nov. 30, 1961.
[11] Adjustment of overstatement of amount issued for cash on May 15.

TABLE 38.—*Allotments by investor classes on subscriptions for public marketable securities other than regular weekly Treasury bills, fiscal year 1961* [1]

[In millions of dollars. On basis of subscription and allotment reports]

Issue				Allotments by investor classes										
Date of financing	Description of security	Amount issued: For cash	Amount issued: In exchange for other securities	U.S. Government investment accounts and Federal Reserve Banks	Commercial banks [2]	Individuals [3]	Insurance companies	Mutual savings banks	Corporations [4]	Private pension and retirement funds	State and local governments [5]: Pension and retirement funds	State and local governments [5]: Other funds	Dealers and bro	All other [6]
1960														
July 13	2.823% Bills, Mar. 22, 1961 [7]	3,512	----	----	3,476	10	2	----	14	2	----	7	(*)	1
July 15	3.265% Bills, July 15, 1961	[9] 1,501	----	236	612	31	6	3	117	1	1	90	290	114
Aug. 15	3⅛% Certificates, Aug. 1, 1961–C [10]	2,078	5,751	5,541	797	83	14	25	385	16	26	600	117	225
	3⅞% Bonds, May 15, 1968 [8, 10]	1,042	28	25	544	61	78	90	38	19	17	17	88	93
Oct. 3	3½% Bonds, Nov. 15, 1980	----	643	131	96	26	146	86	17	9	20	31	24	57
	3½% Bonds, Feb. 15, 1990 [8]	----	993	216	54	23	253	172	7	18	50	70	65	65
	3½% Bonds, Nov. 15, 1998	----	2,343	236	117	71	691	565	31	39	222	174	65	132
Oct. 17	3.131% Bills, Oct. 16, 1961	[9] 1,502	----	82	723	18	7	3	182	2	(*)	28	334	123
Oct. 21	2.788% Bills, June 22, 1961 [7]	3,504	----	----	3,463	7	2	----	5	5	----	2	1	19
Nov. 15	3¼% Notes, Feb. 15, 1962–F	----	9,098	5,102	1,698	125	84	40	971	35	2	429	357	255
	3¾% Bonds, May 15, 1966	----	1,213	6	821	23	40	35	33	4	5	48	126	72
Dec. 15	4% Bonds, Oct. 1, 1969 [8]	----	148	(*)	2	80	9	4	15	3	6	6	(*)	23
1961														
Jan. 15	2.679% Bills, Jan. 15, 1962	[9] 1,502	----	203	651	28	1	3	97	(*)	1	20	406	92
Feb. 15	3¼% Notes, Aug. 15, 1962–G [10]	3,655	3,670	3,605	1,518	120	51	111	478	36	14	561	388	443
Mar. 15	3⅜% Bonds, Nov. 15, 1966	----	2,438	39	1,714	53	119	38	71	20	20	88	126	150
	3⅝% Bonds, Nov. 15, 1967	----	3,604	560	1,664	120	209	112	114	21	34	214	198	358
Apr. 3	2.473% Bills, Sept. 22, 1961 [7]	1,503	----	----	1,492	2	1	----	2	(*)	----	1	----	5
Apr. 15	2.827% Bills, Apr. 15, 1962	[9] 2,000	----	326	896	17	9	9	90	1	8	49	448	147
May 15	3% Certificates, May 15, 1962–A [10]	3,728	1,781	1,818	2,004	72	75	59	419	35	6	414	257	350
	3¼% Notes, May 15, 1963–D [10]	1,903	850	837	907	81	33	54	157	12	3	343	129	197
June 14	2.308% Bills, {Aug. 3, 1961– / Nov. 30, 1961} [11]	1,802	----	----	1,792	2	(*)	----	5	(*)	----	1	----	2

* Less than $500,000.

[1] Excludes 1½% Treasury EA and EO notes issued in exchange for nonmarketable 2¾% Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B–1975–80.

[2] Includes trust companies and stock savings banks.

[3] Includes partnerships and personal trust accounts.

[4] Exclusive of banks and insurance companies.

[5] Consists of trusts, sinking, and investment funds of State and local governments and their agencies.

[6] Includes savings and loan associations, nonprofit institutions, and investments of foreign balances and international accounts in this country.

[7] Tax anticipation security. [8] Reopening of earlier issue.

[9] Issued as a rollover of one-year bills.

[10] Offerings of these securities subject to allotment were made for the purpose of paying off maturing securities in cash. Holders of the maturing securities were not offered preemptive rights to exchange their holdings for the new issues but were permitted to present them in payment or exchange, in whole or in part, for the new securities.

[11] Offering consisted of an additional $100 million each of eighteen series of outstanding weekly bills issued in a "strip" on June 14, 1961.

NOTE—Allotments from July 15, 1953, through May 15, 1959, will be found in the 1959 annual report, pp. 528–530. For fiscal year 1960, see the 1960 annual report, p. 573, and currently in the *Treasury Bulletin*.

TABLE 39.—*Public debt increases and decreases, and balances in the account of the Treasurer of the U.S., fiscal years 1916–61*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Fiscal year	Public debt outstanding at end of year	Increase, or decrease (−), during year	Analysis of increase or decrease			Balance in Treasurer's account at end of year
			Excess of expenditures (+), or receipts (−)	Increase (+) or decrease (−), in the balance in Treasurer's account	Decreases due to statutory debt retirements [1]	
1916	1,225.1	33.8	−48.5	+82.3	------------	240.4
1917	2,975.6	1,750.5	+853.4	+897.1	------------	1,137.5
1918	12,455.2	9,479.6	+9,033.3	+447.5	1.1	1,585.0
1919	25,484.5	13,029.3	+13,370.6	−333.3	8.0	1,251.7
1920	24,299.3	−1,185.2	−212.5	−894.0	78.7	357.7
1921	23,977.5	−321.9	−86.7	+192.0	427.1	549.7
1922	22,963.4	−1,014.1	−313.8	−277.6	422.7	272.1
1923	22,349.7	−613.7	−309.7	+98.8	402.9	370.9
1924	21,250.8	−1,098.9	−505.4	−135.5	458.0	235.4
1925	20,516.2	−734.6	−250.5	−17.6	466.5	217.8
1926	19,643.2	−873.0	−377.8	−7.8	487.4	210.0
1927	18,511.9	−1,131.3	−635.8	+24.1	519.6	234.1
1928	17,604.3	−907.6	−398.8	+31.5	540.3	265.5
1929	16,931.1	−673.2	−184.8	+61.2	549.6	326.7
1930	16,185.3	−745.8	−183.8	−8.1	553.9	318.6
1931	16,801.3	616.0	+902.7	+153.3	440.1	471.9
1932	19,487.0	2,685.7	+3,153.1	−54.7	412.6	417.2
1933	22,538.7	3,051.7	+3,068.3	+445.0	461.6	862.2
1934	27,053.1	4,514.5	+3,154.6	+1,719.7	359.9	2,581.9
1935	28,700.9	1,647.8	+2,961.9	−740.6	573.6	1,841.3
1936	33,778.5	5,077.7	+4,640.7	+840.2	403.2	2,681.5
1937	36,424.6	2,646.1	+2,878.1	−128.0	104.0	2,553.5
1938	37,164.7	740.1	+1,143.1	−337.6	65.5	2,215.9
1939	40,439.5	3,274.8	+2,710.7	+622.3	58.2	2,838.2
1940	42,967.5	2,528.0	+3,604.7	−947.5	129.2	1,890.7
1941	48,961.4	5,993.9	+5,315.7	+742.4	64.3	2,633.2
1942	72,422.4	23,461.0	+23,197.8	+358.0	94.7	2,991.1
1943	136,696.1	64,273.6	+57,761.7	+6,515.4	3.5	9,506.6
1944	201,003.4	64,307.3	+53,645.3	+10,662.0	(*)	20,168.6
1945	258,682.2	57,678.8	+53,149.6	+4,529.2	(*)	24,697.7
1946	269,422.1	10,739.9	+21,199.8	−10,459.8	(*)	14,237.9
1947	258,286.4	−11,135.7	−206.0	−10,929.7	------------	3,308.1
1948	252,292.2	−5,994.1	−6,606.4	+1,623.9	1,011.6	4,932.0
1949	252,770.4	478.1	+1,947.5	−1,461.6	7.8	3,470.4
1950	257,357.4	4,587.0	+2,592.0	+2,046.7	51.7	5,517.1
1951	255,222.0	−2,135.4	−3,973.6	+1,839.5	1.2	7,356.6
1952	259,105.2	3,883.2	+4,271.8	−387.8	.9	6,968.8
1953	266,071.1	6,965.9	+9,265.0	−2,298.6	.5	4,670.2
1954	271,259.6	5,188.5	+3,092.7	+2,096.2	.4	6,766.5
1955	274,374.2	3,114.6	+3,665.6	−550.8	.2	6,215.7
1956	272,750.8	−1,623.4	−1,190.8	+330.5	763.1	6,546.2
1957	270,527.2	−2,223.6	−1,267.3	−956.2	.1	5,590.0
1958	276,343.2	5,816.0	+1,656.9	+4,159.2	------------	9,749.1
1959	284,705.9	8,362.7	+12,761.4	−4,398.7	[2] .1	5,350.4
1960	286,330.8	1,624.9	−1,029.5	+2,654.3	------------	8,004.7
1961	288,970.9	2,640.2	+4,950.8	−1,310.6	1,000.0	6,694.1
Total	------------	287,779.6	+292,167.2	+6,536.0	10,923.6	------------

* Less than $50,000.

[1] Effective with the fiscal year 1948, statutory debt retirements have been excluded from budget expenditures; they are shown here for purposes of comparison.

[2] Adjustment for overstatement of price paid for securities purchased in fiscal 1956 at a discount but previously stated at par value.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN THE PUBLIC DEBT, FISCAL YEARS 1916–61

[In millions of dollars]

Public debt:		
As of June 30, 1961	288,970.9	
As of June 30, 1915	1,191.4	
Net increase		287,779.6
Increase:		
Excess of expenditures in deficit years	309,948.8	
Net increase in the balance in the account of Treasurer of the U.S.	6,536.0	
Total increase		316,484.8
Decrease:		
Statutory debt retirements	10,923.6	
Retirements from receipts in surplus years	17,781.6	
Total decrease		28,705.2
Net increase in debt since June 30, 1915		287,779.6

TABLE 40.—*Statutory debt retirements, fiscal years 1918–1961*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of par amounts and of daily Treasury statements through 1947, and on basis of Public Debt accounts thereafter, see "Bases of Tables"]

Fiscal year	Cumulative sinking fund	Repayments of foreign debt	Bonds and notes received for estate taxes	Bonds received for loans from Public Works Administration	Franchise tax receipts, Federal Reserve Banks	Payments from net earnings, Federal intermediate credit banks	Commodity Credit Corporation capital repayments	Miscellaneous gifts, forfeitures, etc.	Total
1918					1,134				1,134
1919		7,922	93						8,015
1920		72,670	3,141		2,922			13	78,746
1921	261,100	73,939	26,349		60,724			[1] 5,010	427,123
1922	276,046	64,838	21,085		60,333			393	422,695
1923	284,019	100,893	6,569		10,815			555	402,850
1924	295,987	149,388	8,897		3,635			93	458,000
1925	306,309	159,179	47		114	680		208	466,538
1926	317,092	169,654			59	509		63	487,376
1927	333,528	179,216			818	414		5,578	519,555
1928	354,741	181,804	2		250	369		3,090	540,255
1929	370,277	176,213	20		2,667	266		160	549,604
1930	388,369	160,926	73		4,283	172		61	553,884
1931	391,660	48,246			18	74		85	440,082
1932	412,555		1			21		53	412,630
1933	425,660	33,887			2,037			21	461,605
1934	359,492	357						15	359,864
1935	573,001		1					556	573,558
1936	403,238							1	403,240
1937	103,815	142						14	103,971
1938	65,116	210						139	65,465
1939	48,518	120		8,095		1,501		12	58,246
1940	128,349			134		685		16	129,184
1941	37,011			1,321		548	25,364	16	64,260
1942	75,342			668		315	18,393	5	94,722
1943	3,460							4	3,463
1944	−1							3	2
1945								2	2
1946								4	4
1947								(2)	
1948	746,636			8,028		1,634	45,509	[3] 209,828	1,011,636
1949	7,498					178		[3] 81	7,758
1950	1,815					261	48,943	[3] 690	51,709
1951	839					394			1,232
1952	551					300			851
1953	241					285			526
1954						387			387
1955						231			231
1956	762,627					462			763,089
1957						139			139
1958									
1959	[4] −57								[4] −57
1960									
1961	1,000,000								1,000,000
Total	8,734,833	1,579,605	66,278	18,246	149,809	9,825	138,209	226,769	10,923,575

[1] Includes $4,842,066.45 written off the debt Dec. 31, 1920, for fractional currency estimated to have been lost or destroyed in circulation.
[2] Beginning with 1947, bonds acquired through gifts, forfeitures, and estate taxes are redeemed prior to maturity from regular public debt receipts.
[3] Represents payments from net earnings, War Damage Corporation.
[4] Adjustment for overstatement of price paid for securities purchased in fiscal 1956 at a discount but previously stated at par value.

TABLE 41.—*Cumulative sinking fund, fiscal years 1921–61*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of Public Debt accounts, see "Bases of Tables"]

Fiscal year	Appropriations	Available for expenditure during year [1]	Debt retired [2]	
			Par amount	Cost (principal)
1921	256.2	256.2	261.3	254.8
1922	273.1	274.5	275.9	274.5
1923	284.1	284.2	284.0	284.1
1924	294.9	294.9	296.0	294.9
1925	306.7	306.7	306.3	306.7
1926	321.2	321.2	317.1	321.2
1927	336.9	336.9	333.5	336.9
1928	355.1	355.1	354.7	355.1
1929	370.2	370.2	370.3	370.2
1930	382.9	382.9	388.4	382.9
1931	392.2	392.2	391.7	392.2
1932	410.9	410.9	412.6	410.9
1933	425.6	425.6	425.7	425.6
1934	438.5	438.5	359.5	359.2
1935	493.8	573.2	573.0	573.0
1936	553.0	553.2	403.3	403.3
1937	572.8	722.7	103.7	103.7
1938	577.6	1,196.5	65.2	65.2
1939	580.9	1,712.2	48.5	48.5
1940	582.0	2,245.6	128.3	128.3
1941	585.8	2,703.2	37.0	37.0
1942	586.9	3,253.1	75.3	75.3
1943	587.8	3,765.6	3.4	3.4
1944	587.6	4,349.7		
1945	587.6	4,937.4		
1946	587.6	5,525.0		
1947	587.6	6,112.6		
1948	603.5	6,716.0	746.6	746.6
1949	619.6	6,589.0	7.5	7.5
1950	619.7	7,201.2	1.8	1.8
1951	619.8	7,819.2	.8	.8
1952	619.8	8,438.1	.6	.6
1953	619.8	9,057.4	.2	.2
1954	619.8	9,676.9		
1955	619.8	10,296.7		
1956	623.8	r 10,920.5	762.6	762.6
1957	633.3	10,791.2		
1958	633.3	11,424.5		
1959	633.3	12,057.9		
1960	633.3	12,691.3		
1961	657.1	13,348.4	1,000.0	1,000.0
Total	21,075.5		8,734.8	8,727.1
Deduct cumulative expenditures	8,727.1			
Unexpended balance	12,348.4			

r Revised.
[1] See the following table, footnote 1.
[2] Net discount on debt retired through June 30, 1961, is $7.7 million.

TABLE 42.—*Transactions on account of the cumulative sinking fund, fiscal year 1961*

[On basis of Public Debt accounts, see "Bases of Tables"]

Unexpended balance July 1, 1960		$12,691,315,633.43
Appropriation for 1961:		
Initial credit:		
(a) Under the Victory Loan Act (2½% of the aggregate amount of Liberty bonds and Victory notes outstanding on July 1, 1920, less an amount equal to the par amount of any obligation of foreign governments held by the United States on July 1, 1920)	$253,404,864.87	
(b) Under the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (2½% of the aggregate amount of expenditures from appropriations made or authorized under this act)	7,860,606.83	
(c) Under the National Industrial Recovery Act (2½% of the aggregate amount of expenditures from appropriations made or authorized under this act)	80,164,079.53	
Total initial credit	341,429,551.23	
Secondary credit (the interest which would have been payable during the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made on the bonds and notes purchased, redeemed, or paid out of the sinking fund during such year or in previous years)	315,669,534.24	657,099,085.47
Total available 1961		13,348,414,718.90
Securities retired in 1961		1,000,000,000.00
Unexpended balance June 30, 1961 [1]		12,348,414,718.90

[1] Represents appropriations authorized by Congress. There are no specific funds set aside for this account since any retirements of public debt charged to this account are made from cash balances to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

III.—United States savings bonds

TABLE 43.—*Summary of sales and redemptions of savings bonds by series, fiscal years 1935–61 and monthly 1961* [1]

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Fiscal year or month	Series A–D	Series E and H [2]	Series F and J	Series G and K [2]	Total
	Sales at issue price plus accrued discount				
1935–51	5,003.1	66,673.4	5,277.3	23,015.4	99,669.2
1952	(*)	4,406.7	217.5	508.2	5,132.4
1953	(*)	5,180.9	237.1	372.7	5,790.7
1954 [3]	(*)	5,778.7	336.1	612.6	6,727.4
1955 [3]	(*)	6,347.6	423.4	933.2	7,704.2
1956	(*)	6,374.0	282.9	403.1	7,059.9
1957	(*)	5,745.5	175.8	176.0	6,097.4
1958	----------	5,830.8	65.2	(*)	5,896.1
1959	----------	5,680.4	53.6	(*)	5,734.0
1960	----------	5,501.2	46.0	----------	5,547.2
1961	----------	5,717.4	32.1	----------	5,749.5
Total through June 30, 1961	5,003.1	123,236.8	7,146.9	26,021.1	161,407.9
1960—July	----------	474.8	4.3	----------	479.1
August	----------	449.5	2.2	----------	451.8
September	----------	433.4	2.3	----------	435.7
October	----------	436.7	3.0	----------	439.8
November	----------	420.2	2.3	----------	422.4
December	----------	470.6	2.8	----------	473.4
1961—January	----------	581.4	3.0	----------	584.3
February	----------	513.1	2.3	----------	515.3
March	----------	531.7	2.1	----------	533.8
April	----------	442.8	2.9	----------	445.8
May	----------	467.8	2.2	----------	470.0
June	----------	495.4	2.7	----------	498.1
	Redemptions (including redemptions of matured bonds) at current redemption value				
1935–51	4,791.3	32,167.0	1,388.6	3,838.5	42,185.3
1952	89.9	4,007.8	228.9	782.8	5,109.3
1953	30.8	4,038.1	[4] 257.5	[4] 1,294.4	[4] 5,620.9
1954 [3]	18.3	4,345.0	[4] 405.0	[4] 1,746.6	[4] 6,514.9
1955 [3]	14.1	4,544.4	553.6	2,138.4	7,250.6
1956	10.9	4,730.1	724.9	2,379.9	7,845.8
1957	8.6	5,176.2	815.8	2,957.7	8,958.2
1958	5.9	5,187.1	586.2	2,764.2	8,543.5
1959	5.2	5,106.8	336.4	1,800.8	7,249.2
1960	5.6	5,502.2	[5] 627.7	[5] 2,421.7	[5] 8,557.2
1961	4.1	4,626.7	[6] 251.4	[6] 936.5	[6] 5,818.7
Total through June 30, 1961	4,984.6	79,431.2	6,176.2	23,061.6	113,653.6
1960—July	.3	411.1	76.9	194.4	682.7
August	.3	401.2	17.8	57.0	476.2
September	.3	392.4	13.1	47.5	453.2
October	.3	352.1	13.4	47.0	412.9
November	.5	344.3	11.6	41.8	398.1
December	.2	361.7	[6] 27.6	[6] 185.9	[6] 575.3
1961—January	.3	440.8	[6] 22.8	[6] 94.6	[6] 558.6
February	.3	374.9	13.6	58.9	447.7
March	.5	411.8	15.8	61.0	489.1
April	.4	372.1	12.0	48.8	433.4
May	.3	372.1	14.6	49.1	436.1
June	.3	392.3	12.3	50.5	455.4

*Less than $50,000.

[1] Sales and redemptions figures include exchanges of minor amounts of matured Series E for Series G and K bonds from May 1951 through April 1957, and Series F and J for Series H bonds beginning January 1960; they exclude exchanges of Series E for Series H bonds, which are reported in table 44.

[2] Series G, H, and K are stated at par.

[3] Reductions were made in issues and redemptions of Series E, H, F, G, J, and K bonds in July 1954 to compensate for the erroneous inclusion of reissue transactions in June 1954 as reported in the daily Treasury statement. The amounts involved were as follows: $18 million for issues of Series E and H, $17 million for issues of Series F, G, J, and K, and $35 million for unclassified retirements.

[4] Includes exchanges of Series 1941 F and G savings bonds for 3¼% Treasury bonds of 1978–83.

[5] Includes exchanges of Series 1948 F and G savings bonds for 4¾% Treasury notes of 1964.

[6] Includes exchanges of Series 1949 F and G bonds for 4% Treasury bonds of 1969.

NOTE.—Series E and H are the only savings bonds now being sold. Series A–D were sold from March 1, 1935, through April 30, 1941. Series F and G were sold from May 1, 1941, through April 30, 1952. Series J and K were sold from May 1, 1952, through April 30, 1957. Sales figures for discontinued series represent accrued discount on outstanding bonds and adjustments.

TABLE 44.—*Sales and redemptions of Series E through K savings bonds by series, fiscal years 1941–61 and monthly 1961* [1] [2]

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year or month	Sales	Accrued discount	Sales plus accrued discount	Redemptions			Amount outstanding	
				Total	Original purchase price [3]	Accrued discount [3]	Interest bearing	Matured
	Series E and H							
1941–51	61,969.5	4,703.9	66,673.4	32,167.0	r 31,161.6	r 1,005.4	34,506.4	--------
1952	3,296.1	1,110.6	4,406.7	4,007.8	r 3,581.0	r 426.8	34,905.4	--------
1953	4,060.6	1,120.3	5,180.9	4,038.1	r 3,540.5	r 497.6	36,048.2	--------
1954 [4]	4,652.9	1,125.9	5,778.7	4,345.0	r 3,774.8	r 570.2	37,482.0	--------
1955 [4]	5,224.5	1,123.1	6,347.6	4,544.4	r 3,911.4	r 633.0	39,285.1	--------
1956	5,259.9	1,114.1	6,374.0	4,730.1	r 4,069.1	r 660.9	40,929.1	--------
1957	4,613.0	1,132.6	5,745.5	5,176.2	r 4,444.0	r 732.2	41,498.5	--------
1958	4,670.1	1,160.7	5,830.8	5,187.1	r 4,129.3	r 1,057.8	42,142.2	--------
1959	4,506.0	1,174.5	5,680.4	5,106.8	r 4,309.8	r 797.0	42,715.8	--------
1960	4,307.0	1,194.2	5,501.2	5,502.2	r 4,616.3	r 885.9	42,714.8	--------
1961	4,463.7	1,253.7	5,717.4	4,626.7	3,905.8	720.8	43,805.6	--------
Total through June 30, 1961	107,023.3	16,213.5	123,236.8	79,431.2	71,443.7	7,987.6	43,805.6	--------
1960—July	353.7	121.2	474.8	411.1	346.2	64.9	42,778.5	--------
August	355.5	94.1	449.5	401.2	310.7	60.5	42,826.9	--------
September	339.8	93.6	433.4	392.4	333.2	59.2	42,867.9	--------
October	345.7	91.0	436.7	352.1	298.5	53.6	42,952.5	--------
November	326.4	93.8	420.2	344.3	291.8	52.5	43,028.4	--------
December	348.3	122.3	470.6	361.7	307.0	54.6	43,137.3	--------
1961—January	455.7	125.7	581.4	440.8	360.3	80.5	43,277.9	--------
February	415.5	97.5	513.1	374.9	313.7	61.2	43,416.1	--------
March	431.7	97.0	531.7	411.8	349.8	62.0	43,536.0	--------
April	348.3	94.6	412.8	372.1	315.8	56.3	43,606.7	--------
May	370.7	97.2	467.8	372.1	316.2	55.9	43,702.5	--------
June	369.6	125.7	495.4	392.3	332.6	59.7	43,805.6	--------
	Series F, G, J, and K							
1941–51	27,875.9	416.8	28,292.7	5,227.1	r 5,162.7	r 64.4	23,065.6	--------
1952	629.3	96.4	725.6	1,011.7	990.2	21.4	22,779.6	--------
1953	501.5	108.3	609.8	1,552.0	r 1,511.8	r 40.1	21,837.4	--------
1954 [4]	841.0	107.7	948.6	2,151.6	r 2,069.1	r 82.6	20,579.2	55.2
1955 [4]	1,248.9	107.7	1,356.6	2,692.0	r 2,565.0	r 127.1	19,080.3	218.7
1956	586.3	99.6	686.0	3,104.8	r 2,940.6	r 164.2	16,567.6	312.4
1957	268.4	83.4	351.8	3,773.5	r 3,605.0	r 168.5	13,123.5	334.8
1958	(*)	65.2	65.2	3,370.5	r 3,231.6	r 115.9	9,842.2	331.0
1959	(*)	53.6	53.6	2,137.2	r 2,063.4	r 73.8	7,786.7	302.8
1960	(*)	46.0	46.0	3,049.3	r 2,921.2	r 128.1	4,829.0	257.3
1961	(*)	32.1	32.1	1,188.0	1,128.8	59.1	3,708.7	221.6
Total through June 30, 1961	31,951.2	1,216.8	33,168.0	29,237.7	28,192.5	1,045.2	3,708.7	221.6
1960—July	----------	4.3	4.3	271.3	252.4	18.9	4,572.3	247.0
August	----------	2.2	2.2	74.7	71.1	3.6	4,509.9	236.8
September	(*)	2.3	2.3	60.6	57.7	2.9	4,458.8	229.7
October	----------	3.0	3.0	60.5	57.6	2.9	4,406.9	224.2
November	----------	2.3	2.3	53.4	50.7	2.7	4,365.9	214.1
December	----------	2.8	2.8	213.4	206.6	6.8	4,021.8	347.6
1961—January	----------	3.0	3.0	117.5	111.9	5.6	3,965.2	289.6
February	----------	2.3	2.3	72.5	69.2	3.2	3,911.1	273.6
March	----------	2.1	2.1	76.8	73.1	3.6	3,859.1	250.8
April	----------	2.9	2.9	60.9	58.2	2.7	3,813.4	238.6
May	----------	2.2	2.2	63.7	60.3	3.4	3,758.6	231.8
June	----------	2.7	2.7	62.8	60.0	2.9	3,708.7	221.6

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 44.—*Sales and redemptions of Series E through K savings bonds by series, fiscal years 1941–61 and monthly 1961*[1 2]—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year or month	Sales	Accrued discount	Sales plus accrued discount	Redemptions: Total	Redemptions: Original purchase price [3]	Redemptions: Accrued discount [3]	Exchanges of E bonds for H bonds	Amount outstanding (interest bearing)
				Series E				
1941–51	61,969.5	4,703.9	66,673.4	32,167.0	r 31,161.6	r 1,005.4		34,506.4
1952	3,266.1	1,110.6	4,376.7	4,007.8	r 3,581.0	r 426.8	----------	34,875.4
1953	3,700.3	1,120.3	4,820.6	4,032.3	r 3,534.7	r 497.6	----------	35,663.6
1954 [4]	3,988.0	1,125.9	5,113.9	4,319.4	r 3,749.3	r 570.2	----------	36,458.0
1955 [4]	4,094.9	1,123.1	5,218.0	4,489.6	r 3,856.5	r 633.0	----------	37,186.4
1956	4,219.3	1,114.1	5,333.4	4,622.0	r 3,961.0	r 660.9	----------	37,897.8
1957	3,919.2	1,132.6	5,051.8	4,980.6	r 4,248.5	r 732.2	----------	37,969.0
1958	3,888.6	1,160.7	5,049.3	4,951.0	r 3,893.2	r 1,057.8	----------	38,067.2
1959	3,688.0	1,174.5	4,862.5	4,889.4	r 4,092.4	r 797.0	----------	38,040.3
1960	3,603.2	1,194.2	4,797.4	5,180.6	r 4,294.7	r 885.9	201.3	37,455.7
1961	3,689.2	1,253.7	4,942.9	4,393.8	3,672.9	720.8	188.3	37,816.6
Total through June 30, 1961	100,026.2	16,213.5	116,239.7	78,033.5	70,045.9	7,987.6	389.6	37,816.6
1960—July	291.0	121.2	412.2	388.7	323.8	64.9	17.4	37,461.8
August	299.0	94.1	393.1	380.3	319.8	60.5	14.9	37,459.7
September	288.1	93.6	381.7	372.1	312.9	59.2	11.3	37,458.0
October	295.1	91.0	386.2	333.0	279.4	53.6	10.1	37,501.1
November	278.6	93.8	372.4	325.9	273.4	52.5	10.7	37,536.9
December	293.9	122.3	416.3	343.5	288.9	54.6	12.1	37,597.5
1961—January	353.0	125.7	478.7	423.5	343.0	80.5	22.4	37,630.3
February	335.0	97.5	432.5	358.1	296.9	61.2	17.4	37,687.2
March	353.1	97.0	450.1	390.0	328.0	62.0	22.1	37,725.2
April	289.0	94.6	383.6	354.1	297.8	56.3	15.5	37,739.2
May	307.7	97.2	404.8	351.5	295.6	55.9	16.2	37,776.4
June	305.7	125.7	431.4	373.1	313.4	59.7	18.1	37,816.6
				Series H				
1952	30.0	----------	30.0	----------	----------	----------	----------	30.0
1953	360.3	----------	360.3	5.7	5.7	----------	----------	384.6
1954 [4]	664.9	----------	664.9	25.5	25.5	----------	----------	1,023.9
1955 [4]	1,129.6	----------	1,129.6	54.9	54.9	----------	----------	2,098.7
1956	1,040.6	----------	1,040.6	108.1	108.1	----------	----------	3,031.2
1957	693.8	----------	693.8	195.5	195.5	----------	----------	3,529.5
1958	781.6	----------	781.6	236.1	236.1	----------	----------	4,075.0
1959	818.0	----------	818.0	217.4	217.4	----------	----------	4,675.5
1960	703.9	----------	703.9	321.6	321.6	----------	201.3	5,259.1
1961	774.5	----------	774.5	232.9	232.9	----------	188.3	5,989.0
Total through June 30, 1961	6,997.1	----------	6,997.1	1,397.7	1,397.7	----------	389.6	5,989.0
1960—July	62.7	----------	62.7	22.4	22.4	----------	17.4	5,316.7
August	56.4	----------	56.4	20.9	20.9	----------	14.9	5,367.2
September	51.7	----------	51.7	20.3	20.3	----------	11.3	5,409.9
October	50.6	----------	50.6	19.1	19.1	----------	10.1	5,451.5
November	47.8	----------	47.8	18.4	18.4	----------	10.7	5,491.6
December	54.3	----------	54.3	18.1	18.1	----------	12.1	5,539.9
1961—January	102.7	----------	102.7	17.3	17.3	----------	22.4	5,647.6
February	80.6	----------	80.6	16.8	16.8	----------	17.4	5,728.9
March	81.6	----------	81.6	21.8	21.8	----------	22.1	5,810.8
April	59.2	----------	59.2	18.0	18.0	----------	15.5	5,867.5
May	63.0	----------	63.0	20.6	20.6	----------	16.2	5,926.1
June	63.9	----------	63.9	19.2	19.2	----------	18.1	5,989.0

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 44.—*Sales and redemptions of Series E through K savings bonds by series, fiscal years 1941–61 and monthly 1961*[1 2]—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year or month	Sales	Accrued discount	Sales plus accrued discount	Redemptions			Amount outstanding	
				Total	Original purchase price [3]	Accrued discount [3]	Interest bearing	Matured
				Series F				
1941–51	4,860.4	416.8	5,277.3	1,388.6	r 1,324.2	r 64.4	3,888.7	--------
1952	97.1	96.4	193.5	228.9	207.4	21.4	3,853.3	--------
1953	(*)	107.6	107.7	255.6	r 215.5	r 40.1	3,705.3	--------
1954 [4]	2.9	105.1	108.0	394.4	r 312.0	r 82.4	3,388.8	30.1
1955 [4]	−2.8	100.9	98.1	532.4	r 405.7	r 126.7	2,876.9	107.6
1956	(*)	87.7	87.7	665.3	r 502.3	r 163.0	2,249.9	157.1
1957	(*)	67.5	67.5	709.3	r 544.8	r 164.6	1,598.3	166.8
1958	(*)	47.1	47.1	487.9	r 377.6	r 110.3	1,169.1	155.3
1959	(*)	35.7	35.7	285.2	r 215.3	r 69.9	943.9	131.0
1960	(*)	27.8	27.8	483.5	r 370.3	r 113.1	508.2	111.1
1961	--------	15.4	15.4	212.3	157.9	54.4	331.2	91.2
Total through June 30, 1961	4,957.7	1,108.1	6,065.8	5,643.4	4,633.1	1,010.3	331.2	91.2
1960—July	--------	2.7	2.7	70.4	52.3	18.2	444.0	107.5
August	--------	.9	.9	12.1	9.1	3.0	436.4	103.9
September	--------	1.0	1.0	9.4	7.0	2.4	430.2	101.7
October	--------	1.8	1.8	10.0	7.5	2.5	423.7	100.0
November	--------	1.0	1.0	9.2	6.8	2.4	419.4	96.1
December	--------	1.3	1.3	25.1	18.6	6.5	365.3	126.4
1961—January	--------	1.4	1.4	20.2	14.9	5.2	359.9	112.9
February	--------	1.0	1.0	11.7	8.7	3.0	354.7	107.4
March	--------	.8	.8	13.1	9.8	3.3	349.2	100.6
April	--------	1.7	1.7	9.6	7.3	2.4	345.4	96.5
May	--------	.9	.9	11.8	8.7	3.0	336.6	94.4
June	--------	1.1	1.1	9.7	7.2	2.5	331.2	91.2
				Series G				
1941–51	23,015.4	--------	23,015.4	3,838.5	3,838.5	--------	19,177.0	--------
1952	422.3	--------	422.3	782.8	782.8	--------	18,816.5	--------
1953	.1	--------	.1	1,288.7	1,288.7	--------	17,527.9	--------
1954 [4]	13.4	--------	13.4	1,726.2	1,726.2	--------	15,789.8	25.2
1955 [4]	−13.4	--------	−13.4	2,107.3	2,107.3	--------	13,583.3	111.1
1956	--------	--------	--------	2,300.5	2,300.5	--------	11,238.5	155.4
1957	--------	--------	--------	2,719.5	2,719.5	--------	8,506.3	168.0
1958	--------	--------	--------	2,506.5	2,506.5	--------	5,992.1	175.7
1959	--------	--------	--------	1,668.6	1,668.6	--------	4,327.4	171.8
1960	--------	--------	--------	2,055.9	2,055.9	--------	2,297.2	146.2
1961	--------	--------	--------	843.9	843.9	--------	1,469.0	130.5
Total through June 30, 1961	23,437.9	--------	23,437.9	21,828.4	21,838.4	--------	1,469.0	130.5
1960—July	--------	--------	--------	177.1	177.1	--------	2,126.8	139.4
August	--------	--------	--------	45.6	45.6	--------	2,087.7	132.9
September	--------	--------	--------	39.5	39.5	--------	2,053.2	127.9
October	--------	--------	--------	39.6	39.6	--------	2,017.3	124.2
November	--------	--------	--------	35.7	35.7	--------	1,987.9	117.9
December	--------	--------	--------	180.0	180.0	--------	1,704.6	221.2
1961—January	--------	--------	--------	87.8	87.8	--------	1,661.3	176.7
February	--------	--------	--------	53.8	53.8	--------	1,618.0	166.2
March	--------	--------	--------	54.5	54.5	--------	1,579.4	150.2
April	--------	--------	--------	43.0	43.0	--------	1,544.5	142.1
May	--------	--------	--------	42.5	42.5	--------	1,506.8	137.4
June	--------	--------	--------	44.7	44.7	--------	1,469.0	130.5

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 44.—*Sales and redemptions of Series E through K savings bonds by series, fiscal years 1941–61 and monthly 1961* [1] [2]—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year or month	Sales	Accrued discount	Sales plus accrued discount	Redemptions: Total	Redemptions: Original purchase price [3]	Redemptions: Accrued discount [3]	Amount outstanding (interest bearing)
				Series J			
1952	24.0	----------	24.0	----------	----------	----------	24.0
1953	128.8	0.7	129.4	1.9	1.9	(*)	151.5
1954 [4]	225.5	2.5	228.1	10.6	10.5	0.1	369.0
1955 [4]	318.5	6.8	325.3	21.2	20.9	r .3	673.1
1956	183.2	11.9	195.2	59.6	58.4	1.3	808.6
1957	92.4	15.9	108.3	106.5	r 102.5	3.9	810.4
1958	(*)	18.1	18.1	98.4	r 92.8	r 5.6	730.2
1959	(*)	17.8	17.8	51.2	r 47.3	r 3.9	696.9
1960	----------	18.2	18.2	144.2	r 129.2	r 15.0	570.8
1961	(*)	16.7	16.7	39.1	34.4	4.8	548.4
Total through June 30, 1961	972.4	108.7	1,081.1	532.8	497.8	34.9	548.4
1960—July	----------	1.6	1.6	6.5	5.7	.8	566.0
August	----------	1.3	1.3	5.7	5.0	.7	561.6
September	(*)	1.3	1.3	3.7	3.3	.4	559.3
October	----------	1.2	1.2	3.4	3.0	.4	557.1
November	----------	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.1	.3	556.0
December	----------	1.5	1.5	2.4	2.1	.3	555.1
1961—January	----------	1.6	1.6	2.7	2.3	.3	554.1
February	----------	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.7	.2	553.4
March	----------	1.3	1.3	2.7	2.3	.3	552.1
April	----------	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.1	.3	550.9
May	----------	1.3	1.3	2.9	2.5	.4	549.3
June	----------	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.2	.3	548.4
				Series K			
1952	85.9	----------	85.9	----------	----------	----------	85.9
1953	372.6	----------	372.6	5.7	5.7	----------	452.7
1954 [4]	599.2	----------	599.2	20.3	20.3	----------	1,031.5
1955 [4]	946.5	----------	946.5	31.1	31.1	----------	1,947.0
1956	403.1	----------	403.1	79.5	79.5	----------	2,270.6
1957	176.0	----------	176.0	238.2	238.2	----------	2,208.5
1958	(*)	----------	(*)	257.7	257.7	----------	1,950.7
1959	(*)	----------	(*)	132.2	132.2	----------	1,818.6
1960	----------	----------	----------	365.8	365.8	----------	1,452.8
1961	----------	----------	----------	92.7	92.7	----------	1,360.1
Total through June 30, 1961	2,583.3	----------	2,583.3	1,223.2	1,223.2	----------	1,360.1
1960—July	----------	----------	----------	17.2	17.2	----------	1,435.5
August	----------	----------	----------	11.4	11.4	----------	1,424.2
September	----------	----------	----------	8.0	8.0	----------	1,416.2
October	----------	----------	----------	7.4	7.4	----------	1,408.8
November	----------	----------	----------	6.1	6.1	----------	1,402.7
December	----------	----------	----------	5.9	5.9	----------	1,396.8
1961—January	----------	----------	----------	6.8	6.8	----------	1,390.0
February	----------	----------	----------	5.0	5.0	----------	1,384.9
March	----------	----------	----------	6.5	6.5	----------	1,378.5
April	----------	----------	----------	5.9	5.9	----------	1,372.6
May	----------	----------	----------	6.6	6.6	----------	1,365.9
June	----------	----------	----------	5.8	5.8	----------	1,360.1

*Less than $50,000.

r Revised.

[1] See Note to table 43, and footnote 1.

[2] Sales of series E, F, and J bonds are included at issue price, and their redemptions and amounts outstanding at current redemption value. Series G, H, and K bonds are included at face value throughout. Matured F and G bonds outstanding are included in the interest-bearing debt until all bonds of the annual series have matured, when they are transferred to matured debt upon which interest has ceased.

[3] Because there is a normal lag in classifying redemptions the distribution of redemptions between original purchase price and accrued discount has been estimated. During fiscal 1961 the method of distributing redemptions between original purchase price and accrued discount was changed to reflect the distribution shown in final reports of classified redemptions. All periods shown have been revised on this basis.

[4] See table 43, footnote 3.

Note.—Details by months for series E, F, and G bonds from May 1941 will be found on p. 608 of the 1943 annual report, and in corresponding tables in subsequent reports. Monthly detail for Series H, J, and K bonds will be found in the 1952 annual report, pp. 629 and 630, and in corresponding tables in subsequent reports.

TABLE 45.—*Sales and redemptions of Series E and H savings bonds by denominations, fiscal years 1941–61 and monthly 1961* [1]

[In thousands of pieces. On basis of daily Treasury statements and reports from Bureau of the Public Debt]

Fiscal year or month	Total, all denominations [2]	$25	$50	$100	[3] $200	$500	$1,000	$5,000	[4] [5] $10,000
	Sales [6]								
1941–51	1, 371, 227	938, 127	208, 207	155, 894	5, 545	21, 051	21, 327	----------	----------
1952	74, 136	50, 701	13, 129	7, 559	720	948	1, 076	1	(*)
1953	80, 485	54, 380	14, 372	8, 211	794	1, 243	1, 462	16	7
1954 [7]	85, 419	56, 903	15, 686	8, 810	854	1, 411	1, 708	33	14
1955 [7]	85, 342	55, 164	16, 374	9, 315	884	1, 578	1, 945	56	26
1956	90, 053	56, 719	18, 784	10, 090	929	1, 608	1, 854	48	21
1957	90, 160	56, 327	20, 256	9, 969	851	1, 320	1, 396	29	12
1958	89, 428	54, 908	21, 043	9, 824	893	1, 303	1, 411	32	14
1959	85, 882	52. 895	20, 108	9, 477	798	1, 212	1, 340	35	16
1960	85, 697	52, 972	20, 220	9, 208	774	1, 165	1, 230	27	11
1961	86, 495	53, 453	20, 434	9, 273	789	1, 201	1, 299	31	15
1960—July	6, 865	4, 264	1, 606	729	61	98	103	3	1
August	6, 925	4, 267	1, 636	753	63	98	105	2	1
September	6, 965	4, 303	1, 680	742	60	87	90	2	1
October	7, 340	4, 638	1, 696	763	62	89	90	1	1
November	6, 730	4, 160	1, 613	720	60	87	86	2	1
December	7, 426	4, 706	1, 736	747	61	86	88	2	1
1961—January	7, 708	4, 727	1, 777	831	75	131	157	4	2
February	6, 952	4, 182	1, 636	790	72	122	146	3	2
March	8, 247	5, 089	1, 958	883	77	115	128	4	2
April	6, 618	4, 030	1, 592	733	63	93	103	2	1
May	7, 275	4, 443	1, 770	788	68	97	104	3	1
June	7, 444	4, 652	1, 736	790	67	96	99	3	1
	Redemptions [6]								
1941–51	890, 537	659, 947	125, 084	72, 022	1, 595	7, 921	7, 156	----------	----------
1952	76, 403	51, 649	12, 662	8, 777	371	1, 211	1, 291	----------	----------
1953	81, 983	56, 734	13, 535	8, 840	342	1, 112	1, 106	(*)	(*)
1954 [7]	90, 387	62, 941	15, 084	9, 480	357	1, 151	1, 109	1	1
1955 [7]	89, 749	61, 049	15, 650	9, 914	396	1, 210	1, 177	2	2
1956	89, 953	69, 014	16, 593	9, 925	537	1, 255	1, 281	5	3
1957	93, 175	69, 612	18, 165	10, 590	633	1, 354	1, 485	9	6
1958	93, 452	59, 889	19, 467	10, 433	639	1, 320	1, 464	11	6
1959	88, 647	56, 036	18, 598	10, 394	675	1, 301	1, 451	9	5
1960	90, 748	56, 796	19, 507	10, 634	725	1, 351	1, 567	15	8
1961	87, 935	56, 140	19, 279	9, 489	635	1, 105	1, 170	10	4
1960—July	7, 360	4, 682	1, 590	813	55	99	109	1	(*)
August	7, 215	4, 622	1, 561	784	52	92	93	1	(*)
September	7, 420	4, 716	1, 662	794	51	93	94	1	(*)
October	6, 697	4, 222	1, 457	704	46	83	86	1	(*)
November	7, 884	5, 080	1, 733	823	53	90	94	1	(*)
December	8, 486	5, 572	1, 828	835	52	92	99	1	(*)
1961—January	7, 295	4, 571	1, 578	845	59	107	124	1	(*)
February	6, 907	4, 458	1, 475	734	50	86	94	1	(*)
March	7, 590	4, 818	1, 675	832	55	97	103	1	(*)
April	6, 872	4, 323	1, 542	766	54	87	92	1	(*)
May	6, 931	4, 403	1, 538	753	52	87	91	1	(*)
June	7, 368	4, 672	1, 642	805	55	91	94	1	(*)

* Less than 500 pieces.

[1] Sales of Series H began on June 1, 1952; the denominations authorized were $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

[2] Total includes $10 denomination Series E bonds sold to Armed Forces only from June 1944 through March 1950. Details by years will be found in the 1952 annual report, pp. 631, 633. Thereafter monthly detail for each fiscal year appears in a footnote to the redemptions by denominations table of successive annual reports. Details in thousands of pieces by months for the fiscal year 1961 follow:

July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
10	10	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	7	7	104

[3] Sale of $200 denomination Series E bonds began in October 1945.

[4] Sale of $10,000 denomination Series E bonds was authorized on May 1, 1952.

[5] Includes sales of $100,000 denomination Series E bonds which are purchasable only by trustees of employees' savings plans beginning April 1954, and personal trust accounts beginning January 1955.

[6] See table 43, footnote 1.

[7] See table 43, footnote 3.

TABLE 46.—*Sales of Series E and H savings bonds by States, fiscal years 1960, 1961, and cumulative* [1]

[In thousands of dollars, at issue price. On basis of reports received by the Treasury Department, with totals adjusted to basis of daily Treasury statements]

State	Fiscal year 1960	Fiscal year 1961	May 1941–June 1961
Alabama	38, 894	38, 518	1, 047, 048
Alaska	2, 366	3, 156	[2] 43, 335
Arizona	18, 201	19, 135	385, 330
Arkansas	20, 925	21, 774	630, 858
California	265, 278	271, 753	7, 355, 006
Colorado	31, 690	32, 639	812, 551
Connecticut	61, 866	63, 569	1, 655, 538
Delaware	16, 322	17, 157	270, 281
District of Columbia	34, 135	34, 272	1, 135, 720
Florida	61, 720	71, 066	1, 343, 760
Georgia	41, 261	39, 920	1, 169, 247
Hawaii	10, 104	10, 093	414, 865
Idaho	7, 541	7, 913	269, 301
Illinois	332, 106	353, 686	8, 685, 351
Indiana	124, 948	124, 157	2, 993, 748
Iowa	136, 713	137, 912	2, 968, 289
Kansas	74, 647	78, 162	1, 749, 547
Kentucky	51, 562	50, 235	1, 173, 956
Louisiana	34, 486	34, 200	1, 032, 342
Maine	14, 458	15, 674	407, 480
Maryland	54, 726	56, 350	1, 314, 957
Massachusetts	104, 176	107, 412	3, 004, 772
Michigan	250, 600	254, 890	5, 872, 362
Minnesota	69, 768	72, 277	2, 056, 876
Mississippi	18, 334	18, 562	617, 768
Missouri	134, 083	136, 927	2, 978, 706
Montana	20, 567	19, 490	537, 027
Nebraska	88, 403	88, 625	1, 686, 057
Nevada	5, 664	5, 981	125, 960
New Hampshire	9, 196	9, 532	249, 349
New Jersey	160, 885	169, 284	3, 959, 006
New Mexico	12, 021	12, 148	256, 912
New York	406, 043	439, 689	11, 869, 440
North Carolina	42, 939	41, 720	1, 198, 765
North Dakota	23, 037	20, 163	538, 788
Ohio	273, 252	281, 297	6, 653, 266
Oklahoma	56, 750	58, 055	1, 315, 746
Oregon	31, 938	30, 965	1, 039, 646
Pennsylvania	384, 789	390, 055	8, 675, 643
Rhode Island	13, 661	14, 158	476, 005
South Carolina	22, 467	22, 580	611, 543
South Dakota	27, 870	27, 871	650, 128
Tennessee	36, 078	35 445	1, 114, 820
Texas	139, 509	141, 665	3, 806, 870
Utah	16, 219	17, 229	413, 105
Vermont	4, 310	4, 624	137, 098
Virginia	72, 801	72, 997	1, 745, 591
Washington	55, 713	56, 169	1, 767, 161
West Virginia	47, 535	48, 248	1, 072, 012
Wisconsin	91, 105	96, 365	2, 420, 655
Wyoming	7, 875	7, 265	209, 103
Canal Zone	2, 295	2, 568	63, 495
Puerto Rico	1, 289	1, 958	58, 905
Virgin Islands	87	97	2, 914
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement	+241, 840	+276, 076	[3] +2, 979, 311
Total	4, 307, 048	4, 463, 728	107, 023, 315

[1] Figures include exchanges of minor amounts of Series F and J bonds for Series H bonds beginning January 1960; however, they exclude exchanges of Series E bonds for Series H bonds, which are reported in table 44.

[2] Excludes data for period April 1947 through December 1956, when reports were not available. In the annual reports for 1952-1958 data for period May 1941 through March 1947 were included with "Other possessions."

[3] Includes a small amount for other possessions.

NOTE.—Sales by States of the various series of savings bonds were published in the annual report for 1943, pp. 614-621, and in subsequent reports; and by months at intervals in the *Treasury Bulletin*, beginning with the issue of July 1946. Since April 30, 1953, figures for sales of Series E and H bonds only have been available by States.

IV.—Interest

TABLE 47.—*Amount of interest-bearing public debt outstanding, the computed annual interest charge, and the computed rate of interest, June 30, 1916–61, and at the end of each month during 1961* [1]

[On basis of Public Debt accounts through June 1937, and subsequently on basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

End of fiscal year or month	Interest-bearing debt [2]	Computed annual interest charge [3]	Computed rate of interest [3]
June 30—			*Percent*
1916	$971,562,590	$23,084,635	2.376
1917	2,712,549,476	83,625,482	3.120
1918	11,985,882,436	468,618,544	3.910
1919	25,234,496,273	1,054,204,509	4.178
1920	24,061,095,361	1,016,592,219	4.225
1921	23,737,352,080	1,029,917,903	4.339
1922	22,711,035,587	962,896,535	4.240
1923	22,007,590,754	927,331,341	4.214
1924	20,981,586,429	876,960,673	4.180
1925	20,210,906,251	829,680,044	4.105
1926	19,383,770,860	793,423,952	4.093
1927	18,250,943,965	722,675,553	3.960
1928	17,317,695,096	671,353,112	3.877
1929	16,638,941,379	656,654,311	3.946
1930	15,921,892,350	606,031,831	3.807
1931	16,519,588,640	588,987,438	3.566
1932	19,161,273,540	671,604,676	3.505
1933	22,157,643,120	742,175,955	3.350
1934	26,480,487,920	842,301,133	3.181
1935	27,645,229,826	750,677,802	2.716
1936	32,755,631,770	838,002,053	2.559
1937	35,802,586,915	924,347,089	2.582
1938	36,575,925,880	947,084,058	2.589
1939	39,885,969,732	1,036,937,397	2.600
1940	42,376,495,928	1,094,619,914	2.583
1941	48,387,399,539	1,218,238,845	2.518
1942	71,968,418,098	1,644,476,360	2.285
1943	135,380,305,795	2,678,779,036	1.979
1944	199,543,355,301	3,849,254,656	1.929
1945	256,356,615,818	4,963,730,414	1.936
1946	268,110,872,218	5,350,772,231	1.996
1947	255,113,412,039	5,374,409,074	2.107
1948	250,063,348,379	5,455,475,791	2.182
1949	250,761,636,723	5,605,929,714	2.236
1950	255,209,353,372	5,612,676,516	2.200
1951	252,851,765,497	5,739,615,990	2.270
1952	256,862,861,128	5,981,357,116	2.329
1953	263,946,017,740	6,430,991,316	2.438
1954	268,909,766,654	6,298,069,299	2.342
1955	271,741,267,507	6,387,225,600	2.351
1956	269,883,068,041	6,949,699,625	2.576
1957	268,485,562,677	7,325,146,596	2.730
1958	274,697,560,009	7,245,154,946	2.638

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 47.—*Amount of interest-bearing public debt outstanding, the computed annual interest charge, and the computed rate of interest, June 30, 1916–61, and at the end of each month during 1961* [1]—Continued

End of fiscal year or month	Interest-bearing debt [2]	Computed annual interest charge [3]	Computed rate of interest [3]
June 30—			*Percent*
1959	$281, 833, 362, 429	$8, 065, 917, 424	2. 867
1960	283, 241, 182, 755	9, 316, 066, 872	3. 297
1961	285, 671, 608, 619	8, 761, 495, 974	3. 072
End of month—			
1960—July	285, 285, 151, 179	9, 277, 550, 437	3. 260
August	285, 634, 463, 460	9, 059, 850, 810	3. 179
September	285, 358, 494, 255	9, 026, 869, 130	3. 171
October	287, 371, 939, 597	9, 079, 920, 939	3. 167
November	287, 138, 324, 233	9, 003, 298, 299	3. 143
December	286, 820, 451, 049	8, 976, 406, 053	3. 137
1961—January	286, 650, 774, 875	8, 919, 768, 387	3. 118
February	287, 189, 569, 632	8, 828, 082, 759	3. 081
March	284, 057, 855, 261	8, 814, 949, 939	3. 109
April	284, 630, 816, 851	8, 782, 432, 272	3. 091
May	286, 845, 316, 709	8, 804, 566, 276	3. 075
June	285, 671, 608, 619	8, 761, 495, 974	3. 072

[1] Comparable monthly data 1929–36 appear in 1936 annual report, p. 442, and from 1937 in later reports. Annual interest charge monthly 1916–29 appears in 1929 annual report, p. 509.

[2] Includes discount on Treasury bills from June 30, 1930; the current redemption value from May 1935 of savings bonds of Series A–F and J; and beginning August 1941, the face amount of Treasury tax and savings notes. The face value of matured savings bonds and notes outstanding is included until all of the annual series have matured, when they are transferred to matured debt on which interest has ceased.

[3] For methods of computing annual interest charge and rate see note to following table. For computations on Treasury bills and savings bouds, see footnotes 3 and 4 to following table.

TABLE 48.—*Computed annual interest rate and computed annual interest charge on the public debt by security classes, June 30, 1939–61*[1]

[Dollar amounts in millions. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

End of fiscal year or month	Total public debt	Marketable issues					Nonmarketable issues				Special issues
		Total [2]	Bills [3]	Certificates	Notes	Treasury bonds	Total	Savings bonds [4]	Tax and savings notes	Other	
	Computed annual interest rate										
June 30—											
1939	2.600	2.525	0.010		1.448	2.964	2.913	2.900		3.000	3.091
1940	2.583	2.492	.038		1.256	2.908	2.908	2.900		3.000	3.026
1941	2.518	2.413	.089		1.075	2.787	2.865	2.858		3.000	2.904
1942	2.285	2.225	.360	0.564	1.092	2.680	2.277	2.787	0.506	2.743	2.681
1943	1.979	1.822	.380	.875	1.165	2.494	2.330	2.782	1.040	2.495	2.408
1944	1.929	1.725	.381	.875	1.281	2.379	2.417	2.788	1.080	2.314	2.405
1945	1.936	1.718	.381	.875	1.204	2.314	2.473	2.789	1.076	2.000	2.436
1946	1.996	1.773	.381	.875	1.289	2.307	2.567	2.777	1.070	2.000	2.448
1947	2.107	1.871	.382	.875	1.448	2.307	2.593	2.765	1.070	2.423	2.510
1948	2.182	1.912	1.014	1.042	1.201	2.309	2.623	2.759	1.070	2.414	2.588
1949	2.236	2.001	1.176	1.225	1.375	2.313	2.629	2.751	1.290	2.393	2.596
1950	2.200	1.958	1.187	1.163	1.344	2.322	2.569	2.748	1.383	2.407	2.589
1951	2.270	1.981	1.569	1.875	1.399	2.327	2.623	2.742	1.567	2.717	2.606
1952	2.329	2.051	1.711	1.875	1.560	2.317	2.659	2.745	1.785	2.714	2.675
1953	2.438	2.207	2.254	2.319	1.754	2.342	2.720	2.760	2.231	2.708	2.746
1954	2.342	2.043	.843	1.928	1.838	2.440	2.751	2.793	2.377	2.709	2.671
1955	2.351	2.079	1.539	1.173	1.846	2.480	2.789	2.821	2.359	2.708	2.585
1956	2.576	2.427	2.654	2.625	2.075	2.485	2.824	2.818		2.713	2.705
1957	2.730	2.707	3.197	3.345	2.504	2.482	2.853	2.880		2.718	2.635
1958	2.638	2.546	1.033	3.330	2.806	2.576	2.892	2.925		2.718	2.630
1959	2.867	2.891	3.316	2.842	3.304	2.619	2.925	2.961		2.714	2.694
1960	3.297	3.449	3.815	4.721	4.058	2.639	3.219	3.293		2.715	2.772
1961	3.072	3.063	2.584	3.073	3.704	2.829	3.330	3.408		2.713	2.803
End of month:											
1960—July	3.260	3.385	3.455	4.721	4.055	2.639	3.226	3.299		2.717	2.774
August	3.179	3.262	3.228	4.231	3.894	2.655	3.230	3.303		2.717	2.777
September	3.171	3.248	3.158	4.231	3.890	2.655	3.233	3.306		2.716	2.775
October	3.167	3.237	3.010	4.231	3.890	2.704	3.239	3.309		2.717	2.780
November	3.143	3.199	2.971	4.032	3.775	2.747	3.242	3.313		2.716	2.785
December	3.137	3.188	2.915	4.032	3.772	2.749	3.249	3.320		2.714	2.785
1961—January	3.118	3.160	2.786	4.032	3.771	2.750	3.253	3.324		2.714	2.775
February	3.081	3.101	2.787	3.524	3.705	2.750	3.257	3.328		2.714	2.778
March	3.109	3.140	2.780	3.524	3.720	2.831	3.261	3.332		2.714	2.791
April	3.091	3.112	2.656	3.524	3.727	2.829	3.265	3.336		2.714	2.784
May	3.075	3.068	2.629	3.073	3.705	2.829	3.328	3.405		2.713	2.802
June	3.072	3.063	2.584	3.073	3.704	2.829	3.330	3.408		2.713	2.803

	Computed annual interest charge										
June 30—											
1939	$1,037	$858	(*)		$105	$747	$63	$54		$8	$117
1940	1,095	858	(*)		80	772	92	84		8	145
1941	1,218	910	$1		61	842	130	123		7	178
1942	1,644	1,125	9	$17	73	1,021	307	284		8	211
1943	2,679	1,737	45	145	107	1,435	680	591	$15	11	262
1944	3,849	2,422	56	252	223	1,885	1,084	965	103	16	344
1945	4,964	3,115	65	299	283	2,463	1,390	1,271	109	10	458
1946	5,351	3,362	65	305	235	2,753	1,442	1,362	72	9	547
1947	5,374	3,156	60	221	118	2,753	1,530	1,420	59	51	687
1948	5,455	3,113	139	235	137	2,597	1,561	1,470	47	44	782
1949	5,606	3,103	135	361	49	2,554	1,652	1,548	63	41	851
1950	5,613	3,040	160	214	274	2,387	1,735	1,581	117	37	838
1951	5,740	2,731	213	178	501	1,835	2,106	1,579	123	405	903
1952	5,981	2,879	293	533	296	1,753	2,093	1,583	118	391	1,010
1953	6,431	3,249	442	368	531	1,903	2,069	1,598	99	372	1,115
1954	6,298	3,071	164	355	588	1,962	2,099	1,622	121	357	1,128
1955	6,387	3,225	299	162	752	2,010	2,044	1,647	45	352	1,118
1956	6,950	3,758	549	428	746	2,034	1,972	1,637		334	1,220
1957	7,325	4,210	743	685	776	2,005	1,881	1,573		308	1,234
1958	7,245	4,242	231	1,096	573	2,341	1,787	1,520		266	1,216
1959	8,066	5,133	1,046	962	902	2,221	1,728	1,496		232	1,206
1960	9,316	6,317	1,249	833	2,088	2,145	1,754	1,566		189	1,245
1961	8,761	5,718	937	410	2,084	2,288	1,781	1,619		162	1,263
End of month:											
1960—July	9,278	6,304	1,235	833	2,089	2,145	1,748	1,562		185	1,226
August	9,060	6,056	1,155	1,078	1,636	2,186	1,748	1,564		184	1,256
September	9,027	6,032	1,131	1,078	1,637	2,185	1,746	1,565		182	1,248
October	9,080	6,109	1,167	1,078	1,637	2,225	1,740	1,567		173	1,231
November	9,003	6,020	1,153	744	1,933	2,189	1,742	1,570		172	1,241
December	8,976	6,004	1,131	744	1,934	2,194	1,737	1,566		171	1,235
1961—January	8,920	5,963	1,090	744	1,934	2,194	1,740	1,570		170	1,216
February	8,828	5,869	1,096	405	2,173	2,194	1,744	1,575		169	1,215
March	8,815	5,811	1,000	405	2,151	2,283	1,746	1,579		167	1,228
April	8,782	5,839	1,001	405	2,143	2,289	1,746	1,582		164	1,197
May	8,805	5,779	996	410	2,083	2,288	1,779	1,616		162	1,247
June	8,761	5,718	937	410	2,084	2,288	1,781	1,619		162	1,263

*Less than $500,000.

[1] See table 29 for amounts of public debt outstanding by security classes.

[2] Total includes Panama Canal bonds prior to 1961, postal savings bonds prior to 1956, and conversion bonds prior to 1947.

[3] Included in debt outstanding at face amount, but the annual interest charge and the annual interest rate are computed on the discount value.

[4] The annual interest charge and annual interest rate on United States savings bonds are computed on the basis of the rate to maturity applied against the amount outstanding.

NOTE.—The computed annual interest charge represents the amount of interest that would be paid if each interest-bearing issue outstanding at the end of the month or year should remain outstanding for a year at the applicable annual rate of interest. The charge is computed for each issue by applying the appropriate annual interest rate to the amount outstanding on that date. The aggregate charge for all interest-bearing issues constitutes the total computed annual interest charge. The average annual interest rate is computed by dividing the computed annual interest charge for the total, or for any group of issues, by the corresponding principal amount. Beginning December 31, 1958, the computed average interest rate on the public debt is based upon the rate of effective yield for issues sold at premiums or discounts. Prior to December 31, 1958, the computed average rate was based upon the coupon rates of the securities. This rate did not materially differ from the rate computed on the basis of effective yield. The Treasury, however, announced on Nov. 18, 1958, that there may be more frequent issues of securities sold with premiums or discounts whenever appropriate. This "effective yield" method of computing the average interest rate on the public debt will more accurately reflect the interest cost to the Treasury, and is felt to be in accord with the intent of Congress where legislation has required the use of such rate for various purposes.

TABLE 49.—*Interest on the public debt by security classes, fiscal years 1957–61* [1]

[In millions of dollars. On basis of Public Debt accounts, see "Bases of Tables"]

Class of security	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Public issues:					
Marketable obligations:					
Treasury bills [2]	704.5	738.4	734.2	1,572.0	1,108.7
Certificates of indebtedness	574.2	1,143.8	915.3	783.8	712.3
Treasury notes	811.0	600.8	741.0	1,703.4	1,951.8
Treasury bonds	2,011.4	2,097.4	2,229.1	2,223.2	2,214.1
Others [3]	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Total marketable obligations	4,102.6	4,581.9	4,621.1	6,283.9	5,988.3
Nonmarketable obligations:					
United States savings bonds:					
Series E, F, and J [2]	1,216.9	1,218.2	1,232.0	1,246.0	1,285.8
Series G, H, and K	365.3	308.1	296.1	257.0	261.1
Depositary bonds	5.3	3.3	4.0	3.6	2.6
Treasury bonds, R. E. A. series	----------	----------	----------	----------	.2
Treasury bonds, investment series	313.4	272.3	242.2	196.0	169.1
Others [4]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	----------
Total nonmarketable obligations	1,900.9	1,801.9	1,774.3	1,702.6	1,718.8
Total public issues	6,003.5	6,383.8	6,395.4	7,986.5	7,707.1
Special issues:					
Certificates of indebtedness	935.1	778.0	592.1	244.8	243.6
Treasury notes	305.6	358.4	431.9	373.4	265.7
Treasury bonds	----------	86.6	173.4	574.9	740.8
Total special issues	1,240.7	1,223.0	1,197.4	1,193.1	1,250.1
Total interest on public debt	7,244.2	7,606.8	7,592.8	9,179.6	8,957.2

*Less than $5,000.

[1] On an accrual basis.

[2] Amounts represent discount treated as interest.

[3] Includes postal savings bonds, Liberty bonds, Victory notes, and Panama Canal bonds.

[4] Includes Treasury tax and savings notes, Armed Forces leave bonds, and adjusted service bonds.

TABLE 50.—*Interest on the public debt and guaranteed obligations by tax status, fiscal years 1940–61* [1]

[In millions of dollars. On basis of Public Debt accounts, see "Bases of Tables"]

Fiscal year	Total	Tax-exempt: Total	Tax-exempt: Wholly	Tax-exempt: Partially	Taxable	Special issues to Government agencies and trust funds
	Issued by U. S. Government					
1940	1,041.4	909.6	104.2	805.4	----------	131.8
1941	1,110.2	950.1	79.2	870.9	0.5	159.6
1942	1,260.1	907.2	57.1	850.1	153.5	199.4
1943	1,813.0	895.6	38.3	857.4	676.1	241.3
1944	2,610.1	852.2	27.2	825.0	1,449.8	308.2
1945	3,621.9	780.2	45.3	734.9	2,436.3	405.4
1946	4,747.5	711.9	26.0	685.9	3,530.8	504.8
1947	4,958.0	601.0	7.0	594.0	3,755.1	601.9
1948	5,187.8	574.8	5.6	569.2	3,884.9	728.1
1949	5,352.3	494.5	5.1	489.4	4,040.3	817.5
1950	5,496.3	416.7	4.3	412.4	4,218.8	860.8
1951	5,615.1	329.9	4.2	325.7	4,413.0	872.2
1952	5,853.0	226.0	4.1	221.9	4,686.9	940.1
1953	6,503.6	201.7	3.7	198.0	5,258.4	1,043.5
1954	6,382.5	183.9	3.1	180.8	5,071.0	1,127.6
1955	6,370.4	148.6	2.2	146.4	5,107.1	1,114.7
1956	6,786.6	94.6	1.5	93.1	5,553.6	1,138.4
1957	7,244.2	73.3	1.5	71.8	5,930.2	1,240.7
1958	7,606.8	66.6	1.5	65.1	6,317.2	1,223.0
1959	7,592.8	42.3	1.5	40.8	6,353.1	1,197.4
1960	9,179.6	42.3	1.5	40.8	7,944.2	1,193.1
1961	8,957.2	42.2	1.4	40.8	7,664.9	1,250.1
	Issued by Federal instrumentalities: Guaranteed issues					
1940	109.9	109.9	----------	109.9	----------	----------
1941	110.9	110.9	----------	110.9	----------	----------
1942	125.6	113.0	----------	113.0	12.6	----------
1943	82.0	66.6	----------	66.6	15.4	----------
1944	77.9	65.7	----------	65.7	12.2	----------
1945	18.0	13.2	----------	13.2	4.8	----------
1946	1.6	1.6	----------	1.6	(*)	----------
1947	1.6	1.6	----------	1.6	(*)	----------
1948	1.1	1.1	----------	1.1	(*)	----------
1949	.7	.4	----------	.4	.2	----------
1950	.5	.3	----------	.3	.1	----------
1951	1.1	.3	----------	.3	.8	----------
1952	1.8	.4	----------	.4	1.4	----------
1953	2.4	.3	----------	.3	2.1	----------
1954	2.2	.2	----------	.2	2.0	----------
1955	2.1	.2	----------	.2	1.9	----------
1956	2.5	.2	----------	.2	2.3	----------
1957	3.8	.2	----------	.2	3.6	----------
1958	4.0	.2	----------	.2	3.8	----------
1959	4.9	.1	----------	.1	4.8	----------
1960	5.0	.1	----------	.1	4.9	----------
1961	8.3	.9	----------	.9	7.4	----------

*Less than $50,000.

[1] Figures for 1940 to 1949, inclusive, represent actual interest payments; figures for 1950 to 1954, inclusive, represent interest which became due and payable during those years without regard to actual payments; figures for 1955 to 1961, inclusive, are shown on an accrual basis.

NOTE.—Amount of interest paid includes increase in redemption value of United States savings bonds and discount on unmatured issues of Treasury bills. Interest paid on guaranteed issues does not include amounts paid on demand obligations of Commodity Credit Corporation. Data for 1913-33 will be found in the 1948 annual report, p. 539, and for 1934-39 in the 1952 annual report, p. 645.

V.—Prices and yields of securities

TABLE 51.—*Average yields of taxable [1] long-term Treasury bonds by months, October 1941–June 1961* [2]

[Averages of daily figures. Percent per annum compounded semiannually]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1941										[3] 2.34	2.34	2.47	
1942	2.48	2.48	2.46	2.41	2.45	2.43	2.46	2.47	2.46	2.45	2.47	2.49	2.46
1943	2.46	2.46	2.48	2.48	2.46	2.45	2.45	2.46	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.49	2.47
1944	2.49	2.49	2.48	2.48	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.48	2.47	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
1945	2.44	2.38	2.40	2.39	2.39	2.35	2.34	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.33	2.33	2.37
1946	2.21	2.12	2.09	2.08	2.19	2.16	2.18	2.23	2.28	2.26	2.25	2.24	2.19
1947	2.21	2.21	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.22	2.25	2.24	2.24	2.27	2.36	2.39	2.25
1948	2.45	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.42	2.41	2.44	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.44
1949	2.42	2.39	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.27	2.24	2.22	2.22	2.20	2.19	2.31
1950	2.20	2.24	2.27	2.30	2.31	2.33	2.34	2.33	2.36	2.38	2.38	2.39	2.32
1951	2.39	2.40	2.47	2.56	2.63	2.65	2.63	2.57	2.56	2.61	2.66	2.70	2.57
1952	2.74	2.71	2.70	[3] 2.61	2.57	2.61	2.61	2.70	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.75	2.68
1953	2.80	2.83	2.89	[3] 2.97	3.11	3.13	3.02	3.02	2.98	3.83	2.86	2.79	2.94
1954	2.69	2.62	2.53	2.48	2.54	2.55	2.47	2.48	2.52	2.54	2.57	2.59	2.55
1955	2.68	2.78	2.78	2.82	2.81	2.82	2.91	2.95	2.92	2.87	2.89	2.91	2.84
1956	2.88	2.85	2.93	3.07	2.97	2.93	3.00	3.17	3.21	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.08
1957	3.34	3.22	3.26	3.32	3.40	3.58	3.60	3.63	3.66	3.73	3.57	3.30	3.47
1958	3.24	3.28	3.25	3.12	3.14	3.20	3.36	3.60	3.75	3.76	3.70	3.80	3.43
1959	3.91	3.92	3.92	4.01	4.08	4.09	4.11	4.10	4.26	4.11	4.12	4.27	4.08
1960	4.37	4.22	4.08	4.18	4.16	3.98	3.86	3.79	3.84	3.91	3.93	3.88	4.02
1961	3.89	3.81	3.78	3.80	3.73	3.88							

[1] Taxable bonds are those on which the interest is subject to both the normal and surtax rates of the Federal income tax. This average commenced Oct. 20, 1941.

[2] Prior to October 1941 yields were on partially tax-exempt long-term bonds. For January 1930 through December 1945 see the 1956 annual report, page 492, and for January 1919 through December 1929 see the 1943 annual report, p. 662.

[3] Beginning October 20, 1941, through March 31, 1952, yields are based on bonds neither due nor callable for 15 years; beginning April 1, 1952, through March 31, 1953, on bonds neither due nor callable for 12 years; beginning April 1, 1953, on bonds neither due nor callable for 10 years.

NOTE.—For bonds selling above par and callable at par before maturity, the yields are computed on the basis of redemption at first call date; while for bonds selling below par, yields are computed to maturity. Monthly averages are averages of daily figures. Each daily figure is an unweighted average of the yields of the individual issues. Yields before 1953 are computed on the basis of the mean of closing bid and ask quotations in the over-the-counter market. Commencing April 1953, yields, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, are based on over-the-counter bid quotations.

TABLE 52.—*Prices and yields of marketable public debt issues, June 30, 1960 and 1961, and price range since first traded* [1]

[Price decimals are thirty-seconds and + indicates additional sixty-fourth]

Issue [2]	June 30, 1960			June 30, 1961			Price range since first traded [4]			
	Price		Yield to call or to maturity [3]	Price		Yield to call or to maturity [3]	High		Low	
	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Price	Date	Price	Date
Taxable issues:										
Treasury bonds:			*Percent*			*Percent*				
2¼% June 15, 1959–62	97.18	97.22	3.56	99.13	99.15	2.89	104.20	Apr. 6, 1946	91.30	July 24, 1957
2¼% Dec. 15, 1959–62	97.00	97.04	3.54	98.29	98.31	3.03	104.21	Apr. 6, 1946	91.18	July 24, 1957
2⅛% Nov. 15, 1960	99.24+	99.28+	2.78				101.11	June 5, 1958	94.02	July 22, 1957
2¾% Sep. 15, 1961	99.11	99.15	3.32	100.03+	100.05+	2.17	104.22	Apr. 30, 1954	95.00	Oct. 17, 1957
2½% Nov. 15, 1961	98.23	98.27	3.47	99.31+	100.01+	2.54	103.00	Apr. 30, 1954	93.20	July 22, 1957
2½% June 15, 1962–67	90.28	91.04	4.02	92.24	93.00	3.88	108.12	Apr. 6, 1946	84.22	Sep. 15, 1959
2½% Aug. 15, 1963	96.11	96.15	3.78	98.11	98.13	3.32	100.24	Apr. 18, 1958	91.05	Sep. 15, 1959
2½% Dec. 15, 1963–68	88.26	89.02	4.08	99.30	100.06	3.91	108.03	Apr. 6, 1946	82.08	Jan. 6, 1960
3% Feb. 15, 1964	97.08	97.12	3.82	98.29	99.01	3.44	103.19	Apr. 21, 1958	92.06	Sep. 15, 1959
2½% June 15, 1964–69	88.00	88.08	4.12	90.12	90.20	3.92	107.25	Apr. 6, 1946	81.10	Jan. 6, 1960
2½% Dec. 15, 1964–69	87.16	87.24	4.11	89.28	90.04	3.92	107.24	Apr. 6, 1946	81.04	Jan. 6, 1960
2⅝% Feb. 15, 1965	94.18	94.22	3.93	96.08	96.12	3.74	100.13	June 5, 1958	89.00	Jan. 6, 1960
2½% Mar. 15, 1965–70	87.04	87.12	4.13	89.14	89.22	3.95	107.23	Apr. 6, 1946	80.10	Jan. 6, 1960
2½% Mar. 15, 1966–71	86.16	86.24	4.07	88.14	88.22	3.95	107.22	Apr. 6, 1946	79.28	Jan. 6, 1960
3¾% May 15, 1966				100.07	100.11	3.70	102.11	May 15, 1961	99.18	June 5, 1961
3% Aug. 15, 1966	95.16	95.22	3.83	97.01	97.05	3.64	103.20	Apr. 21, 1958	89.24	Jan. 6, 1960
3⅜% Nov. 15, 1966				98.04	98.08	3.77	100.06	May 15, 1961	97.26	June 5, 1961
2½% June 15, 1967–72	86.08	86.16	3.95	87.12	87.20	3.93	106.16	Apr. 6, 1946	79.12	Jan. 6, 1960
2½% Sep. 15, 1967–72	86.00	86.08	3.96	87.06	87.14	3.93	109.18	Apr. 6, 1946	78.24	Jan. 6, 1960
3⅝% Nov. 15, 1967				98.25	98.29	3.84	100.24	May 12, 1961	98.18	June 5, 1961
2½% Dec. 15, 1967–72	86.08	86.16	3.90	87.10	87.18	3.88	106.16	Apr. 6, 1946	79.06	Jan. 6, 1960
3⅞% May 15, 1968	98.28	99.00	4.05	100.06	100.10	3.84	102.04	May 12, 1961	98.11	June 9, 1960
4% Oct. 1, 1969	100.00	100.08	4.00	101.00	101.08	3.86	110.14	Apr. 21, 1958	94.04	Dec. 30, 1959
3⅞% Nov. 15, 1974	97.24	98.00	4.08	99.24	100.00	3.90	110.24	Apr. 22, 1958	92.08	Jan. 6, 1960
4¼% May 15, 1975–85	100.24	100.30	4.18	102.24	103.00	3.99	105.28	May 5, 1961	98.10	May 19, 1960
3¼% June 15, 1978–83	90.26	91.02	3.86	89.26	90.02	3.95	111.28	Aug. 4, 1954	82.06	Jan. 6, 1960
4% Feb. 15, 1980	98.26	99.02	4.09	100.26	101.02	3.94	103.18	May 12, 1961	93.08	Jan. 6, 1960
3½% Nov. 15, 1980				94.04	94.12	3.94	97.24	May 12, 1961	93.00	Nov. 29, 1960
3¼% May 15, 1985	90.26	91.02	3.83	89.22	89.30	3.92	101.04	June 11, 1958	82.04	Jan. 6, 1960
3½% Feb. 15, 1990	92.04	92.12	3.96	92.12	92.20	3.95	106.26	Apr. 21, 1958	84.08	Jan. 6, 1960
3% Feb. 15, 1995	86.14	86.22	3.70	85.08	85.16	3.78	101.12	June 8, 1955	79.08	Jan. 6, 1960
3½% Nov. 15, 1998				91.12	91.20	3.95	95.14	May 12, 1961	89.14	Oct. 10, 1960
Treasury notes:										
4¾% C, Aug. 15, 1960	100.08+	100.10+	2.34				100.21	Mar. 23, 1960	99.24	Jan. 7, 1960
3⅝% B, May 15, 1961	100.11	100.17	3.22				100.21	Aug. 9, 1960	97.26	Sep. 15, 1959
4% A, Aug. 1, 1961	100.29	101.01	3.13	100.05+	100.07+	1.67	106.05	June 6, 1958	98.04	Sep. 7, 1959
3⅝% A, Feb. 15, 1962	100.00	100.04	3.62	100.16	100.18	2.79	105.12	Apr. 24, 1958	96.30	Dec. 22, 1959
4% D, Feb. 15, 1962	100.16	100.20	3.68	100.24+	100.26+	2.72	101.26	Oct. 14, 1960	97.22	Dec. 17, 1959
3¼% F, Feb. 15, 1962				100.08	100.10	2.83				
4% E, May 15, 1962	100.14	100.18	3.76	100.27	100.31	3.00	101.24	Dec. 30, 1960	98.31	May 18, 1960

TABLE 52.—*Prices and yields of marketable public debt issues, June 30, 1960 and 1961, and price range since first traded* [1]—Continued

[Price decimals are thirty-seconds and + indicates additional sixty-fourth]

Issue [2]	June 30, 1960			June 30, 1961			Price range since first traded [4]			
	Price		Yield to call or to maturity [3]	Price		Yield to call or to maturity [3]	High		Low	
	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Price	Date	Price	Date
Taxable issues—Continued										
Treasury notes—Continued			*Percent*			*Percent*				
4% B, Aug. 15, 1962	100.14	100.22	3.78	100.28	101.04	3.19	107.05	June 6, 1958	98.06	Dec. 4, 1959
3¼% G, Aug. 15, 1962				100.05+	100.07+	3.09				
3¾% C, Nov. 15, 1962	100.00	100.04	3.75	100.28	101.00	3.09	106.13	Apr. 22, 1958	96.06	Dec. 28, 1959
2⅝% A, Feb. 15, 1963	97.09	97.13	3.73	99.03	99.05	3.21	101.14	June 11, 1958	92.09	Sep. 15, 1959
4% B, May 15, 1963	100.14	100.18	3.84	101.07	101.11	3.31	102.08	Dec. 29, 1960	96.14	Dec. 29, 1959
3¼% D, May 15, 1963				99.30	100.00	3.29	100.14	May 12, 1961	99.20	June 5, 1961
4⅞% C, Nov. 15, 1963	102.26	102.30	3.97	103.06	103.10	3.46	104.23	Dec. 30, 1960	99.19	Jan. 6, 1960
4¾% A, May 15, 1964	102.24	102.28	3.97	103.12	103.16	3.50	104.25	May 12, 1961	99.18	Dec. 29, 1959
3¾% D, May 15, 1964	99.06	99.10	3.97	100.18	100.22	3.54	101.26	May 15, 1961	98.11	June 9, 1960
5% B, Aug. 15, 1964	103.26	103.30	3.98	104.02	104.06	3.61	105.28	May 12, 1961	100.09	Dec. 4, 1959
4⅞% C, Nov. 15, 1964	103.10	103.14	4.04	103.26	103.30	3.66	105.22	May 15, 1961	99.25	Feb. 2, 1960
4⅝% A, May 15, 1965	102.17	102.21	4.04	103.06	103.10	3.73	105.07	May 12, 1961	99.25	May 18, 1960
1½% EO, Oct. 1, 1960	99.21	99.27	2.93				100.10	June 7, 1960	92.06	Dec. 10, 1956
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1961	99.00	99.06	2.88				99.30+	Mar. 28, 1961	91.04	Dec. 7, 1956
1½% EO, Oct. 1, 1961	97.30	98.06	3.22	99.23	99.31	2.67	99.23	June 30, 1961	90.06	June 21, 1957
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1962	96.28	97.04	3.36	99.07	99.15	2.58	99.07	June 30, 1961	88.18	Aug. 13, 1957
1½% EO, Oct. 1, 1962	95.30	96.06	3.40	98.10	98.18	2.90	98.18	May 15, 1961	88.12	Oct. 2, 1957
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1963	94.30	95.06	3.45	97.04	97.12	3.21	97.30	May 15, 1961	88.14	Sep. 16, 1959
1½% EO, Oct. 1, 1963	94.00	94.08	3.48	96.04	96.12	3.31	97.12	May 15, 1961	87.08	Sep. 16, 1959
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1964	93.00	93.08	3.50	94.30	95.06	3.45	96.16	May 15, 1961	85.16	Sep. 16, 1959
1½% EO, Oct. 1, 1964	92.00	92.08	3.53	93.30	94.06	3.44	95.18	May 15, 1961	85.00	Sep. 30, 1959
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1965	90.22	90.30	3.66	92.20	92.28	3.62	94.26	May 15, 1961	87.12	May 24, 1960
1½% EO, Oct. 1, 1965				91.26	92.02	3.60	94.00	May 16, 1961	90.06	Nov. 29, 1960
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1966				90.24	91.00	3.64	93.02	May 15, 1961	90.18	June 29, 1961
Certificates of indebtedness:										
4¾% C, Nov. 15, 1960	100.24+	100.26	2.60							
4⅞% A, Feb. 15, 1961	101.04	101.06	3.00							
4⅜% B, May 15, 1961	101.01	101.02	3.15							
3⅛% C, Aug. 1, 1961				100.03	100.04+	1.84				
3% A, May 15, 1962				100.00	100.02	3.00				
Partially tax-exempt issue:										
Treasury bonds, 2¾% Dec. 15, 1960–65	99.28	100.04	2.77	100.16	100.20	1.62	119.00	Jan. 25, 1946	95.16	Dec. 28, 1959

[1] Prices and yields (based on bid prices) on June 30, 1960 and 1961, are over-the-counter quotations, as reported to the Treasury Department by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Yields are percent per annum compounded semiannually except that on securities having only one interest payment, they are computed on a simple interest basis.

[2] Excludes Treasury bills, which are fully taxable; and Panama Canal bonds, which were fully tax-exempt. For description and amount of each issue outstanding on June 30, 1961, see table 30; for information as of June 30, 1960, see 1960 annual report, page 490.

[3] Yields are computed to earliest call date when prices are above par and to maturity date when prices are at par or below.

[4] Beginning April 1953, prices are closing bid quotations. Prices for prior dates are the mean of closing bid and ask quotations, except that before October 1, 1939, they were closing prices on the New York Stock Exchange. "When issued" prices are included in price range beginning October 1, 1939. Dates of highs and lows in case of recurrence are the latest dates. Issues with original maturity of less than 2 years are excluded.

VI.—Ownership of governmental securities

TABLE 53.—*Estimated ownership of interest-bearing governmental securities outstanding June 30, 1952–61, by type of issuer*

[Par value.[1] In billions of dollars]

June 30	Total amount outstanding	Held by banks			Held by U. S. Government investment accounts	Held by private nonbank investors						
		Total	Commercial banks	Federal Reserve Banks		Total	Individuals[2]	Insurance companies	Mutual savings banks	Corporations[3]	State, local, and territorial governments[4]	Miscellaneous investors[5]
	I. Securities of U. S. Government and Federal instrumentalities guaranteed by United States[6]											
1952	256.9	84.0	61.1	22.9	44.3	128.5	63.8	15.7	9.6	18.8	10.4	10.3
1953	264.0	83.6	58.8	24.7	47.6	132.9	65.3	16.0	9.5	18.6	12.0	11.5
1954	269.0	88.7	63.6	25.0	49.3	131.0	63.7	15.4	9.1	16.6	13.9	12.2
1955	271.8	87.1	63.5	23.6	50.5	134.1	64.0	15.0	8.7	18.8	14.7	12.8
1956	270.0	81.0	57.3	23.8	53.5	135.4	r 65.1	13.6	8.4	17.7	r 16.1	14.6
1957	268.6	79.2	56.2	23.0	55.6	133.8	64.6	12.7	7.9	16.8	r 16.8	14.9
1958	274.8	90.7	65.3	25.4	55.9	128.2	r 62.7	12.2	7.4	r 11.8	r 16.3	14.7
1959	281.9	87.6	61.5	26.0	54.6	139.7	r 64.6	r 12.6	7.3	r 20.7	r 16.9	17.7
1960	283.4	r 81.8	r 55.3	26.5	55.3	r 146.2	r 67.6	r 12.0	6.6	r 20.7	r 18.8	r 20.4
1961	285.9	89.8	62.5	27.3	56.1	140.0	63.6	11.4	6.3	19.4	18.7	20.6
	II. Securities of Federal instrumentalities not guaranteed by United States[7]											
1952	1.2	.7	.7	--------	(*)	.5	.3	(*)	(*)	.1	(*)	(*)
1953	1.1	.6	.6	--------	(*)	.5	.3	(*)	(*)	.1	(*)	(*)
1954	1.0	.5	.5	--------	(*)	.5	.3	(*)	(*)	.1	(*)	(*)
1955	1.8	.9	.9	--------	(*)	.9	.4	(*)	(*)	.4	(*)	(*)
1956	2.6	.9	.9	--------	(*)	1.6	.6	.1	.1	.7	(*)	.1
1957	3.5	1.0	1.0	--------	(*)	2.4	.9	.1	.2	1.0	(*)	.2
1958	3.8	1.4	1.4	--------	(*)	2.4	.8	.1	.2	1.0	.1	.2
1959	4.8	1.2	1.2	--------	(*)	3.6	1.2	.1	.3	1.3	.2	.5
1960	6.3	1.1	1.1	--------	(*)	5.2	1.7	.2	.4	1.6	.3	1.0
1961	5.4	1.2	1.2	--------	(*)	4.2	1.1	.2	.3	1.5	.4	.7
	III. Securities of State and local governments, Territories, and possessions[8]											
1952	29.3	9.9	9.9	--------	.7	18.7	10.5	2.8	.2	.6	3.9	.6
1953	32.3	10.6	10.7	--------	.7	21.0	11.6	3.5	.4	.7	4.2	.6
1954	37.4	12.0	12.0	--------	.3	25.1	13.8	4.6	.5	.9	4.5	.7
1955	42.8	12.8	12.8	--------	.3	29.7	16.4	5.8	.7	1.1	4.9	.8
1956	47.6	13.0	13.0	--------	.2	34.5	19.5	6.6	.7	1.4	5.3	.9
1957	52.1	13.4	13.4	--------	.2	38.4	22.0	7.4	.7	1.5	5.8	1.0
1958	56.8	15.8	15.8	--------	.3	40.7	22.8	8.2	.7	1.5	6.4	1.1
1959	62.0	17.0	17.0	--------	.3	44.6	24.6	9.5	.7	1.7	6.8	1.3
1960	66.4	16.8	16.8	--------	.3	49.2	27.2	10.9	.7	1.9	7.1	1.5
1961	71.7	18.8	18.8	--------	.4	52.5	28.3	12.3	.7	2.2	7.4	1.6

*Less than $50 million.
r Revised.
[1] Except data including U.S. savings bonds of Series A–F and J, which are on the basis of current redemption value.
[2] Includes partnerships and personal trust accounts.
[3] Exclusive of banks and insurance companies.
[4] Comprises trust, sinking, and investment funds of State and local governments, Territories, and possessions.
[5] Includes savings and loan associations, nonprofit associations, corporate pension trust funds, dealers and brokers, and investments of foreign balances and international accounts in this country.
[6] On daily Treasury statement basis. Since noninterest-bearing debt is excluded the figures differ slightly from those in discussion of debt ownership. Special issues to Federal agencies and trust funds are included and guaranteed securities held by the Treasury are excluded.
[7] See table 54, footnote 4.
[8] Excludes obligations of Puerto Rico after June 30, 1952.

NOTE.—For data from 1937 through 1951, see the 1952 annual report, pp. 764 and 765.

TABLE 54.—*Estimated distribution of interest-bearing governmental securities outstanding June 30, 1952–61, by tax status and type of issuer* [1]

[Par value.[2] In millions of dollars]

June 30	Securities of U.S. Government and Federal instrumentalities guaranteed by U.S.[3]					Securities of Federal instrumentalities not guaranteed by U.S.[4]				Securities of State, local, and territorial governments		
	Total	Tax-exempt		Taxable [7]	Special issues [8]	Total	Tax-exempt		Taxable [7]	Wholly tax-exempt [5]		
		Wholly ([5])	Partially [6]				Wholly ([5])	Partially ([6])		Total	Issues of States and localities	Issues of Territories and possessions [9]
I. Total amount outstanding												
1952	256,907	142	7,402	211,623	37,739	1,220	-------	-------	1,220	29,279	29,111	168
1953	263,997	124	6,678	216,657	40,538	1,142	-------	-------	1,142	32,339	32,200	139
1954	268,990	96	5,997	220,668	42,229	960	-------	-------	960	37,448	37,300	148
1955	271,785	71	3,386	225,078	43,250	1,815	-------	-------	1,815	42,763	42,600	163
1956	269,956	50	3,386	221,406	45,114	2,567	-------	-------	2,567	47,586	47,400	186
1957	268,592	50	2,404	219,311	46,827	3,464	-------	-------	3,464	52,081	51,840	241
1958	274,798	50	1,485	227,017	46,246	3,777	-------	-------	3,777	56,790	56,500	290
1959	281,944	50	1,485	235,653	44,756	4,820	-------	-------	4,820	61,985	61,675	310
1960	283,380	50	1,485	236,946	44,899	6,270	-------	-------	6,270	66,425	66,425	-------
1961	285,911	-------	1,485	239,383	45,043	5,408	-------	-------	5,408	71,730	71,730	-------
II. Held by U.S. Government investment accounts												
1952	44,335	31	86	6,480	37,739	4	-------	-------	4	733	730	2
1953	47,560	23	26	6,972	40,538	20	-------	-------	20	733	715	18
1954	49,339	13	12	7,086	42,229	8	-------	-------	8	332	329	3
1955	50,540	4	4	7,282	43,250	8	-------	-------	8	255	250	5
1956	53,495	(*)	2	8,379	45,114	13	-------	-------	13	227	220	7
1957	55,551	-------	(*)	8,724	46,827	18	-------	-------	18	243	237	6
1958	55,895	-------	(*)	9,649	46,246	25	-------	-------	25	271	264	7
1959	54,616	-------	(*)	9,861	44,756	6	-------	-------	6	310	304	6
1960	55,337	-------	(*)	10,438	44,899	12	-------	-------	12	349	349	-------
1961	56,088	-------	(*)	11,045	45,043	13	-------	-------	13	403	403	-------
III. Held by Federal Reserve Banks												
1952	22,906	-------	-------	22,906	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1953	24,746	-------	-------	24,746	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1954	25,037	-------	-------	25,037	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1955	23,607	-------	-------	23,607	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1956	23,758	-------	-------	23,758	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1957	23,035	-------	-------	23,035	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1958	25,438	-------	-------	25,438	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1959	26,044	-------	-------	26,044	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1960	26,523	-------	-------	26,523	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1961	27,253	-------	-------	27,253	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 54.—*Estimated distribution of interest-bearing governmental securities outstanding June 30, 1952–61, by tax status and type of issuer* [1]—Continued

[Par value.[2] In millions of dollars]

June 30	Securities of U.S. Government and Federal instrumentalities guaranteed by U.S.[3]					Securities of Federal instrumentalities not guaranteed by U.S.[4]				Securities of State, local, and territorial governments		
	Total	Tax-exempt		Taxable [7]	Special issues [8]	Total	Tax-exempt		Taxable [7]	Wholly tax-exempt [5]		
		Wholly ([5])	Partially [6]				Wholly ([5])	Partially ([6])		Total	Issues of States and localities	Issues of Territories and possessions [9]
	IV. Held by State and local governments, Territories, and possessions											
1952	10,357	--------	n.a.	n.a.	--------	------	--------	------	------	3,879	3,852	27
1953	r 12,025	--------	n.a.	n.a.	--------	------	--------	------	------	4,190	4,176	14
1954	13,930	--------	n.a.	n.a.	--------	------	--------	------	------	4,536	4,523	13
1955	14,731	--------	n.a.	n.a.	--------	------	--------	------	------	4,865	4,850	15
1956	r 16,130	--------	n.a.	n.a.	--------	------	--------	------	------	5,322	5,300	19
1957	r 16,825	--------	n.a.	n.a.	--------	------	--------	------	------	5,821	5,800	21
1958	r 16,285	--------	n.a.	n.a.	--------	------	--------	------	------	6,358	6,330	28
1959	r 16,865	--------	n.a.	n.a.	--------	------	--------	------	------	6,828	6,800	28
1960	r 18,832	--------	n.a.	n.a.	--------	------	--------	------	------	7,100	7,100	--------
1961	18,700	--------	n.a.	n.a.	--------	------	--------	------	------	7,350	7,350	--------
	V. Privately held securities											
1952	179,309	112	n.a.	n.a.	--------	1,216	--------	------	1,216	24,668	24,529	139
1953	r 179,666	100	n.a.	n.a.	--------	1,122	--------	------	1,122	27,416	27,309	107
1954	180,684	83	n.a.	n.a.	--------	952	--------	------	952	32,580	32,448	132
1955	r 182,907	67	n.a.	n.a.	--------	1,807	--------	------	1,807	37,643	37,500	143
1956	r 176,573	50	n.a.	n.a.	--------	2,554	--------	------	2,554	42,040	41,880	160
1957	r 173,181	50	n.a.	n.a.	--------	3,446	--------	------	3,446	46,017	45,803	214
1958	r 177,180	50	n.a.	n.a.	--------	3,752	--------	------	3,752	50,161	49,906	255
1959	r 184,419	50	n.a.	n.a.	--------	4,814	--------	------	4,814	54,847	54,571	276
1960	r 182,688	50	n.a.	n.a.	--------	6,258	--------	------	6,258	58,976	58,976	--------
1961	183,870	--------	n.a.	n.a.	--------	5,395	--------	------	5,395	63,977	63,977	--------

*Less than $500,000. n.a. Not available. r Revised.

[1] The "total amount outstanding" of securities of the several issuers differs from the gross indebtedness of these issuers as the former excludes noninterest-bearing debt. The "total privately held securities" differs from the net indebtedness of the borrowers in several additional respects. The former is derived by deducting from the total amount of interest-bearing securities outstanding the amount of such securities held by Federal agencies, Federal Reserve Banks, and by public sinking, trust, and investment funds. Net indebtedness, on the other hand, is derived by deducting from the gross indebtedness an amount equivalent to the total volume of sinking fund assets of the respective borrowers, but makes no allowance for any other public assets.

[2] When included, U.S. savings bonds Series A–F, and J are at current redemption value.

[3] On basis of daily Treasury statements. Excludes guaranteed securities held by the Treasury.

[4] Excludes stocks and interagency loans.

[5] Income is exempt from both the normal rates and surtax rates of the Federal income tax.

[6] Income is exempt only from the normal rates of the Federal income tax. Interest derived from $5,000 aggregate principal amount owned by any one holder is exempt from the surtax rates as well.

[7] Income is subject to both the normal and the surtax rates of the Federal income tax.

[8] Special issues to Federal agencies and trust funds.

[9] Excludes obligations of Puerto Rico after June 30, 1952.

NOTE.—For data back to 1913, see 1946 annual report, p. 664, 1949 annual report, p. 591, and 1958 annual report, p. 574.

TABLE 55.—*Summary of Treasury survey of ownership of interest-*

[Par value. In

Classification	Total amount outstanding		Held by investors covered							
			Commercial banks [2] [3]		Mutual savings banks [2]		Insurance companies			
							Life		Fire, casualty, and marine	
	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961
Number of institutions or funds	--------	--------	6, 362	6, 279	513	512	307	307	531	521
TYPE OF SECURITY										
Public marketable:										
Treasury bills:										
Regular weekly	25, 903	28, 715	1, 595	4, 655	123	146	56	72	73	103
Tax anticipation	--------	1, 503	--------	291	------	2	------	18	------	1
Other	7, 512	6, 505	780	1, 433	86	80	70	9	33	38
Certificates of indebtedness	17, 650	13, 338	1, 832	3, 123	166	102	50	21	115	80
Treasury notes	51, 483	56, 257	15, 598	18, 373	1, 199	1, 343	180	321	1, 045	1, 025
Treasury bonds	81, 247	80, 830	28, 185	27, 158	4, 607	4, 324	4, 223	4, 187	3, 080	2, 877
Panama Canal bonds	50	--------	14	------	------	------	------	------	2	------
Guaranteed obligations held outside the Treasury	139	240	7	41	21	31	14	19	2	4
Total public marketable	183, 985	187, 388	48, 011	55, 073	6, 202	6, 027	4, 593	4, 647	4, 349	4, 129
Public nonmarketable:										
U.S. savings bonds [6]	47, 544	47, 514	231	166	46	27	39	21	87	59
Depositary bonds	170	117	[7] 170	[7] 117	(*)	------	------	------	------	------
Treasury bonds:										
R.E.A. series	--------	19	--------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Investment series	6, 783	5, 830	205	191	327	236	1, 616	1, 318	120	100
Total public nonmarketable	54, 497	53, 481	606	474	373	264	1, 654	1, 339	207	159
Special issues	44, 899	45, 043	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Grand total	283, 380	285, 911	48, 617	55, 548	6, 575	6, 291	6, 247	5, 986	4, 555	4, 288
MATURITY CLASSES [8]										
Public marketable:										
Within 1 year	70, 467	81, 120	7, 835	21, 473	463	726	193	244	438	892
1 to 5 years	72, 844	58, 400	33, 342	24, 256	1, 720	1, 412	404	318	2, 389	1, 526
5 to 10 years	20, 246	26, 435	4, 677	7, 386	2, 662	2, 289	2, 087	1, 953	940	1, 160
10 to 15 years	11, 746	8, 706	1, 658	1, 454	804	463	1, 043	299	381	285
15 to 20 years	884	1, 527	30	98	46	106	103	221	26	50
20 years and over	7, 658	10, 960	463	366	487	1, 001	748	1, 592	174	211
Guaranteed obligations	139	240	7	41	21	31	14	19	2	4
Total public marketable	183, 985	187, 388	48, 011	55, 073	6, 202	6, 027	4, 593	4, 647	4, 349	4, 129

*Less than $500,000.

1 Banks and insurance companies covered in the Treasury survey of ownership of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government account for approximately 95 percent of the amount of such securities owned by all banks and insurance companies in the United States. The savings and loan associations and corporations which were added to the survey in 1960 account for about half of the Federal securities held by these investor classes. Details as to the ownership of each security are available in the *Treasury Bulletin* monthly for the above investors and semiannually for commercial banks classified by membership in the Federal Reserve System.

2 Securities held in trust departments are excluded.

3 Includes trust companies and stock savings banks.

4 Included with all other investors are those banks, insurance companies, savings and loan associations, and corporations not reporting in the Treasury survey.

5 Consists of corporate pension trust funds and profit-sharing plans which involve retirement benefits. Quarterly data are presented in the *Treasury Bulletin* as supplemental information in a memorandum

bearing public debt and guaranteed obligations, June 30, 1960 and 1961

millions of dollars]

in Treasury survey [1]						Held by all other investors [4]		Memorandum: Held by corporate pension trust funds [5]	
Savings and loan associations		Corporations		U.S. Government investment accounts and Federal Reserve Banks					
June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961
491	489	499	489	----------	----------	----------	----------	12, 088	12, 926
102	74	3, 829	3, 651	2, 311	2, 716	17, 813	17, 299	252	287
----------	----------	----------	598	----------	21	----------	572	----------	12
76	38	750	635	572	904	5, 144	3, 368	108	67
70	37	1, 740	754	8, 967	6, 733	4, 711	2, 488	76	35
495	613	1, 882	2, 227	14, 822	15, 879	16, 263	16, 477	452	453
1, 675	1, 881	3, 284	2, 177	7, 627	9, 503	28, 568	28, 724	979	817
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	34	----------	(*)	----------
3	9	9	----------	79	87	5	48	2	(*)
2, 421	2, 651	11, 494	10, 043	34, 378	35, 843	72, 538	68, 974	1, 868	1, 672
65	53	5	5	13	10	47, 059	47, 173	135	122
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	19	----------	----------
67	65	9	5	2, 571	2, 445	1, 868	1, 470	54	41
132	118	15	10	2, 583	2, 455	48, 927	48, 662	189	163
----------	----------	----------	----------	44, 899	45, 043	----------	----------	----------	----------
2, 553	2, 769	11, 508	10, 053	81, 860	83, 340	121, 465	117, 637	2, 057	1, 835
299	371	8, 455	8, 384	20, 455	16, 348	32, 330	32, 682	497	596
947	780	2, 871	1, 506	8, 371	11, 961	22, 800	16, 641	678	484
472	747	85	114	3, 240	4, 717	6, 083	8, 069	243	276
344	298	39	26	1, 451	885	6, 026	4, 996	138	81
31	40	4	(*)	89	276	555	737	30	34
326	406	32	13	692	1, 570	4, 736	5, 802	281	200
3	9	9	----------	79	87	5	48	2	(*)
2, 421	2, 651	11, 494	10, 043	34, 378	35, 843	72, 538	68, 974	1, 868	1, 672

column accompanying the Survey of Ownership for each reporting date, beginning with December 31, 1953. The corresponding information from earlier reports, beginning with December 31, 1949, is summarized on page 30 of the March 1954 *Treasury Bulletin*.

[6] U.S. savings bonds other than Series G, H, and K are included at current redemption value. They were reported at maturity value by the investors covered in the Treasury survey and have been adjusted to current redemption value for this table.

[7] Includes depositary bonds held by commercial banks not included in the survey: $76 million in 1960 and $29 million in 1961.

[8] All issues classified to final maturity except partially tax-exempt bonds which are classified to earliest call date. Table 28 in this report shows from 1946–61 the maturity distribution of marketable, interest-bearing public debt and guaranteed obligations by call classes and by maturity classes. The following difference in the two tables should be noted: Table 28 classifies District of Columbia stadium bonds of 1970-79 according to the year of call or maturity whereas this table includes these bonds with guaranteed obligations.

Account of the Treasurer of the United States

TABLE 56.—*Assets and liabilities in the account of the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1960 and 1961*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961	Increase, or decrease (−)
GOLD			
Assets: Gold	$19, 321, 904, 926. 01	$17, 550, 069, 960. 13	−$1, 771, 834, 965. 88
Liabilities:			
Gold certificates	2, 845, 958, 659. 00	2, 845, 870, 819. 00	−87, 840. 00
Gold certificate fund—Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System	15, 278, 087, 296. 12	13, 396, 587, 296. 12	−1, 881, 500, 000. 00
Redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes	935, 379, 509. 26	1, 043, 034, 904. 26	107, 655, 395. 00
Gold reserve [1]	156, 039, 430. 93	156, 039, 430. 93	
Gold balance in Treasurer's account	106, 440, 030. 70	108, 537, 509. 82	2, 097, 479. 12
Total	19, 321, 904, 926. 01	17, 550, 069, 960. 13	−1, 771, 834, 965. 88
SILVER			
Assets:			
Silver bullion (monetary value) [2]	2, 252, 075, 098. 77	2, 252, 333, 684. 63	258, 585. 86
Silver dollars	174, 365, 287. 00	150, 172, 946. 00	−24, 192, 341. 00
Total	2, 426, 440, 385. 77	2, 402, 506, 630. 63	−23, 933, 755. 14
Liabilities:			
Silver certificates outstanding	2, 393, 903, 682. 00	2, 373, 870, 395. 00	−20, 033, 287. 00
Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding	1, 141, 684. 00	1, 141, 667. 00	−17. 00
Silver balance in Treasurer's account	31, 395, 019. 77	27, 494, 568. 63	−3, 900, 451. 14
Total	2, 426, 440, 385. 77	2, 402, 506, 630. 63	−23, 933, 755. 14
GENERAL ACCOUNT			
Assets:			
In Treasury offices:			
Gold balance (as above)	106, 440, 030. 70	108, 537, 509. 82	2, 097, 479. 12
Silver:			
At monetary value, balance (as above)	31, 395, 019. 77	27, 494, 568. 63	−3, 900, 451. 14
Subsidiary coin	8, 023, 620. 07	4, 706, 473. 95	−3, 317, 146. 12
Bullion:			
At recoinage value	336, 369. 38		−336, 369. 38
At cost value	114, 936, 422. 22	57, 111, 015. 93	−57, 825, 406. 29
Minor coin	3, 188, 685. 88	1, 612, 068. 83	−1, 576, 617. 05
United States notes	4, 354, 228. 00	4, 757, 478. 00	403, 250. 00
Federal Reserve notes	90, 501, 090. 00	82, 514, 195. 00	−7, 989, 895. 00
Federal Reserve Bank notes	390, 800. 00	458, 057. 00	67, 257. 00
National bank notes	162, 190. 00	150, 705. 00	−11, 485. 00
Unclassified—collections, etc	58, 187, 011. 39	63, 714, 886. 16	5, 527, 844. 77
Subtotal	417, 918, 497. 41	351, 056, 958. 32	−66, 861, 539. 09
Deposits in:			
Federal Reserve Banks:			
Available funds	504, 210, 695. 35	407, 826, 163. 68	−96, 384, 531. 67
In process of collection	336, 635, 221. 52	222, 173, 188. 68	−114, 462, 032. 84
Special depositaries, Treasury tax and loan accounts	6, 457, 668, 461. 64	5, 452, 671, 002. 11	−1, 004, 997, 459. 53
National and other bank depositaries	305, 908, 639. 58	312, 612, 177. 80	6, 703, 538. 22
Foreign depositaries	69, 514, 198. 73	22, 340, 203. 74	−47, 173, 994. 99
Subtotal	7, 673, 937, 216. 82	6, 417, 622, 736. 01	−1, 256, 314, 480. 81
Total assets, Treasurer's account	8, 091, 855, 714. 23	6, 768, 679, 694. 33	−1, 323, 176, 019. 90
Liabilities:			
Board of Trustees, Postal Savings System:			
5 percent reserve, lawful money	42, 000, 000. 00	35, 500, 000. 00	−6, 500, 000. 00
Other deposits	23, 465, 261. 05	21, 943, 831. 22	−1, 521, 429. 83
Uncollected items, exchanges, etc	21, 649, 454. 83	17, 115, 909. 35	−4, 533, 545. 48
Total liabilities, Treasurer's account	87, 114, 715. 88	74, 559, 740. 57	−12, 554, 975. 31
Balance in Treasurer's account	8, 004, 740, 998. 35	6, 694, 119, 953. 76	−1, 310, 621, 044. 59
Total Treasurer's liabilities and balance	8, 091, 855, 714. 23	6, 768, 679, 694. 33	−1, 323, 176, 019. 90

[1] Reserve against U.S. notes ($346,681,016 in 1960 and 1961) and Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding ($1,141,684 in 1960 and $1,141,667 in 1961). Treasury notes of 1890 are also secured by silver dollars in the Treasury.

[2] There were 64,751,316.1 ounces held on June 30, 1960 and 1961, by certain Federal agencies.

TABLE 57.—*Analysis of changes in tax and loan account balances, fiscal years 1952–61*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of telegraphic reports]

Fiscal year or month	Credits							Withdrawals	Balance			
	Proceeds from sales of securities [1]				Taxes		Total credits		End of period	During period		
	Savings bonds	Savings notes	Tax anticipation securities	Other	Withheld and excise [2]	Income (by special arrangement)[3]				High	Low	Average
1952	2,226	4,679	2,151	287	13,579	13,270	36,493	37,066	5,106	5,409	1,425	3,255
1953	2,667	2,231	5,243	5,041	15,859	10,227	41,267	43,303	3,071	8,776	950	4,212
1954	3,457	2,333	6,861	4,304	19,898	4,791	41,644	39,879	4,836	7,493	1,649	3,870
1955	4,424		5,977	8,167	20,538	2,967	42,074	42,545	4,365	7,299	1,910	3,991
1956	3,810		6,035	786	23,897	4,611	39,140	38,871	4,633	5,486	1,103	3,373
1957	2,976		5,043	6,568	26,709	4,152	45,448	46,000	4,082	6,078	813	2,987
1958	2,824		2,922	13,513	27,881	7,903	55,044	50,908	8,218	8,869	1,078	3,246
1959	2,668		7,581	13,164	29,190	5,919	58,520	62,994	3,744	8,055	912	3,638
1960	2,679		7,784	7,920	33,059	6,053	57,496	54,782	6,458	6,458	1,390	4,103
1961	2,787		7,613	1,788	34,511	9,142	55,842	56,847	5,453	7,653	1,161	4,151
1960—July	222		3,438		1,261	165	5,087	5,868	5,676	7,653	4,370	6,045
August	224				4,146		4,370	5,418	4,628	5,737	4,078	5,149
September	205				3,350	3,589	7,143	4,785	6,987	6,987	2,483	4,459
October	203		3,432		1,258	109	5,003	6,543	5,447	6,435	2,702	5,061
November	204				3,681		3,885	4,815	4,517	5,656	3,575	4,852
December	222			1	3,242	1,561	5,026	4,379	5,165	5,362	2,084	3,809
1961—January	318				1,334	56	1,707	3,657	3,215	5,138	2,637	3,414
February	261				3,864		4,125	2,458	4,881	4,957	2,976	3,812
March	257				3,490	1,825	5,572	6,921	3,533	4,926	2,310	3,705
April	223		743		1,142	37	2,145	3,363	2,315	4,321	1,161	2,171
May	228				4,149		4,377	2,697	3,994	4,801	2,519	3,765
June	220			1,788	3,594	1,800	7,401	5,943	5,453	5,453	1,250	3,571

[1] Special depositaries are permitted to make payment in the form of a deposit credit for the purchase price of U.S. Government obligations purchased by them for their own account, or for the account of their customers who enter subscriptions through them, when this method of payment is permitted under the terms of the circulars inviting subscriptions to the issues.

[2] Taxes eligible for credit consist of those deposited by taxpayers in the depositary banks, as follows: Withheld income tax beginning March 1948; taxes on employers and employees under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act beginning January 1950, and under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act beginning July 1951; and a number of excise taxes beginning July 1953.

[3] Under a special procedure begun in March 1951, authorization may be given for income tax payments, or a portion of them, made by checks of $10,000 or more drawn on a special depositary bank to be credited to the tax and loan account in that bank. This procedure is followed during some of the quarterly periods of heavy tax payments.

Stock and Circulation of Money in the United States

TABLE 58.—*Stock of money, money in the Treasury, in the Federal Reserve Banks, and in circulation, by kinds, June 30, 1961*

[In thousands of dollars, except per capita figures. On basis of reports received from various Treasury offices and Federal Reserve Banks which take into account those transactions in transit to the Treasurer's Office as of June 30, supplemented by information taken from the Treasurer's accounts. Therefore, the figures shown in this table may differ from similar figures in other tables prepared on basis of daily Treasury statements]

Kind of money	Stock of money [1]	Money held in the Treasury					Money outside of the Treasury			
		Total	Amount held as security against gold and silver certificates (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Reserve against United States notes (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Held for Federal Reserve Banks and agents	All other money	Total	Held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents	In circulation	
									Amount	Per capita [2]
Gold	[3] 17,550,236	17,550,236	17,285,481	156,039		108,715				
Gold certificates	[4] (17,285,481)	[4] (14,439,622)			[4] [5] (14,439,622)		2,845,859	2,816,056	29,803	.16
Standard silver dollars	487,589	149,164	123,743			25,421	338,425	9,745	328,680	1.79
Silver bullion	2,252,334	2,252,334	2,252,334							
Silver certificates	[4] (2,374,935)						2,374,935	280,556	2,094,379	11.40
Treasury notes of 1890	[4] (1,142)						1,142		1,142	.01
Subsidiary silver	1,608,670	4,740				4,740	1,603,930	55,795	1,548,135	8.43
Minor coin	594,060	1,488				1,488	592,572	7,338	585,234	3.19
United States notes	346,681	4,115				4,115	342,566	24,228	318,338	1.73
Federal Reserve notes	28,960,307	78,031				78,031	28,882,276	1,529,368	27,352,908	148.94
Federal Reserve Bank notes	92,784	458				458	92,326	514	91,811	.50
National bank notes	54,475	151				151	54,324	62	54,262	.30
Total	51,947,136	20,040,716	19,661,558	156,039	[4] (14,439,622)	[6] 223,119	[7] 37,128,355	4,723,662	32,404,694	176.45

Paper currency of each denomination in circulation—June 30, 1961									Comparative totals of money in circulation		
Denomination	Gold certificates	Silver certificates	Treasury notes of 1890	United States notes	Federal Reserve notes	Federal Reserve Bank notes	National bank notes	Total	Date	Amount	Per capita [2]
$1		1,454,910	293	5,085		1,497	340	1,462,125	June 30, 1961	32,404,694	176.45
$2		2,820	177	84,261		340	162	87,759	May 31, 1961	32,196,697	175.54
$5		570,903	324	218,833	1,358,911	1,656	11,008	2,161,636	Feb. 28, 1961	[8] 31,769,493	173.88
$10	8,207	64,843	221	6,529	6,532,950	6,888	17,946	6,637,584	Dec. 31, 1960	[9] 32,868,822	180.34
$20	11,672	647	70	2,426	10,368,182	18,042	16,624	10,417,661	June 30, 1960	32,064,619	[r] 177.48
$50	3,125	149	1	200	2,728,876	21,419	3,441	2,757,211	June 30, 1955	30,229,323	182.91
$100	4,300	91	30	328	5,809,828	41,969	4,572	5,861,117	June 30, 1950	27,156,290	179.03
$500	922	7		352	241,650		86	243,017	June 30, 1945	26,746,438	191.61
$1,000	1,388	9	25	325	304,437		21	306,204	June 30, 1940	7,847,501	59.46
$5,000	70				2,875			2,945	June 30, 1935	5,567,093	43.75
$10,000	120				5,200			5,320	June 30, 1930	4,521,988	36.74
Fractional parts							63	63	June 30, 1925	4,815,208	41.57
									Oct. 31, 1920	5,698,215	53.18
Total	29,803	2,094,379	1,142	318,338	27,352,908	91,811	54,262	29,942,644	Mar. 31, 1917	4,172,946	40.49
									June 30, 1914	3,459,434	34.90
									Jan. 1, 1879	816,267	16.76

[r] Revised.
[1] For a description of security held, see table 60, footnote 2.
[2] Based on the Bureau of the Census estimated population. Through 1958 the estimated population is for the "conterminous" United States (that is, exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, and the outlying areas, such as Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands). Beginning with 1959 the estimates include Alaska, and with 1960, Hawaii.
[3] Does not include gold other than that held by the Treasury.
[4] These amounts are not included in the total, since the gold or silver held as security against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold, standard silver dollars, and silver bullion, respectively.
[5] This total includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates in (1) the Gold Certificate Fund—Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, in the amount of $13,396,587,296 and (2) the redemption fund for Federal Reserve notes in the amount of $1,043,034,904.
[6] Includes $35,500,000 lawful money deposited as a reserve for postal savings deposits.
[7] The amount of gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 should be deducted from this amount before combining with total money held in the Treasury to arrive at the total amount of money in the United States.
[8] Lowest amount since December 31, 1960.
[9] Highest amount to date.

TABLE 59.—*Stock of money, money in the Treasury, in the Federal Reserve Banks, and in circulation, June 30, 1913–61* [1]

[In thousands of dollars, except per capita figures. For basis of data see headnote to table 58]

June 30	Stock of money [2]	Money held in the Treasury					Money outside of the Treasury			
		Total	Held as security against gold and silver certificates (and Treasury 1890 notes)	Reserve against United States notes (and Treasury 1890 notes)	For Federal Reserve Banks and agents [3]	All other money	Total	Held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents	In circulation	
									Amount [4]	Per capita [5]
1913	3,777,021	1,834,112	1,475,783	150,000		208,329	3,418,692		3,418,692	35.16
1920	8,158,496	2,379,664	701,638	152,979	1,184,276	337,771	6,483,470	1,015,881	5,467,589	51.36
1925	8,299,382	4,176,381	2,059,799	153,621	1,752,744	210,217	6,182,799	1,367,591	4,815,208	41.57
1930	8,306,564	4,021,937	1,978,418	156,039	1,796,239	91,211	6,263,075	1,741,087	4,521,988	36.74
1935	15,113,035	9,997,362	7,131,431	156,039	5,532,590	2,709,891	6,714,514	1,147,422	5,567,093	43.75
1940	28,457,960	21,836,936	19,651,067	156,039	14,938,895	2,029,829	11,333,196	3,485,695	7,847,501	59.46
1945	48,009,400	22,202,115	19,923,738	156,039	15,239,072	2,122,338	30,491,950	3,745,512	26,746,438	191.61
1950	52,440,353	26,646,409	25,348,625	156,039	20,166,524	1,141,744	30,976,045	3,819,755	27,156,290	179.03
1951	50,985,939	24,175,565	22,894,641	156,039	17,698,722	1,124,884	32,006,293	4,197,063	27,809,230	180.17
1952	53,853,745	25,810,840	24,528,270	156,039	19,327,733	1,126,530	33,243,443	4,217,518	29,025,925	184.90
1953	54,015,346	24,960,970	23,702,046	156,039	18,470,725	1,102,865	34,285,718	4,160,765	30,124,952	188.72
1954	53,429,405	24,480,870	23,669,625	156,039	18,422,952	[6] 655,205	34,195,208	4,273,259	29,921,949	184.24
1955	53,308,618	24,270,685	23,438,908	156,039	18,178,115	655,737	34,318,726	4,089,403	30,229,323	182.91
1956	54,008,713	24,330,006	23,562,347	156,039	18,293,168	611,620	34,947,916	4,232,727	30,715,189	182.64
1957	55,363,063	25,146,983	24,388,565	156,039	19,129,100	602,379	35,475,545	4,393,632	31,081,913	181.52
1958	54,058,080	23,911,812	23,220,178	156,039	17,951,227	535,594	35,415,220	4,243,480	31,171,739	179.08
1959	53,260,402	22,257,484	21,863,018	156,039	16,600,537	[7] 238,396	36,265,429	4,351,256	31,914,173	180.20
1960	53,070,922	21,850,109	21,455,014	156,039	16,213,467	239,056	36,462,360	4,397,741	32,064,619	r 177.48
1961	51,947,136	20,040,716	19,661,558	156,039	14,439,622	223,119	37,128,355	4,723,662	32,401,694	176.45

r Revised.

[1] Beginning June 30, 1922, form of circulation statement was revised to include in holdings of Federal Reserve Banks and agents, and hence in stock of money, gold bullion and foreign gold coin held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents, and to include in holdings of Federal Reserve Banks and agents and hence exclude from money in circulation, all forms of money held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents, whether as reserve against Federal Reserve notes or otherwise. For purposes of comparison, figures in this table for earlier years include these changes. For full explanation of this revision see 1922 annual report, p. 433. The form of circulation statement was revised again beginning Dec. 31, 1927, so as to exclude earmarked gold coin from stock of money, and hence from money in circulation; to include in holdings of Federal Reserve Banks and agents, and hence in stock of money, gold held abroad for account of Federal Reserve Banks; and to include in all categories, minor coin (1-cent piece and 5-cent piece). Beginning Dec. 31, 1927, circulation statement is dated for end of month instead of beginning of succeeding month, as was practice theretofore, and end-of-month figures for "Money held in the Treasury" are used. For purposes of comparison, figures in this table for earlier years include these changes. For explanation of this revision, see 1928 annual report, pp. 70–71. For figures for earlier years from 1860 through 1934, see annual reports for 1947, pp. 478–481, for 1952, p. 708, and for 1953, p. 551. Changes, minor in amount, are made in some figures in the June 30 circulation statements for use in these annual report tables.

[2] Excludes gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 outside Treasury. Beginning with 1934, has excluded gold certificates held for Federal Reserve Banks and agents. These items are excluded since gold and silver held as security against them are included. Composition of the stock of money is shown in table 60.

[3] Beginning with 1934 gold certificates held for Federal Reserve Banks and agents have been excluded from total money in Treasury, see footnote 2.

[4] Composition of money in circulation is shown in table 61.

[5] Based on Bureau of Census estimated population, see table 58, footnote 2.

[6] On November 9, 1953, $500,000,000 of gold held in the Treasurer's account was used to purchase from the Federal Reserve System a like amount of public debt obligations which were retired. See annual report for 1954, p. 26.

[7] On June 23, 1959, $300,000,000 of the balance of free gold was utilized to pay a portion of the U.S. quota increase to the International Monetary Fund.

TABLE 60.—*Stock of money by kinds, June 30, 1913–61* [1]

[Dollars in thousands. For basis of data see headnote to table 58]

June 30	Gold [3]	Silver bullion [2]	Standard silver dollars [2]	Subsidiary silver	Minor coin	United States notes [2]	Federal Reserve notes [2]	Federal Reserve Bank notes [2]	National bank notes [2]	Total [3]	Percentage of gold to total money
1913	$1,870,762	----------	$568,273	$175,196	$56,951	$346,681	----------	----------	$759,158	$3,777,021	49.53
1920	2,865,482	----------	268,857	258,855	92,479	346,681	$3,405,877	$201,226	719,038	8,158,496	35.12
1925	4,360,382	----------	522,061	283,472	104,004	346,681	1,942,240	7,176	733,366	8,299,382	52.54
1930	4,534,866	----------	539,960	310,978	126,001	346,681	1,746,501	3,260	698,317	8,306,564	54.59
1935	9,115,643	$313,309	545,642	312,416	133,040	346,681	3,492,854	84,354	769,096	15,113,035	60.32
1940	19,963,091	1,353,162	547,078	402,261	173,909	346,681	5,481,778	22,809	167,190	28,457,960	70.15
1945	20,212,973	1,520,295	493,943	825,798	303,539	346,681	23,650,975	533,979	121,215	48,009,400	42.10
1950	24,230,720	2,022,835	492,583	1,001,574	378,463	346,681	23,602,680	277,202	87,615	52,440,353	46.21
1951	21,755,888	2,057,227	492,249	1,041,946	388,646	346,681	24,574,934	245,987	82,382	50,985,939	42.67
1952	23,346,498	2,093,041	491,897	1,117,889	402,702	346,681	25,753,570	223,100	78,367	53,853,745	43.35
1953	22,462,818	2,126,273	491,518	1,193,757	418,680	346,681	26,698,400	202,747	74,472	54,015,346	41.59
1954	21,927,003	2,157,562	491,021	1,275,666	434,675	346,681	26,543,177	183,005	70,616	53,429,405	41.04
1955	21,677,575	2,187,429	490,347	1,296,140	449,625	346,681	26,629,030	164,412	67,379	53,308,618	40.66
1956	21,799,145	2,202,297	488,650	1,317,445	463,452	346,681	27,177,987	148,471	64,613	54,008,743	40.36
1957	22,622,943	2,209,150	488,436	1,382,456	484,631	346,681	27,632,727	133,964	62,077	55,363,063	40.86
1958	21,356,156	2,228,285	488,247	1,448,813	509,789	346,681	27,498,454	121,751	59,905	54,058,080	39.51
1959	19,704,587	2,251,429	488,046	1,496,953	526,922	346,681	28,276,429	111,623	57,732	53,260,402	37.00
1960	19,322,238	2,252,075	487,773	1,552,106	559,148	346,681	28,394,186	100,736	55,979	53,070,922	36.41
1961	17,550,236	2,252,334	487,589	1,608,670	594,060	346,681	28,960,307	92,784	54,475	51,947,136	33.78

[1] See table 59, footnote 1. For figures for earlier years from 1860, see annual reports for 1947, pp. 482–484, for 1952, p. 709, and for 1953, p. 552.

[2] Part of gold and silver included in stock of money is held as reserve against other kinds of money, as follows: (1) As reserve for United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890—gold bullion (gold coin and bullion prior to gold conservation actions of 1933 and 1934) varying in amount from $150,000,000 to $156,039,431 during years included in this table; (2) also as security for Treasury notes of 1890 (these notes are being canceled and retired on receipt)—an equal dollar amount in standard silver dollars; (3) as security for outstanding silver certificates—silver in bullion and standard dollars of monetary value equal to face amount of such silver certificates; and (4) as security for gold certificates—gold bullion (gold coin and bullion before gold actions of 1933 and 1934) of value at legal standard equal to face amount of such gold certificates. Federal Reserve notes are secured by deposit by Federal Reserve Banks with Federal Reserve agents of like amount of gold certificates (gold prior to actions of 1933 and 1934) or of gold certificates and such discounted or purchased paper as are eligible under terms of Federal Reserve Act, as amended, or (from Feb. 27, 1932) of direct obligations of the United States. Federal Reserve Banks must maintain reserves in gold certificates (gold for 1933 and prior years) of at least 25 percent (40 percent prior to passage of act of June 12, 1945) including redemption fund which must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation ("Gold certificates" as herein used for 1934 and subsequent years include credits with Treasurer payable in gold certificates). Federal Reserve notes are obligations of United States and a first lien on all assets of issuing Federal Reserve Bank. Federal Reserve Bank notes at time of issuance were secured by direct obligations of United States or commercial paper; however, lawful money has been deposited with Treasurer for their redemption and they are in process of retirement. National bank notes at issuance were secured by direct obligations of the United States; lawful money has been deposited with Treasurer for their redemption and they are being retired.

[3] Totals involve duplication to extent that United States notes and Federal Reserve notes, included in full, are in part secured by gold, also included in full. Gold certificates, silver certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890 have been excluded, however, since they are complete duplications of equal amounts of gold or silver held as security therefor and included in totals.

TABLE 61.—*Money in circulation by kinds, June 30, 1913–61* [1]

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of reports received from various Treasury offices, from the Federal Reserve Banks, and from the accounts of the Treasurer U.S.]

June 30	Gold coin	Gold certificates [2]	Standard silver dollars	Silver certificates [2]	Treasury notes of 1890 [2]	Subsidiary silver	Minor coin	United States notes [2]	Federal Reserve notes [2]	Federal Reserve Bank notes [2]	National bank notes [2]	Total
1913	608, 401	1, 003, 998	72, 127	469, 129	2, 657	154, 458	54, 954	337, 215	----------	----------	715, 754	3, 418, 692
1920	474, 822	259, 007	76, 749	97, 606	1, 656	248, 863	90, 958	278, 144	3, 064, 742	185, 431	689, 608	5, 467, 589
1925	402, 297	1, 004, 823	54, 289	382, 780	1, 387	262, 009	100, 307	282, 578	1, 636, 108	6, 921	681, 709	4, 815, 208
1930	357, 236	994, 841	38, 629	386, 915	1, 260	281, 231	117, 436	288, 389	1, 402, 066	3, 206	650, 779	4, 521, 988
1935	(3)	117, 167	32, 308	701, 474	1, 182	295, 773	125, 125	285, 417	3, 222, 913	81, 470	704, 263	5, 567, 093
1940	(3)	66, 793	46, 020	1, 581, 662	1, 162	381, 187	168, 977	247, 887	5, 163, 284	22, 373	165, 155	7, 817, 501
1945	(3)	52, 084	125, 178	1, 650, 689	1, 150	788, 283	291, 996	322, 587	22, 867, 459	527, 001	120, 012	26, 716, 438
1950	(3)	40, 772	170, 185	2, 177, 251	1, 145	961, 709	360, 886	320, 781	22, 760, 285	273, 788	86, 488	27, 156, 290
1951	(3)	39, 070	180, 013	2, 092, 174	1, 145	1, 019, 824	378, 350	318, 173	23, 456, 018	243, 261	81, 202	27, 809, 230
1952	(3)	37, 855	191, 306	2, 087, 811	1, 145	1, 092, 891	393, 482	318, 330	24, 605, 158	220, 584	77, 364	29, 025, 925
1953	(3)	36, 596	202, 424	2, 121, 511	1, 143	1, 150, 498	412, 952	317, 702	25, 608, 669	200, 054	73, 403	30, 124, 952
1954	(3)	35, 481	211, 533	2, 135, 016	1, 142	1, 164, 912	418, 754	320, 224	25, 384, 606	180, 277	70, 005	29, 921, 949
1955	(3)	34, 466	223, 047	2, 169, 726	1, 142	1, 202, 209	432, 512	319, 064	25, 617, 775	162, 573	66, 810	30, 229, 323
1956	(3)	33, 483	236, 837	2, 148, 369	1, 142	1, 258, 555	453, 044	317, 643	26, 055, 247	146, 629	64, 239	30, 715, 189
1957	(3)	32, 541	252, 607	2, 161, 589	1, 142	1, 315, 325	473, 904	321, 148	26, 329, 345	132, 566	61, 745	31, 081, 913
1958	(3)	31, 797	267, 927	2, 199, 532	1, 142	1, 346, 429	486, 571	316, 851	26, 311, 854	120, 225	59, 411	31, 171, 739
1959	(3)	31, 046	285, 491	2, 154, 916	1, 142	1, 415, 483	513, 876	316, 166	27, 028, 617	110, 051	57, 385	31, 914, 173
1960	(3)	30, 394	305, 083	2, 126, 833	1, 142	1, 484, 033	549, 367	318, 436	27, 093, 693	99, 987	55, 652	32, 064, 619
1961	(3)	29, 803	328, 680	2, 094, 379	1, 142	1, 518, 135	585, 234	318, 338	27, 352, 908	91, 811	54, 262	32, 404, 694

[1] See table 59, footnote 1. For figures for earlier years from 1860, see annual reports for 1947, pp. 485-487, for 1952, p. 710, and for 1953, p. 553.

[2] For description of reserves held against various kinds of money, see table 60, footnote 2.

[3] Gold Reserve Act of 1934, which was culmination of gold actions of 1933, vested in the United States title to all gold coin and gold bullion. Gold coin was withdrawn from circulation and formed into bars. Gold coin ($287,000,000) shown on Treasury records as being then outstanding was dropped from monthly circulation statement as of Jan. 31, 1934.

TABLE 62.—*Location of gold, silver bullion at monetary value, and coin held by the Treasury on June 30, 1961*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of reports received from various Treasury offices and Federal Reserve Banks which take into account those transactions in transit to the Treasurer's office as of June 30, supplemented by information taken from the Treasurer's accounts. Therefore, the figures shown in this table may differ from similar figures in other tables prepared on basis of daily Treasury statements]

Location	Gold	Silver bullion at monetary value	Standard silver dollars	Subsidiary silver coin	Minor coin
U.S. mints:					
Denver	2,763,842		24,540	404	[1] 384
Philadelphia	2,154	217,229	37,665	847	[1] 656
San Francisco	300,394	698,384	300		
U.S. assay office, New York [2]	1,771,720	1,253,002	29,485	200	
Bullion depository, Fort Knox	12,483,415				
Treasurer of United States (Cash Division), Federal Reserve Banks, etc.	228,710	83,719	57,173	3,289	448
Total	17,550,236	2,252,334	149,164	4,740	1,488

[1] Includes metals and alloys in process of manufacture into minor coins.
[2] Includes bullion depository at West Point, N.Y.

TABLE 63.—*Paper currency issued and redeemed during the fiscal year 1961 and outstanding June 30, 1961, by classes and denominations*

[On basis of reports received from various Treasury Offices and Federal Reserve Banks which take into account those transactions in transit to the Treasurer's office as of June 30, supplemented by information taken from the Treasurer's accounts. Therefore, the figures shown in this table may differ from similar figures in other tables prepared on basis of daily Treasury statements]

	Issued during 1961	Redeemed during 1961	Outstanding June 30, 1961		
			In Treasury	In Federal Reserve Banks	Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks
CLASS					
Gold certificates	$500,000	$604,330	$156,350	$2,816,055,600	$29,803,459
Silver certificates	1,305,828,000	1,336,360,434	12,491,281	280,555,736	2,094,378,909
United States notes	127,704,983	127,704,983	4,114,525	24,228,485	318,338,006
Treasury notes of 1890		1,317			1,141,667
Federal Reserve notes	6,790,185,000	6,224,063,805	78,030,845	1,529,368,005	27,352,908,350
Federal Reserve Bank notes		7,951,695	458,057	514,500	91,811,369
National bank notes		1,504,423	150,705	62,000	54,261,940
Total	8,224,217,983	7,698,190,987	95,401,763	4,650,784,326	29,942,643,700
DENOMINATION					
$1	1,022,608,000	1,003,817,715	9,313,208	246,457,826	1,462,125,215
$2	13,947,118	9,972,052	758,500	13,573,430	87,759,280
$5	1,348,977,865	1,275,839,050	14,676,775	209,924,710	2,161,636,135
$10	2,566,760,000	2,366,113,350	20,812,400	534,564,950	6,637,584,102
$20	2,400,800,000	2,239,234,820	34,969,380	524,526,460	10,417,661,156
$50	306,250,000	294,930,800	6,678,800	104,827,450	2,757,211,015
$100	537,110,000	455,073,700	6,351,200	139,622,500	5,861,117,420
$500	8,100,000	19,129,500	224,500	17,427,000	243,017,250
$1,000	12,650,000	27,355,000	1,577,000	35,075,000	306,204,500
$5,000	15,000	355,000	30,000	2,645,000	2,945,000
$10,000	6,500,000	6,370,000	10,000	11,540,000	5,320,000
$100,000	500,000			2,810,600,000	
Fractional parts					62,627
Total	8,224,217,983	7,698,190,987	95,401,763	4,650,784,326	29,942,643,700

Trust Funds and Certain Other Accounts of the Federal Government

TABLE 64.—*Holdings of Federal securities* [1] *by Government agencies and accounts, June 30, 1952–61*

[Par value. In thousands of dollars]

Investments of agencies	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
HANDLED BY THE TREASURY [2]										
Major trust funds and accounts:										
Civil Service Commission:										
Employees health benefits fund	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	12,324
Employees' life insurance fund	----	----	----	----	[3] 3,137	[3] 8,310	[3] 43,910	[3] 101,888	[3] 149,604	[3] 196,625
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1,422,300	1,510,700	1,612,750	1,711,200	1,815,200	1,919,000	2,034,400	2,158,000	2,291.996	2,439,517
Federal disability insurance trust fund	----	----	----	----	----	325,363	1,054,544	1,607,200	2,101,160	2,386,452
Federal employees' retirement funds:										
Civil service retirement and disability	4,998,402	5,586,418	5,839,646	6,152,373	6,697,179	7,497,551	8,166,751	9,122,980	9,991,227	11,051,014
Foreign service retirement and disability	16,592	16,130	15,229	16,558	19,451	22,387	24,252	26,416	29,178	32,180
Judicial survivors annuity	----	----	----	----	----	760	1,000	1,104	1,346	1,556
Federal Housing Administration funds:										
Armed services housing mortgage insurance	9,450	12,750	10,550	12,950	12,250	15,500	11,974	11,749	13,454	36,285
Housing insurance	4,450	5,950	3,300	3,300	4,400	7,000	4,648	7,068	7,268	7,318
Housing investment insurance	800	950	800	800	800	850	870	897	907	910
Mutual mortgage insurance	194,167	235,067	212,667	268,267	305,688	363,088	411,326	458,851	501,078	556,223
National defense housing insurance	----	11,500	8,100	5,100	5,720	5,270	5,200	2,370	1,495	530
Section 220 housing insurance	----	----	----	750	750	650	1,100	1,770	2,820	4,300
Section 221 housing insurance	----	----	----	750	750	750	900	1,030	920	100
Servicemen's mortgage insurance	----	----	----	750	1,250	2,650	4,100	5,160	8,163	10,413
Title I housing insurance	----	----	1,400	1,700	2,400	2,450	2,180	2,070	2,015	2,200
Title I insurance	----	----	----	38,000	44,400	56,350	69,529	77,189	87,308	103,523
War housing insurance	75,900	77,300	20,600	23,200	28,750	30,820	27,222	29,222	34,118	35,232
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	16,268,037	17,814,387	19,337,092	20,579,051	22,011,438	22,262,664	21,764,964	20,478,466	19,756,158	19,552,914
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	209,540	218,240	228,940	241,690	256,690	275,190	294,350	311,000	329,500	363,500
Highway trust fund	----	----	----	----	----	404,444	822,226	429,214	1,335	234,034
Postal Savings System	2,558,209	2,481,042	2,246,642	1,997,038	1,741,053	1,459,053	1,206,253	1,052,703	845,703	720,703
Railroad retirement account	2,863,144	3,142,803	3,345,255	3,485,903	3,606,505	3,642,058	3,608,953	3,573,604	3,837,767	3,759,509
Unemployment trust fund	8,644,000	9,236,000	8,988,000	8,442,915	8,700,668	8,974,894	7,719,944	6,710,565	6,669,557	5,719,956
Veterans' life insurance funds:										
Government life insurance	1,300,500	1,299,000	1,234,000	1,232,685	1,216,833	1,200,427	1,144,116	1,127,235	1,106,540	1,071,433
National service life insurance	5,190,644	5,249,479	5,272,479	5,345,628	5,481,068	5,570,310	5,665,319	5,741,548	5,803,089	5,759,371
Special term insurance	----	425	3,025	9,589	20,234	34,082	48,267	66,164	84,613	106,280
Other trust funds and accounts:										
Adjusted service certificate fund	5,115	5,113	4,643	4,589	4,580	----	----	----	----	----
Ainsworth Library fund, Walter Reed										

General Hospital	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Alien property trust fund	4,958	7,200	6,650	4,442	4,567	1,732	984	615	570	570
Canal Zone Postal Savings System	7,100	7,100	7,100	6,850	6,750	6,752	6,250	6,050	5,350	5,050
Central hospital fund, U.S. Army, Office of the Surgeon General	1,570	1,845	1,845	2,045	2,275	2,275	2,075	2,075	1,945	1,945
Comptroller of the Currency				4,140	5,140	5,950	5,950	5,335	5,085	4,749
District of Columbia:										
Department of Occupations and Professions					266					
Fees and other collections, Recreation Board										10
General funds	13,974	25,029	21,994	28,190	31,200	39,996	49,679	32,862	27,862	9,213
Highway fund		5,779	6,757	10,769	11,985	11,760	11,234	5,288		
Miscellaneous trust funds					219	2		19	34	34
Motor vehicle parking fund		527	870	1,194	1,391	1,686	2,077	2,576	2,882	3,378
Redevelopment program, Redevelopment Land Agency						15,324	4,017	5,165	1,361	409
Sanitary sewage works fund				851	1,951	2,134	2,534	729		2,429
Stadium fund, Armory Board									12	10,140
Teachers' retirement and annuity fund	20,310	21,810	23,510	25,434	27,237	28,890	30,626	32,792	34,793	37,088
Water fund	1,773	1,773	1,773	1,673						
Welfare funds							15	15	15	10
Exchange stabilization fund	20,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	95,000	95,000	35,000	87,120	60,000	46,000
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250						
Federal ship mortgage insurance escrow fund, maritime activities									45,916	35,232
General post fund, Veterans' Administration	2,666	2,666	2,866	2,866	2,868	2,660	1,734	1,064	1,086	1,288
Individual Indian money deposit fund and trust funds	35,425	34,076	31,831	32,982	33,669	36,081	37,572	42,497	40,541	38,359
Library of Congress trust funds					46	136	16	16		
Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, relief and rehabilitation	632	657	727	759	769	772	772	730	690	588
Merchant marine memorial chapel fund				424	424	424	554	509		
National Archives trust fund								102	102	102
National Capital Housing Authority						49	50	4,027	1,452	1,031
National park trust fund	18	18	18	18	18	20	21	21	21	21
Office of Naval Records and History fund		44	44	44	44	44	44	100	100	153
Pershing Hall Memorial fund	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	211	211	211
Philippine Government pre-1934 bond account	15,138	7,471	6,467	6,351	6,251	5,481	5,166	5,068	1,844	1,571
Preservation of Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, National Park Service	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	64	64
Public Health Service:										
Gift funds	86	86	86	81	81	76	71	71	141	166
Patients' benefit fund, Public Health Service hospitals	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Saint Elizabeths Hospital unconditional gift fund										1

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 64.—*Holdings of Federal securities*[1] *by Government agencies and accounts, June 30, 1952–61*—Continued

[Par value. In thousands of dollars]

Investments of agencies	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
HANDLED BY THE TREASURY—Con.										
Other trust funds and accounts—Con.										
Tennessee Valley Authority									51,289	28,500
U.S. Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service	1.000	500	500							
U.S. Department of the Air Force:										
Cadet fund									r 1	1
General gift fund									r 5	5
U.S. Department of the Army—general gift fund						22	22	22	22	31
U.S. Naval Academy-general gift fund	85	85	85	102	102	102	102	109	109	109
U.S. Naval Academy-museum fund	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Workmen's Compensation Act within the District of Columbia, relief and rehabilitation	97	101	101	101	110	110	110	110	110	126
Total handled by the Treasury	43,887.613	47,041,552	48,524,873	49,730,633	52,243,838	54,339,629	54,335,252	53,340,841	53,941,949	54,393,000
HANDLED BY THE AGENCIES[4]										
Banks for cooperatives	43,038	43,038	52,078	42,463	42,463	44,263	42,963	42,963	42,963	45,990
District of Columbia: Miscellaneous trust funds					139	138	149	133	118	116
Farmers' Home Administration, State rural rehabilitation funds						217	222	2,816	2,173	856
Federal home loan banks	310,398	378,198	670,254	660,567	1,085,141	1,018,325	1,364,258	1,065,040	1,167,070	1,454,060
Federal Housing Administration, mutual mortgage insurance fund				1,228	14,165	14,165	11,737	6,493	6,493	6,493
Federal intermediate credit banks	48,329	51,252	49,933	59,524	59,524	99,331	99,520	104,535	106,313	107,800
Federal National Mortgage Association	198	154	12	1,479	11,060	36,253	42,333	56,593	72,423	80,203
Housing and Home Finance Administrator liquidating programs						17				
Merchant marine memorial chapel fund						33	33	33	33	
Panama Canal Company	10	15	15	15	15	25	25	25	25	25
Production credit corporations	42,488	41,593	41,761	41,924	39,762	(5)				

Reconstruction Finance Corp.	1,158									
Workmen's Compensation Act within the District of Columbia, relief and rehabilitation									15	
Total handled by agencies	445,618	517,250	814,053	807,200	1,252,269	1,212,766	1,561,241	1,278,632	1,397,626	1,695,543
Total holdings of securities by Government agencies and accounts	44,333,231	47,558,802	49,338,926	50,537,833	53,496,107	55,552,395	55,896,493	[6] 54,619,473	[6] 55,339,576	[6] 56,088,544

[r] Revised.

[1] Public debt, and guaranteed obligations of the Federal Government.

[2] For further details of certain of these accounts, see tables 65 through 88.

[3] Includes Series F and J savings bonds at current redemption value.

[4] Some of the investment transactions clear through the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States.

[5] Production credit corporations were merged in the Federal intermediate credit banks as of January 1, 1957, pursuant to the act approved July 26, 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1027(a)). Certain assets, including the Federal securities, and the liabilities of the corporations were transferred to the banks.

[6] Excludes securities in the amounts of $19,365,000, $19,222,000, and $19,247,000 held by the Atomic Energy Commission as of June 30, 1959, 1960, and 1961, respectively, which in turn are held by trustees for the protection of certain contractors against financial loss in event of a catastrophe.

I.—Trust funds

Table 65.—*Ainsworth Library fund, Walter Reed General Hospital, June 30, 1961*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 23, 1935 (49 Stat. 287). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 154]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Receipts:			
Bequest of Maj. Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth	$10,700.00		$10,700.00
Interest on investments	6,542.23	$285.00	6,827.23
Total receipts	17,242.23	285.00	17,527.23
Expenditures	6,482.33	157.72	6,640.05
Balance	10,759.90	127.28	10,887.18

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities:			
Public issues:			
Treasury bonds, 3% of 1995	$9,500.00		$9,500.00
U.S. savings bonds, Series J (2.76%)	300.00		300.00
Total investments	9,800.00		9,800.00
Undisbursed balance	959.90	$127.28	1,087.18
Total assets	10,759.90	127.28	10,887.18

Table 66.—*Civil service retirement and disability fund, June 30, 1961*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements prior to June 30, 1953, thereafter on basis of the "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government." This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 22, 1920, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2267). For further details see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 136]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Receipts:			
Deductions from salaries, service credit payments, and voluntary contributions of employees subject to retirement act [1]	$8,460,046,615.10	$855,645,379.57	$9,315,692,024.67
Federal contributions [2]	4,141,386,923.21	46,329,000.00	4,187,715,923.21
Payments by employing agencies [2]	2,082,307,689.13	843,859,004.70	2,926,166,693.83
Interest and profits on investments	3,048,472,787.33	280,175,819.15	3,328,648,606.48
Transfer from the Comptroller of the Currency retirement fund [3]	5,050,000.00		5,050,000.00
Total receipts	17,737,264,044.77	2,026,009,203.42	19,763,273,248.19
Expenditures:			
Annuity payments, refunds, etc	7,653,104,118.07	950,997,841.06	8,604,101,959.13
Transfers to policemen's and firemen's relief fund, D.C., deductions and accrued interest thereon	151,967.86	40,937.09	192,904.95
Total expenditures	7,653,256,085.93	951,038,778.15	8,604,294,864.08
Balance	10,084,007,958.84	1,074,970,425.27	11,158,978,384.11

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 66.—*Civil service retirement and disability fund, June 30, 1961*—Continued

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities:			
Special issues, civil service retirement fund series maturing June 30:			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness:			
2⅜% of 1961	$185,752,000.00	—$185,752,000.00	
2⅞% of 1962		169,697,000.00	$169,697,000.00
Treasury notes:			
2½% of 1961	385,000,000.00	—385,000,000.00	
2⅝% of 1961	179,211,000.00	—179,211,000.00	
2½% of 1962	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2⅝% of 1962	230,527,000.00		230,527,000.00
2½% of 1963	200,000,000.00		200,000,000.00
2⅝% of 1963	230,527,000.00		230,527,000.00
2⅞% of 1963		69,913,000.00	69,913,000.00
2⅝% of 1964	230,527,000.00		230,527,000.00
2⅞% of 1964		69,913,000.00	69,913,000.00
2⅝% of 1965	51,316,000.00		51,316,000.00
2⅞% of 1965		69,913,000.00	69,913,000.00
2⅞% of 1966		69,913,000.00	69,913,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1963	185,000,000.00		185,000,000.00
2½% of 1964	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2½% of 1965	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2⅝% of 1965	179,211,000.00		179,211,000.00
2½% of 1966	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2⅝% of 1966	230,527,000.00		230,527,000.00
2½% of 1967	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2⅝% of 1967	230,527,000.00		230,527,000.00
2⅞% of 1967		69,913,000.00	69,913,000.00
2½% of 1968	200,000,000.00		200,000,000.00
2⅝% of 1968	415,527,000.00		415,527,000.00
2⅞% of 1968		69,913,000.00	69,913,000.00
2⅝% of 1969	615,527,000.00		615,527,000.00
2⅞% of 1969		69,913,000.00	69,913,000.00
2⅝% of 1970	615,527,000.00		615,527,000.00
2⅞% of 1970		69,913,000.00	69,913,000.00
2⅝% of 1971	615,527,000.00		615,527,000.00
2⅞% of 1971		69,913,000.00	69,913,000.00
2⅝% of 1972	615,527,000.00		615,527,000.00
2⅞% of 1972		69,913,000.00	69,913,000.00
2⅝% of 1973	615,527,000.00		615,527,000.00
2⅞% of 1973		69,913,000.00	69,913,000.00
2⅝% of 1974	615,527,000.00		615,527,000.00
2⅞% of 1974		69,913,000.00	69,913,000.00
2⅝% of 1975	615,527,000.00		615,527,000.00
2⅞% of 1975		69,913,000.00	69,913,000.00
2⅞% of 1976		685,440,000.00	685,440,000.00
Total special issues	9,367,341,000.00	1,014,043,000.00	10,381,384,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 65.—*Civil service retirement and disability fund, June 30, 1961*—Continued

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities—Con.			
Public issues:			
Treasury notes:			
4%, Series A-1961	73,900,000.00	−73,900,000.00	
3⅝%, Series A-1962	50,000,000.00	−50,000,000.00	
3¾%, Series C-1962	20,000,000.00	−20,000,000.00	
2⅝%, Series A-1963	47,700,000.00	−47,700,000.00	
4%, Series B-1963	20,000,000.00	−20,000,000.00	
4⅞%, Series C-1963	23,500,000.00		23,500,000.00
4¾%, Series A-1964	12,550,000.00		12,550,000.00
5%, Series B-1964	19,937,000.00		19,937,000.00
4⅞%, Series C-1964	23,550,000.00		23,550,000.00
4⅝%, Series A-1965	3,700,000.00		3,700,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2¼% of 1959-62 (June 1, 1945)	700,000.00	−700,000.00	
2½% of 1964-69 (April 15, 1943)		8,500,000.00	8,500,000.00
2½% of 1964-69 (Sept. 15, 1943)		13,400,000.00	13,400,000.00
2⅝% of 1965	21,500,000.00		21,500,000.00
2½% of 1965-70		3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
3% of 1966	25,000,000.00		25,000,000.00
2½% of 1966-71		4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
3⅜% of 1967		48,400,000.00	48,400,000.00
2½% of 1967-72 (June 1, 1945)		4,600,000.00	4,600,000.00
2½% of 1967-72 (Oct. 20, 1941)		22,800,000.00	22,800,000.00
2½% of 1967-72 (Nov. 15, 1945)		9,500,000.00	9,500,000.00
3⅞% of 1968	6,400,000.00	5,000,000.00	11,400,000.00
4% of 1969	38,200,000.00	2,600,000.00	40,800,000.00
3⅞% of 1974	30,000,000.00	15,150,000.00	45,150,000.00
4¼% of 1975-85	23,000,000.00	9,500,000.00	32,500,000.00
3¼% of 1978-83		5,100,000.00	5,100,000.00
3½% of 1980		9,000,000.00	9,000,000.00
4% of 1980	41,644,000.00	5,100,000.00	46,744,000.00
3¼% of 1985	74,900,000.00	1,500,000.00	76,400,000.00
3½% of 1990	12,500,000.00	61,600,000.00	74,100,000.00
3% of 1995	55,205,000.00		55,205,000.00
3½% of 1998		29,294,000.00	29,294,000.00
Total public issues	623,886,000.00	45,744,000.00	669,630,000.00
Total investments	9,991,227,000.00	1,059,787,000.00	11,051,014,000.00
Undisbursed balance	92,780,958.84	15,183,425.27	107,964,384.11
Total assets	10,084,007,958.84	1,074,970,425.27	11,158,978,384.11

[1] Basic compensation deductions were at the rate of 2½% from Aug. 1, 1920, to June 30, 1926; 3½% from July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1942; 5% from July 1, 1942, to the day before the first pay period which began after June 30, 1948; 6% thereafter to the day before the first pay period which began after September 30, 1956; and 6½% thereafter. Also includes District of Columbia and Government corporations' contributions through 1957. Beginning with 1958 they are included with contributions from agency salary funds.

[2] Beginning July 1, 1957, appropriations are not made directly to the fund. Instead the employing agencies contribute amounts (from agency appropriations) equal to the deductions from employees' salaries in accordance with the act approved July 31, 1956 (5 U.S.C. 2254(a)).

[3] The act of June 30, 1948, as amended (5 U.S.C. 739 (a) (b)), abolished the separate retirement fund for employees of the Office of the Comptroller and directed transfer of its assets to the civil service retirement and disability fund. Amount comprises cash derived from sale of securities.

TABLE 67.—*District of Columbia teachers' retirement and annuity fund, June 30, 1961*

[This fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of Aug. 7, 1946 (31 D.C.C. 702, 707, 772), as successor to the District of Columbia teachers' retirement fund established under the act of Jan. 15, 1920, as amended, effecting the consolidation of the deductions fund and the Government reserve fund as of July 1, 1945]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Receipts:			
Deductions from salaries	$21,640,417.52	$1,794,931.93	$23,435,349.45
Voluntary contributions	179,165.55	3,975.00	183,140.55
Interest and profits on investments	13,633,786.67	1,163,314.92	14,797,101.59
Appropriations from District of Columbia revenues	40,941,972.84	4,025,000.00	44,966,972.84
Total receipts	76,395,342.58	6,987,221.85	83,382,564.43
Expenditures:			
Annuities, refunds, etc	41,220,469.72	4,665,719.19	45,886,188.91
Balance	35,174,872.86	2,321,502.66	37,496,375.52

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities:			
Public issues:			
Treasury notes:			
4%, Series D-1962	$475,000.00		$475,000.00
4¾%, Series A-1964	2,617,000.00		2,617,000.00
4⅝%, Series A-1965	200,000.00		200,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1963	856,500.00	−$856,500.00	
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943)	865,000.00	−865,000.00	
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943)	1,303,500.00	−1,303,500.00	
2½% of 1965-70	257,000.00		257,000.00
2½% of 1966-71	1,517,000.00		1,517,000.00
3⅜% of 1966		856,500.00	856,500.00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated June 1, 1945)	1,919,000.00		1,919,000.00
3⅞% of 1968	1,056,500.00		1,056,500.00
3⅞% of 1974		2,388,500.00	2,388,500.00
4¼% of 1975-85	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00
3¼% of 1978-83	1,777,500.00		1,777,500.00
4% of 1980	100,000.00		100,000.00
3¼% of 1985	194,500.00		194,500.00
3½% of 1990	1,965,000.00	421,000.00	2,386,000.00
3% of 1995	3,599,500.00		3,599,500.00
3½% of 1998		2,168,500.00	2,168,500.00
2½% Investment Series A-1965	250,000.00		250,000.00
2¾% Investment Series B-1975-80	14,325,000.00		14,325,000.00
U.S. savings bonds:			
Series G (2.50%)	200,000.00	−200,000.00	
Series K (2.76%)	315,000.00	−315,000.00	
Total investments	34,793,000.00	2,294,500.00	37,087,500.00
Undisbursed balance	381,872.86	27,002.66	408,875.52
Total assets	35,174,872.86	2,321,502.66	37,496,375.52

TABLE 68.—*District of Columbia other funds—Investments as of June 30, 1960 and 1961*

[These investments were made in accordance with provisions contained in appropriation acts for the District of Columbia]

I. GENERAL FUNDS

Investments in public debt securities	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase or decrease (—)	June 30, 1961
Public issues:			
Treasury notes, 3⅝%, Series B-1961	$2,464,000.00	—$2,464,000.00	
Treasury bonds:			
2⅛% of 1960	3,963,500.00	—3,963,500.00	
2½% of 1963	1,236,000.00	—1,236,000.00	
2⅝% of 1965	6,986,000.00	—6,986,000.00	
2½% of 1965–70	13,213,000.00	—4,000,000.00	$9,213,000.00
Total	27,862,500.00	—18,649,500.00	9,213,000.00

II. MOTOR VEHICLE PARKING FUND

Investments in public debt securities	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase or decrease (—)	June 30, 1961
Public issues:			
Treasury bills		$691,000.00	$691,000.00
Treasury certificates of indebtedness:			
4⅞%, Series A-1961	$749,000.00	—749,000.00	
4⅜%, Series B-1961	289,000.00	—289,000.00	
3⅛%, Series C—1961		593,000.00	593,000.00
Treasury notes.			
4¾%, Series C-1960	394,000.00	—394,000.00	
3⅝%, Series B-1961	400,000.00	—400,000.00	
4%, Series E—1962	203,000.00	145,000.00	348,000.00
3¼%, Series G-1962		900,000.00	900,000.00
4⅝%, Series A-1965	743,000.00		743,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2¼% of 1959–62 (dated June 1, 1944)	103,500.00	—103,500.00	
3⅝% of 1967		103,500.00	103,500.00
Total	2,881,500.00	497,000.00	3,378,500.00

III. RECREATION DEPARTMENT TRUST FUND

Investments in public debt securities	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase or decrease (—)	June 30, 1961
Public issues:			
Treasury notes, 4%, Series D-1962		$10,000.00	$10,000.00

IV. REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM—REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

Investments in public debt securities	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase or decrease (—)	June 30, 1961
Public issues:			
Treasury bills	$1,361,000.00	—$952,000.00	$409,000.00

V. METROPOLITAN AREA SANITARY SEWAGE WORKS FUND

Investments in public debt securities	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase or decrease (—)	June 30, 1961
Public issues:			
Treasury bills		$2,429,000.00	$2,429,000.00

VI. STADIUM FUND, ARMORY BOARD

Investments in public debt securities	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase or decrease (—)	June 30, 1961
Public issues:			
Treasury bills		$5,158,000.00	$5,158,000.00
Treasury notes:			
4%, Series A-1961		1,974,000.00	1,974,000.00
3⅝%, Series B-1961	$2,000.00	—2,000.00	
3⅝%, Series A-1962	7,000.00		7,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2⅛% of 1960	2,000.00	—2,000.00	
2½% of 1961	1,500.00	2,999,000.00	3,000,500.00
Total	12,500.00	10,127,000.00	10,139,500.00

TABLE 68.—*District of Columbia other funds—Investments as of June 30, 1960 and 1961*—Continued

VII. WELFARE FUNDS—DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Investment in public debt securities	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase or decrease (—)	June 30, 1961
Public issues:			
Treasury notes:			
3⅝%, Series B-1961	$15,000.00	−$15,000.00	
4%, Series B-1963		10,000.00	$10,000.00
Total	15,000.00	−5,000.00	10,000.00

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS [1]

Investment in public debt securities	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase or decrease (—)	June 30, 1961
Public issues:			
Treasury bonds:			
2⅝% of 1965	$19,000.00		$19,000.00
4% of 1980	15,500.00		15,500.00
3% of 1995	40,500.00		40,500.00
U.S. savings bonds:			
Series G (2.50%)	17,300.00	−$1,300.00	16,000.00
Series H (3.25%)	16,500.00	−500.00	16,000.00
Series J (2.76%)	10,675.00	−300.00	10,375.00
Series K (2.76%)	33,500.00		33,500.00
Total	152,975.00	−2,100.00	150,875.00

[1] Investment of these funds was made directly through the facilities of the District of Columbia with the exception of $19,000 of 2⅝% Treasury bonds of 1965 and $15,500 of 4% Treasury bonds of 1980 which were handled by the Treasury Department.

TABLE 69.—*Employees health benefits fund, Civil Service Commission, June 30, 1961*

[On basis of reports from the Civil Service Commission. This trust revolving fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of September 28, 1959, as amended (5 U.S.C. 3007)]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Amount
Receipts:	
Direct appropriations [1]	$2,500,000.00
Employees' and annuitants' withholdings [2]	183,973,428.58
Agency contributions [3]	109,635,620.71
Interest and profits on investments	40,231.58
Total receipts	296,149,280.87
Expenditures:	
Subscription charges paid to carriers	272,076,931.37
Administrative expenses—reimbursement to employees' life insurance fund [4]	1,478,826.95
Interest on administrative expenses paid by employees' life insurance fund [4]	43,625.79
Other [5]	−713,336.63
Total expenditures	272,886,047.48
Balance	23,263,233.39

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 69.—*Employees health benefits fund, Civil Service Commission, June 30, 1961*—Continued

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	Amount
Investments in public debt securities:	
Public issues:	
Treasury bills	$3,000,000.00
Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 3⅛%, Series C-1961	1,000,000.00
Treasury bonds:	
2¼% of 1961	1,239,500.00
2½% of 1965-70	2,130,500.00
2½% of 1966-71	3,950,000.00
3⅝% of 1967	1,004,000.00
Total investments	12,324,000.00
Undisbursed balance	10,939,233.39
Total assets	23,263,233.39

[1] Government payments from annual appropriation for annuitants authorized by section 7(c) of the act (5 U.S.C. 3006(c)).
[2] As provided in the act (5 U.S.C. 3006(a)3, 4), "There shall be withheld from * * * each enrolled employee * * * or annuitant so much as is necessary, after deducting the contribution of the Government, to pay the total charge for his enrollment."
[3] As provided in the act (5 U.S.C. 3006(a) 1-3), "* * * the Government contribution for health benefits * * * shall be 50 per centum of the lowest rates charged by a carrier * * * but (A) not less than $1.25 or more than $1.75 biweekly * * * for self alone, (B) not less than $3 or more than $4.25 biweekly * * * for self and family * * *, and (C) not less than $1.75 or more than $2.50 biweekly for a female employee * * * for self and family including a nondependent husband." Or if "the biweekly subscription charge is less than $2.50 * * * for self alone or $6 * * * for self and family, the contribution of the Government shall be 50 per centum of such subscription charge, except that if a nondependent husband is a member of the family of a female employee * * * enrolled for herself and family the contribution * * * shall be 30 per centum of such subscription charge." Also "There shall be contributed * * * amounts (in the same ratio * * *) which are necessary for the administrative costs and the reserves provided for * * *."
[4] As provided in the act (5 U.S.C. 3008(a)).
[5] Difference between cost and face value of investments.

TABLE 70.—*Employees' life insurance fund, Civil Service Commission, June 30, 1961*

[On basis of reports from the Civil Service Commission. This trust revolving fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 17, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2091(c))]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Receipts:			
Employee withholdings [1]	$409,135,643.32	$93,655,448.62	$502,791,091.94
Government contributions [1]	204,567,821.66	46,827,724.31	251,395,545.97
Premiums collected from beneficial association members	9,805,140.70	3,508,659.20	13,313,799.90
Interest and profits on investments	5,624,528.25	5,201,294.31	10,825,822.56
Assets acquired from beneficial associations:			
United States securities [2]	13,815,263.40	19,109.60	13,834,373.00
Other	7,311,513.99	177,120.97	7,488,634.96
Total receipts	650,259,911.32	149,389,357.01	799,649,268.33
Expenditures:			
Premiums paid to insurance companies:			
For Federal employees generally	600,332,991.55	135,210,827.49	735,543,819.04
Less return of premiums paid	112,208,321.17	[3] 38,679,571.16	150,887,892.33
For beneficial association members	15,128,964.01	5,483,038.03	20,612,002.04
Less return of premiums paid	3,965,131.59	[4] 1,616,180.54	5,581,312.13
Administrative expenses	917,801.01	263,041.15	1,180,812.16
Net payments for employees health benefits (reimbursable) [5]	567,766.12	[6] −227,159.35	340,606.77
Other	−3,719,941.06	[7] −1,968,542.36	−5,688,483.42
Total expenditures	497,054,128.87	98,465,453.26	595,519,582.13
Balance	153,205,782.45	50,923,903.75	204,129,686.20

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 70.—*Employees' life insurance fund, Civil Service Commission, June, 30, 1961*—Continued

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities:			
Public issues:			
Treasury bills	$18,000,000.00	$2,000,000.00	$20,000,000.00
Treasury notes:			
3 5/8%, Series B-1961	10,000,000.00	−10,000,000.00	
3 5/8%, Series A-1962	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00
3 3/4%, Series C-1962	5,000,000.00	783,000.00	5,783,000.00
4%, Series D-1962	10,000,000.00		10,000,000.00
3 1/4%, Series F-1962		1,666,000.00	1,666,000.00
2 5/8%, Series A-1963	5,000,000.00	−5,000,000.00	
4 7/8%, Series C-1963	10,000,000.00		10,000,000.00
3 1/4%, Series D-1963		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
4 3/4%, Series A-1964	15,000,000.00		15,000,000.00
4 5/8%, Series A-1965	5,086,000.00		5,086,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2 1/8% of 1960	5,000,000.00	−5,000,000.00	
2 3/4% of 1961	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
2 1/2% of 1962-67	15,000.00	15,000,000.00	15,015,000.00
2 1/2% of 1963	5,005,000.00	−5,005,000.00	
2 1/2% of 1963-68	45,000.00	2,955,000.00	3,000,000.00
3% of 1964	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00
2 1/2% of 1964-69 (dated April 15, 1943)	820,500.00	−820,500.00	
2 1/2% of 1964-69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943)	435,000.00	−435,000.00	
2 5/8% of 1965	15,000,000.00		15,000,000.00
2 1/2% of 1965-70	413,000.00		413,000.00
3 3/4% of 1966		5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
3% of 1966	14,205,000.00	1,022,500.00	15,227,500.00
3 3/8% of 1966		6,783,000.00	6,783,000.00
2 1/2% of 1966-71	231,000.00		231,000.00
2 1/2% of 1967-72 (dated June 1, 1945)	367,500.00		367,500.00
2 1/2% of 1967-72 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	341,500.00		341,500.00
3 5/8% of 1967		5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
3 7/8% of 1968	12,000,000.00		12,000,000.00
4% of 1969		15,030,000.00	15,030,000.00
3 1/4% of 1978-83	235,000.00		235,000.00
4% of 1980	1,200,000.00		1,200,000.00
3 1/2% of 1990	232,000.00	1,797,500.00	2,029,500.00
3% of 1995	135,500.00		135,500.00
3 1/2% of 1998		1,255,500.00	1,255,500.00
2 3/4% Investment Series B-1975-80	179,000.00		179,000.00
U.S. savings bonds:			
Series F (2.53%) (current redemption value)	157,615.00	−24,420.00	133,195.00
Series G (2.50%)	10,000.00		10,000.00
Series J (2.76%) (current redemption value)	475,432.00	13,637.60	489,069.60
Series K (2.76%)	15,000.00		15,000.00
Total investments	149,604,047.00	47,021,217.60	196,625,264.60
Undisbursed balance	3,601,735.45	3,902,686.15	7,504,421.60
Total assets	153,205,782.45	50,923,903.75	204,129,686.20

[1] As provided in the act (5 U.S.C 2094(a)), "* * * there shall be withheld from each salary payment of such employee, * * * not to exceed the rate of 25 cents biweekly for each $1,000 of his group life insurance * * *"; and in 5 U.S.C. 2094(b) "* * * there shall be contributed from the respective appropriation or fund * * * not to exceed one-half the amount withheld from the employee * * *."

[2] Includes Series F and J bonds at current redemption value. Amount for the fiscal year 1961 is accrued increment.

[3] Premium payments in excess of the $100 million contingency reserve set by the Civil Service Commission, which are required to be returned to the fund by the insuring companies (5 U.S.C. 2097(d)).

[4] Return of premium payments in excess of annual claims paid, expenses, and other costs.

[5] To pay administrative expenses incurred by the Commission in carrying out the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act of 1959 and the Retired Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act of 1960; reimbursement with interest is to be made from the employees health benefits fund (5 U.S.C. 3008(a)) and the retired employees health benefits fund (5 U.S.C. 3058(e)).

[6] Consists of the following: Current year payments of administrative expenses in the amounts of $911,060.83 for employees health benefits fund and $340,606.77 for retired employees health benefits fund, and reimbursements of $1,478,826.95 from employees health benefits fund.

[7] Includes the difference between cost and face value of investments amounting to −$1,969,394.81.

TABLE 71.—*Federal disability insurance trust fund, June 30, 1961*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act approved August 1, 1956 (42 U.S.C. 401(b))]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Receipts:			
Appropriations [1]	$2,981,501,002.34	$962,812,407.76	$3,944,313,410.10
Deposits by States	183,675,477.42	68,689,641.10	252,365,118.52
Interest and profits on investments	98,863,126.08	61,486,814.11	160,349,940.19
Payments from railroad retirement account (45 U.S.C. 228e(k))	26,831,000.00		26,831,000.00
Total receipts	3,290,870,605.84	1,092,988,862.97	4,383,859,468.81
Expenditures:			
Benefit payments	1,035,954,103.54	703,995,671.89	1,739,949,775.43
Payments for refunding internal revenue collections (42 U.S.C. 401(g)(2))	19,500,000.00	9,500,000.00	29,000,000.00
To Railroad Retirement Board		5,148,000.00	5,148,000.00
Administrative expenses (42 U.S.C. 401(g)(1)):			
To general fund	11,292,139.46	3,122,289.56	14,414,429.02
To Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	56,909,888.00	[2] 34,052,915.00	90,962,803.00
Total expenditures	1,123,656,131.00	755,818,876.45	1,879,475,007.45
Balance	2,167,214,474.84	337,169,986.52	2,504,384,461.36

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities:			
Special issues, Federal disability insurance trust fund series maturing June 30:			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness:			
2⅝% of 1961	$56,394,000.00	−$56,394,000.00	
3¾% of 1962		34,096,000.00	$34,096,000.00
Treasury notes:			
2½% of 1961	37,500,000.00	−37,500,000.00	
2⅝% of 1961	63,000,000.00	−63,000,000.00	
2½% of 1962	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2⅝% of 1962	95,394,000.00		95,394,000.00
2½% of 1963	30,000,000.00		30,000,000.00
2⅝% of 1963	95,394,000.00		95,394,000.00
3¾% of 1963		19,389,000.00	19,389,000.00
2⅝% of 1964	95,394,000.00		95,394,000.00
3¾% of 1964		19,389,000.00	19,389,000.00
2⅝% of 1965	32,394,000.00		32,394,000.00
3¾% of 1965		19,389,000.00	19,389,000.00
3¾% of 1966		19,389,000.00	19,389,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1963	7,500,000.00		7,500,000.00
2½% of 1964	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2½% of 1965	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2⅝% of 1965	63,000,000.00		63,000,000.00
2½% of 1966	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2⅝% of 1966	95,394,000.00		95,394,000.00
2½% of 1967	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2⅝% of 1967	95,394,000.00		95,394,000.00
3¾% of 1967		19,389,000.00	19,389,000.00
2½% of 1968	30,000,000.00		30,000,000.00
2⅝% of 1968	102,894,000.00		102,894,000.00
3¾% of 1968		19,389,000.00	19,389,000.00
2⅝% of 1969	132,894,000.00		132,894,000.00
3¾% of 1969		19,389,000.00	19,389,000.00
2⅝% of 1970	132,894,000.00		132,894,000.00
3¾% of 1970		19,389,000.00	19,389,000.00
2⅝% of 1971	132,894,000.00		132,894,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 71.—*Federal disability insurance trust fund, June 30, 1961*—Continued

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities—Con.			
Special issues, Federal disability insurance trust fund series maturing June 30—Continued			
Treasury bonds:—Continued			
3¾% of 1971		$19,389,000.00	$19,389,000.00
2⅝% of 1972	$132,894,000.00		132,894,000.00
3¾% of 1972		19,389,000.00	19,389,000.00
2⅝% of 1973	132,894,000.00		132,894,000.00
3¾% of 1973		19,389,000.00	19,389,000.00
2⅝% of 1974	132,894,000.00		132,894,000.00
3¾% of 1974		19,389,000.00	19,389,000.00
2⅝% of 1975	132,894,000.00		132,894,000.00
3¾% of 1975		19,389,000.00	19,389,000.00
3¾% of 1976		152,283,000.00	152,283,000.00
Total special issues	2,017,410,000.00	281,542,000.00	2,298,952,000.00
Public issues:			
Treasury notes:			
3¾%, Series C-1962	7,000,000.00	−7,000,000.00	
2⅝%, Series A 1963	10,000,000.00	−10,000,000.00	
4%, Series B-1963	5,000,000.00	−5,000,000.00	
4⅞%, Series C-1963	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00
5%, Series B-1964	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2⅝% of 1965	18,250,000.00		18,250,000.00
3% of 1966	10,000,000.00		10,000,000.00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated Oct. 20, 1941)		1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
3⅝% of 1967		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
3⅞% of 1968		3,750,000.00	3,750,000.00
4% of 1969	10,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	11,000,000.00
3⅞% of 1974	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00
4¼% of 1975-85	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00
4% of 1980	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00
3½% of 1990	1,500,000.00	6,000,000.00	7,500,000.00
3½% of 1998		3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00
Total public issues	83,750,000.00	3,750,000.00	87,500,000.00
Total investments—par value	2,101,160,000.00	285,292,000.00	2,386,452,000.00
Unamortized discount on investments (net)	−297,642.70	−669,579.20	−967,221.90
Accrued interest purchased		90,422.15	90,422.15
Total investments—book value	2,100,862,357.30	284,712,842.95	2,385,575,200.25
Undisbursed balance	66,352,117.54	52,457,143.57	118,809,261.11
Total assets	2,167,214,474.84	337,169,986.52	2,504,384,461.36

[1] Appropriations are equal to the amount of employment taxes collected, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury and adjusted in accordance with wage reports certified by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, for distribution to this fund and the Federal old-age and surviors insurance trust fund.
[2] Reimbursement covering fiscal year 1960 and including $876,593 interest.

TABLE 72.—*Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, June 30, 1961*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952, thereafter on basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables." This trust fund, the successor to the old-age reserve account, was established in accordance with the provisions of the Social Security Act Amendments (42 U.S.C. 401). For further details see annual reports of the Secretary for 1940, p. 212, and 1950, p. 42]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Receipts:			
Appropriations [1]	$71,420,979,960.54	$10,623,470,761.84	$82,044,450,722.38
Deposits by States (42 U.S.C. 418) [2]	2,333,478,853.27	755,444,850.61	3,088,923,703.88
Interest and profits on investments	6,059,334,467.33	[3] 530,226,255.71	6,589,560,723.04
Transfers from general fund (42 U.S.C. 417) [4]	15,386,400.00		15,386,400.00
Payments from railroad retirement account (45 U.S.C. 228e (k))	35,393,000.00		35,393,000.00
Other [5]	2,459,191.32	998,976.00	3,458,167.32
Total receipts	79,867,031,872.46	11,910,140,844.16	91,777,172,716.62
Expenditures:			
Payments for:			
Benefits	56,161,179,013.75	11,184,531,124.80	67,345,710,138.55
Construction of building	26,273,497.56	1,779,643.08	28,053,140.64
Railroad Retirement Board (45 U.S.C. 228e (k))	724,878,000.00	331,734,000.00	1,056,612,000.00
Refunding internal revenue collections (42 U.S.C. 401 (g) (2)) [6]	477,275,000.00	86,240,000.00	563,515,000.00
Administrative expenses (42 U.S.C. 401 (g) (1)):			
Salaries and expenses [7]	1,161,192,501.91	223,647,587.74	1,384,840,089.65
To general fund	528,393,512.51	41,359,039.02	569,752,551.53
To Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	14,572,325.00	2,401,000.00	16,973,325.00
From Federal disability insurance trust fund	−55,457,061.00	−33,176,322.00	−88,633,383.00
Total expenditures	59,038,306,789.73	11,838,516,072.64	70,876,822,862.37
Balance	20,828,725,082.73	71,624,771.52	20,900,349,854.25

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities:			
Special issues, Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund series maturing June 30:			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness:			
2⅝% of 1961	$270,000,000.00	−$270,000,000.00	
3¾% of 1962		440,698,000.00	$440,698,000.00
Treasury notes:			
2½% of 1961	325,660,000.00	−325,660,000.00	
2⅝% of 1961	168,000,000.00	−168,000,000.00	
2½% of 1962	965,000,000.00	−493,681,000.00	471,319,000.00
2⅝% of 1962	168,000,000.00		168,000,000.00
2½% of 1963	465,000,000.00	−52,989,000.00	412,011,000.00
2⅝% of 1963	168,000,000.00		168,000,000.00
2⅝% of 1964	168,000,000.00		168,000,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1963	500,000,000.00		500,000,000.00
2½% of 1964	965,000,000.00	−52,989,000.00	912,011,000.00
2½% of 1965	965,000,000.00	−52,989,000.00	912,011,000.00
2⅝% of 1965	168,000,000.00		168,000,000.00
2½% of 1966	965,000,000.00	−52,989,000.00	912,011,000.00
2⅝% of 1966	168,000,000.00		168,000,000.00
2½% of 1967	965,000,000.00	−52,989,000.00	912,011,000.00
2⅝% of 1967	168,000,000.00		168,000,000.00
2½% of 1968	465,000,000.00	−52,989,000.00	412,011,000.00
2⅝% of 1968	668,000,000.00		668,000,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 72.—*Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, June 30, 1961*—Con.

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961 increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities—Con.			
Special issues, Federal old age and survivors insurance trust fund series maturing June 30—Continued			
Treasury bonds—Continued			
2⅝% of 1969	$1,133,000,000.00	—$52,989,000.00	$1,080,011,000.00
2⅝% of 1970	1,133,000,000.00	—52,989,000.00	1,080,011,000.00
2⅝% of 1971	1,133,000,000.00	—52,989,000.00	1,080,011,000.00
2⅝% of 1972	1,133,000,000.00	—52,989,000.00	1,080,011,000.00
2⅝% of 1973	1,133,000,000.00	—52,989,000.00	1,080,011,000.00
2⅝% of 1974	1,133,000,000.00	—52,989,000.00	1,080,011,000.00
2⅝% of 1975	919,934,000.00		919,934,000.00
3¾% of 1975		160,077,000.00	160,077,000.00
3¾% of 1976		1,080,011,000.00	1,080,011,000.00
Total special issues	16,412,594,000.00	—212,423,000.00	16,200,171,000.00
Public issues: [8]			
Treasury bills	23,550,000.00	—23,550,000.00	
Treasury notes:			
4%, Series A-1961	119,100,000.00	—119,100,000.00	
3⅝%, Series A-1962	176,000,000.00	—176,000,000.00	
3¾%, Series C-1962	20,000,000.00	—20,000,000.00	
2⅝%, Series A-1963	30,000,000.00	—30,000,000.00	
4%, Series B-1963	25,000,000.00	—25,000,000.00	
4⅞%, Series C-1963	15,000,000.00		15,000,000.00
5%, Series B-1964	25,000,000.00		25,000,000.00
4⅝%, Series A-1965	47,500,000.00		47,500,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2¼% of 1959-62 (dated June 1, 1945)	938,000.00	—938,000.00	
2¼% of 1959-62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	3,267,000.00	—3,267,000.00	
2¾% of 1961	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00
2½% of 1962-67	58,650,000.00	—58,650,000.00	
2½% of 1963	4,500,000.00	—4,500,000.00	
2½% of 1963-68	116,480,000.00	—116,480,000.00	
2½% of 1964-69 (dated April 15, 1943)	26,252,000.00	—10,752,000.00	15,500,000.00
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943)	77,752,000.00	—46,752,000.00	31,000,000.00
2⅝% of 1965	225,400,000.00		225,400,000.00
2½% of 1965-70	456,747,500.00	6,550,000.00	463,297,500.00
3¾% of 1966		27,729,000.00	27,729,000.00
3% of 1966	25,000,000.00		25,000,000.00
3⅜% of 1966		4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00
2½% of 1966-71	308,077,500.00	7,000,000.00	315,077,500.00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated June 1, 1945)	10,100,000.00	5,550,000.00	15,650,000.00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated Oct. 20, 1941)	152,193,250.00	47,450,000.00	199,643,250.00
3⅝% of 1967		34,205,000.00	34,205,000.00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	21,085,000.00	3,200,000.00	24,285,000.00
3⅞% of 1968	10,450,000.00	5,000,000.00	15,450,000.00
4% of 1969	36,500,000.00	1,000,000.00	37,500,000.00
3⅞% of 1974	25,000,000.00		25,000,000.00
4¼% of 1975-85	25,000,000.00		25,000,000.00
3¼% of 1978-83	45,100,000.00	15,100,000.00	60,200,000.00
4% of 1980	18,000,000.00		18,000,000.00
3½% of 1980		67,450,000.00	67,450,000.00
3¼% of 1985		25,700,000.00	25,700,000.00
3½% of 1990	63,850,000.00	219,280,000.00	283,130,000.00
3% of 1995	85,170,000.00		85,170,000.00
3½% of 1998		174,454,000.00	174,454,000.00
2¾% Investment Series B-1975-80	1,064,902,000.00		1,064,902,000.00
Total public issues	3,343,564,250.00	9,179,000.00	3,352,743,250.00
Total investments—par value	19,756,158,250.00	—203,244,000.00	19,552,914,250.00
Unamortized premium and discount (net)	—7,310,522.92	—23,019,401.41	—30,329,924.33
Accrued interest purchased		932,355.11	932,355.11
Total investments—book value	19,748,847,727.08	—225,331,046.30	19,523,516,680.78

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 72.—*Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, June 30, 1961*—Con.

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1961
Unexpended balance	[9] $1,079,877,355.65	$296,955,817.82	[9] $1,376,833,173.47
Total assets	20,828,725,082.73	71,624,771.52	20,900,349,854.25

[1] Appropriations are equal to the amount of employment taxes collected as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury and adjusted in accordance with wage reports certified by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, for distribution to this fund and the Federal disability insurance trust fund.
[2] To cover employees of States and their political subdivisions, Social Security Amendments of 1950.
[3] Excludes repayment of amortized premium and discount (net) amounting to $23,019,401.41.
[4] In connection with payments of benefits to survivors of certain World War II veterans who died within three years after separation from active service.
[5] Incidental recoveries, etc., and, beginning with the fiscal year 1958, includes reimbursement of interest transferred from the Federal disability insurance trust fund pursuant to sec. 201 (g) (1) of the Social Security Act as amended. Such transfers amounted to $724,045.00 for the fiscal year 1960 and $876,593.00 for the fiscal year 1961.
[6] Beginning in 1953.
[7] Paid directly from the trust fund beginning with the fiscal year 1947 under annual appropriation acts.
[8] Public issues held by the fund are shown at face value, unamortized premium and discount (net) are shown separately below.
[9] Includes the following balances in the accounts as of June 30:

	1960	*1961*
Benefit payments	$1,068,427,640.47	$1,360,716,164.82
Salaries and expenses	10,932,500.98	15,824,537.53
Construction of building	517,214.20	292,471.12

TABLE 73.—*Foreign service retirement and disability fund, June 30, 1961*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 24, 1924, and the act of Aug. 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1062). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 138]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Receipts:			
Deductions from salaries, service credit payments, and voluntary contributions of employees subject to retirement act	$26,268,335.00	$3,540,476.67	$29,808,811.67
Appropriations	23,275,900.00	2,540,000.00	25,815,900.00
Interest and profits on investments	12,611,048.81	1,247,307.14	13,858,355.95
Total receipts	62,155,283.81	7,327,783.81	69,483,067.62
Expenditures:			
Annuity payments and refunds	32,774,756.90	4,253,250.80	37,028,007.70
Balance	29,380,526.91	3,074,533.01	32,455,059.92

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities:			
Special issues, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, foreign service retirement fund series maturing June 30:			
3% of 1961	$1,355,000.00	−$1,355,000.00	
4% of 1961	27,823,000 00	−27,823,000.00	
3% of 1962		1,423,000.00	$1,423,000.00
4% of 1962		30,757,000.00	30,757,000.00
Total investments	29,178,000.00	3,002,000.00	32,180,000.00
Undisbursed balance	202,526.91	72,533.01	275,059.92
Total assets	29,380,526.91	3,074,533.01	32,455,059.92

TABLE 74.—*Highway trust fund, June 30, 1961*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the Highway Revenue Act of 1956 (23 U.S.C. 120 note)]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Receipts:			
Excise taxes: [1]			
Gasoline	$6,711,181,294.42	[2] $2,401,458,264.92	$9,112,639,559.34
Diesel fuel	212,841,772.65	84,904,510.13	297,746,282.78
Tires	672,915,370.70	168,068,014.56	840,983,385.26
Tread rubber	53,865,045.64	13,813,641.49	67,678,687.13
Trucks, buses, etc	394,271,645.89	115,598,157.43	509,869,803.32
Truck use	130,289,849.18	46,768,007.38	177,057,856.56
Inner tubes	51,078,962.98	14,714,182.36	65,793,145.34
Other tires	182,024,301.53	77,916,143.67	259,940,445.20
Total taxes	8,408,468,242.99	2,923,240,921.94	11,331,709,164.93
Deduct: Reimbursement to general fund-refund of tax receipts:			
Gasoline used on farms	234,086,871.44	98,237,757.72	332,324,629.16
Gasoline for nonhighway purposes or local transit systems	56,052,361.12	27,455,914.27	83,508,275.39
Gasoline, other	38,814.16	9,469.06	48,283.22
Tires and tread rubber	97,416.90		97,416.90
Trucks, buses, etc	26,660.21		26,660.21
Total refunds of taxes	290,302,123.83	125,703,141.05	416,005,264.88
Total taxes (net)	8,118,166,119.16	2,797,537,780.89	10,915,703,900.05
Interest on investments	36,218,565.44	2,017,718.38	38,236,283.82
Advances from general fund	359,000,000.00	60,000,000.00	419,000,000.00
Less: Return of advances to general fund	−359,000,000.00	−60,000,000.00	−419,000,000.00
Total receipts (net)	r 8,154,384,684.60	2,799,555,499.27	10,953,940,183.87
Expenditures:			
Highway program:			
Reimbursement to general fund	501,018,553.13		501,018,553.13
From trust fund	7,528,710,385.22	2,619,170,183.37	10,147,880,568.59
Total highway program	8,029,728,938.35	2,619,170,183.37	10,648,899,121.72
Services of Department of Labor (administrative and enforcement of labor standards)	368,225.00		368,225.00
Interest on advances from general fund	5,066,704.82	543,457.20	5,610,162.02
Total expenditures	r 8,035,163,868.17	2,619,713,640.57	10,654,877,508.74
Balance	119,220,816.43	179,841,858.70	299,062,675.13

II. ASSETS HELD BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities:			
Special issues, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, highway trust fund series, maturing June 30:			
3½% of 1961	$1,335,000.00	−$1,335,000.00	
3% of 1962		234,034,000.00	$234,034,000.00
Total investments	1,335,000.00	232,699,000.00	234,034,000.00
Undisbursed balances	117,885,816.43	−52,857,141.30	65,028,675.13
Total assets	119,220,816.43	179,841,858.70	299,062,675.13

r Revised for reclassification.

[1] Amounts equivalent to specified percentages of receipts from certain taxes on motor fuels, vehicles, tires and tubes, and use of certain vehicles are appropriated and transferred monthly from general fund receipts to the trust fund on the basis of estimates by the Secretary of the Treasury, with proper adjustments to be made in subsequent transfers as required by sec. 209(c)(3) of the Highway Revenue Act of 1956.

[2] Includes floor taxes.

TABLE 75.—*Judicial survivors annuity fund, June 30, 1961*

[This fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of Aug. 3, 1956 (28 U.S.C. 376(b))]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Receipts:			
Deductions from salaries and contributions	$2, 451, 918. 08	$502, 559 08	$2, 954, 477. 16
Interest and profits on investments	96, 549. 17	48, 604. 47	145, 153. 64
Total receipts	2, 548, 467. 25	551, 163. 55	3, 099, 630. 80
Expenditures:			
Annuity payments, refunds, etc	1, 167, 951. 11	347, 110. 43	1, 515, 061. 54
Balance	1, 380, 516. 14	204, 053. 12	1, 584, 569. 26

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities:			
Public issues:			
Treasury bills	$48, 000. 00		$48, 000. 00
Certificates of indebtedness, 4⅜%, Series B-1961	150, 000. 00	−$150, 000. 00	
Treasury notes:			
4%, Series A-1961	100, 000. 00		100, 000. 00
3⅝%, Series A-1962	60, 000 00		60, 000. 00
3¼%, Series D-1963		150, 000. 00	150, 000. 00
5%, Series B-1964	63, 000. 00		63, 000. 00
4⅝%, Series A-1965	100, 000. 00		100, 000. 00
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1963	250, 000. 00	−250, 000. 00	
3% of 1964	100, 000. 00		100, 000. 00
2⅝% of 1965	77, 000. 00		77, 000. 00
3⅜% of 1966		250, 000. 00	250, 000. 00
3⅞% of 1968	95, 000. 00		95, 000. 00
4% of 1969	40, 500 00		40, 500. 00
3⅞% of 1974	67, 000. 00		67, 000. 00
3¼% of 1978-83	49, 500. 00	44, 000. 00	93, 500. 00
4% of 1980	50, 500. 00		50, 500. 00
3½% of 1990	44, 500 00	52, 500. 00	97, 000. 00
3% of 1995	51, 000. 00		51, 000. 00
3½% of 1998		113, 500. 00	113, 500. 00
Total investments	1, 346, 000. 00	210, 000. 00	1, 556, 000. 00
Undisbursed balance	34, 516. 14	−5, 946. 88	28, 569. 26
Total assets	1, 380, 516. 14	204, 053. 12	1, 584, 569. 26

TABLE 76.—*Library of Congress trust funds, June 30, 1961*

[Established in accordance with provisions of the act of Mar. 3, 1925, as amended (2 U.S.C. 154-161). For further details, see 1941 annual report, p. 149]

	Permanent loan account						Income from donated securities, etc.		
	Funds on deposit with Treasurer of the United States			Interest at 4% paid by U.S. Treasury					
	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	June 30, 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Name of donor:									
Babine, Alexis V	$6, 684. 74		$6, 684. 74	$6, 144. 56	$267. 40	$6, 411. 96	$1, 785. 58		$1, 785. 58
Benjamin, William E	83, 083. 31		83, 083. 31	42, 988. 55	3, 323. 34	46, 311. 89	49, 744. 50		49, 744. 50
Bowker, Richard R	14, 843. 15		14, 843. 15	4, 076. 58	593. 72	4, 670. 30	8, 024. 80		8, 024. 80
Carnegie Corporation of New York	93, 307. 98		93, 307. 98	83, 239. 54	3, 732. 32	86, 971. 86	37, 838. 36		37, 838. 36
Coolidge, Elizabeth S	804, 444. 26		804, 444. 26	236, 618. 01	32, 177. 78	268, 795. 79	131, 904. 76		131, 904. 76
Elson, Louis C., memorial fund	12, 585. 03		12, 585. 03	7, 623. 31	503. 40	8, 126. 71			
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress	5, 509. 09		5, 509. 09	3, 687. 05	220. 36	3, 907. 41	318. 22		318. 22
Guggenheim, Daniel	90, 654. 22		90, 654. 22	79, 417. 46	3, 626. 16	83, 043. 62	32, 759. 36		32, 759. 36
Hanks, Nymphus Corridon	5, 227. 31		5, 227. 31	929. 46	209. 10	1, 138. 56			
Huntington, Archer M	260, 577. 66		260, 577. 66	141, 970. 29	10, 423. 10	152, 393. 39	1 323, 950. 71	1 $16, 725. 83	1 340, 676. 54
Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc	176, 103. 58		176, 103. 58	60, 374. 12	7, 044. 14	67, 418. 26			
Longworth, Nicholas, Foundation	9, 691. 59		9, 691. 59	7, 888. 66	387. 66	8, 276. 32	757. 02		757, 02
Miller, Dayton C	20, 548. 18		20, 548. 18	12, 721. 53	821. 92	13, 543. 45	412. 50		412. 50
National Library for the Blind, Inc	36, 015. 00		36, 015. 00	11, 058. 87	1, 440. 60	12, 499. 47			
Pennell, Joseph	303, 250. 46		303, 250. 46	231, 619. 34	12, 130. 02	243, 749. 36	85, 487. 80		85, 487. 80
Porter, Henry K., memorial fund	290, 500. 00		290, 500. 00	161, 568. 04	11, 620. 00	173, 188. 04	25, 369. 03		25, 369. 03
Roberts fund	62, 703. 75		62, 703. 75	23, 015. 81	2, 508. 16	25, 523. 97			
Sonneck memorial fund [2]	12, 088. 13		12, 088. 13	10, 587. 10	483. 52	11, 070. 62	4, 429. 73		4, 429. 73
Whittall, Gertrude C.:									
Collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows	1, 225, 060. 97		1, 225, 060. 97	505, 975. 25	49, 002. 44	554, 977. 69	3, 382. 00		3, 382. 00
Poetry fund	101, 149. 73		101, 149. 73	38, 469. 79	4, 045. 98	42, 515. 77			
General literature	393, 279. 59		393, 279. 59	32, 969. 42	15, 731. 18	48, 700. 60	2, 168. 26		2, 168. 26
Appreciation and understanding of good literature	150, 000. 00		150, 000. 00	37, 898. 31	6, 000. 00	43, 898. 31			
Wilbur, James B	305, 813. 57		305, 813. 57	276, 597. 52	12, 232. 56	288, 830. 08	107, 345. 09		107, 345. 09
Donations and investment income	4, 463, 121. 30		4, 463, 121. 30	2, 017, 438. 57	178, 524. 86	2, 195, 963. 43	815, 677. 72	16, 725. 83	832, 403. 55
Expenditures from investment income				1, 722, 525. 55	213, 189. 30	1, 935, 714. 85	798, 575. 64	23, 061. 53	821, 637. 17
Balances in the accounts	4, 463, 121. 30		4, 463, 121. 30	294, 913. 02	−34, 664. 44	260, 248. 58	17, 102. 08	−6, 335. 70	10, 766. 38

[1] Includes income from securities held as investment under deed of trust dated Nov. 17, 1936, administered by designated trustees including the Bank of New York.
[2] Formerly the Beethoven Association.

TABLE 77.—*Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, relief and rehabilitation, June 30, 1961*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of Mar. 4, 1927, as amended (33 U.S.C. 944). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 141]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Receipts:			
Deposits	$861, 258. 79	$6, 000. 00	$867, 258. 79
Interest and profits on investments	316, 402. 34	19, 327. 47	335, 729. 81
Total receipts	1, 177, 661. 13	25, 327. 47	1, 202, 988. 60
Expenditures	485, 943. 86	125, 864. 21	611, 808. 07
Balance	691, 717. 27	−100, 536. 74	591, 180. 53

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities:			
Public issues:			
Treasury notes:			
4¾%, Series A—1964	$10, 000. 00		$10, 000. 00
5%, Series B—1964	20, 000. 00		20, 000. 00
3¾%, Series D—1964	20, 000. 00		20, 000. 00
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1962–67	23, 000. 00	−$23, 000. 00	
2½% of 1964–69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943)	11, 500. 00	−11, 500. 00	
2⅝% of 1965	50, 000. 00		50, 000. 00
2½% of 1966–71	82, 000. 00		82, 000. 00
3⅞% of 1968	22, 500. 00		22, 500. 00
4% of 1969		100, 000. 00	100, 000. 00
3¼% of 1978–83	25, 000. 00		25, 000. 00
3½% of 1980		23, 000. 00	23, 000. 00
3% of 1995	101, 000. 00		101, 000. 00
3½% of 1998		11, 500. 00	11, 500. 00
2¾% Investment Series B—1975–80	108, 000. 00		108, 000. 00
U.S. savings bonds:			
Series G (2.50%)	145, 700. 00	−145, 700. 00	
Series K (2.76%)	71, 500. 00	−57, 000. 00	14, 500. 00
Total investments	690, 200. 00	−102, 700. 00	587, 500. 00
Undisbursed balance	1, 517. 27	2, 163. 26	3, 680. 53
Total assets	691, 717. 27	−100, 536. 74	591, 180. 53

TABLE 78.—*National Archives gift fund, June 30, 1961*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 9, 1941, as amended (44 U.S.C. 300aa–300ee)]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Receipts—Donations	$410, 430. 61	$58, 605. 60	$469, 036. 21
Expenditures	307, 402. 93	101, 298. 81	408, 701. 74
Balance	103, 027. 68	−42, 693. 21	60, 334. 47

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, decrease	June 30, 1961
Undisbursed balance	$103, 027. 68	−$42, 693. 21	$60, 334. 47

TABLE 79.—*National park trust fund, June 30, 1961*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 10, 1935, as amended (16 U.S.C. 19–19a). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 153]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Receipts:			
Donations	$97,015.56	$3,872.00	$100,887.56
Interest on investments	11,303.09	538.75	11,841.84
Total receipts	108,318.65	4,410.75	112,729.40
Expenditures	37,017.14	2,217.51	39,234.65
Balance	71,301.51	2,193.24	73,494.75

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities:			
Public issues:			
Treasury bonds:			
2¾% of 1961	$1,500.00		$1,500.00
2½% of 1963–68	1,000.00		1,000.00
2½% of 1966–71	15,000.00		15,000.00
2½% of 1967–72 (dated Oct. 20, 1941)	1,000.00		1,000.00
4% of 1969	1,000.00		1,000.00
3¼% of 1978–83	1,000.00		1,000.00
U.S. savings bonds, Series J (2.76%)	25.00		25.00
Total investments	20,525.00		20,525.00
Undisbursed balance	50,776.51	$2,193.24	52,969.75
Total assets	71,301.51	2,193.24	73,494.75

TABLE 80.—*National service life insurance fund, June 30, 1961*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of Oct. 8, 1940 (38 U.S.C. 720). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 143]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Receipts:			
Premiums and other receipts	$8,912,367,057.65	$483,795,509.41	$9,396,162,567.06
Interest on investments	2,610,967,107.28	175,394,965.92	2,786,362,073.20
Payments from general fund	4,725,522,495.37	8,448,898.53	4,733,971,393.90
Total receipts	16,248,856,660.30	667,639,373.86	16,916,496,034.16
Expenditures:			
Benefit payments, dividends, and refunds	10,435,894,680.09	707,467,380.39	11,143,362,060.48
Balance	5,812,961,980.21	−39,828,006.53	5,773,133,973.68

TABLE 80.—*National service life insurance fund, June 30, 1961*—Continued

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities:			
Special issues, national service life insurance fund series maturing June 30:			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 3¾% of 1961	$7,867,000.00	−$7,867,000.00	
Treasury notes:			
3% of 1961	379,000,000.00	−379,000,000.00	
3% of 1962	379,000,000.00		$379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1962	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3% of 1963	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1963	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3% of 1964	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1964	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3¾% of 1965	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
3% of 1965	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3% of 1966	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1966	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3% of 1967	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1967	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3% of 1968	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1968	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3% of 1969	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1969	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3% of 1970	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1970	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3% of 1971	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1971	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3% of 1972	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1972	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3% of 1973	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1973	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3% of 1974	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1974	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3¾% of 1975	386,873,000.00		386,873,000.00
3⅛% of 1976		343,149,000.00	343,149,000.00
Total investments	5,803,089,000.00	−43,718,000.00	5,759,371,000.00
Undisbursed balance	9,872,980.21	3,889,993.47	13,762,973.68
Total assets	5,812,961,980.21	−39,828,006.53	5,773,133,973.68

NOTE.—Policy loans outstanding, on basis of information furnished by the Veterans' Administration amounted to $368,393,208.84 as of June 30, 1961.

TABLE 81.—*Pershing Hall Memorial fund, June 30, 1961*

[This special fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 28, 1935, as amended (36 U.S.C. 491). For further details see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 155]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Receipts:			
Appropriations	$482,032.92		$482,032.92
Profits on investments	5,783.21		5,783.21
Net increase in book value of bonds	12,000.35		12,000.35
Interest earned	122,688.88	$7,385.00	130,073.88
Total receipts	622,505.36	7,385.00	629,890.36
Expenditures:			
Claims and expenses	288,629.70		288,629.70
National Treasurer, American Legion	122,688.88	7,385.00	130,073.88
Total expenditures	411,318.58	7,385.00	418,703.58
Balance	211,186.78		211,186.78

Table 81.—*Pershing Hall Memorial fund, June 30, 1961*—Continued

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities:			
Public issues:			
Treasury bonds, 3½% of 1990	$211,000.00		$211,000.00
Undisbursed balance	186.78		186.78
Total assets	211,186.78		211,186.78

Table 82.—*Philippine Government pre-1934 bond account, June 30, 1961*

[This special trust account was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 7, 1939 (22 U.S.C. 1393), for the payment of bonds issued prior to May 1, 1934, by provinces, cities, and municipalities of the Philippines]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Receipts:			
Taxes on exports	$1,586,135.92		$1,586,135.92
Interest and profits on investments [1]	3,598,525.17	$45,778.11	3,644,303.28
Sale of stock of Bank of Philippine Islands	43,100.00		43,100.00
Deposit of the Philippine Government	13,141.85		13,141.85
U.S. Treasury bonds from the Philippine Government	6,269,750.00		6,269,750.00
Annual payments by the Philippine Government	15,646,589.37		15,646,589.37
Total receipts	27,157,242.31	45,778.11	27,203,020.42
Expenditures:			
Interest on outstanding Philippine bonds	2,304,018.80	51,475.00	2,355,493.80
Return of excess cash to the Philippine Government	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00
Payment of matured bonds of the Philippine Government	18,250,500.00	278,000.00	18,528,500.00
Cancellation of Philippine bonds at cost [2]	3,533,585.13		3,533,585.13
Losses on securities sold	77,876.84	2,087.50	79,964.34
Unamortized discount on investments	−431.70	431.70	
Total expenditures	25,165,549.07	331,994.20	25,497,543.27
Balance	1,991,693.24	−286,216.09	1,705,477.15

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, decrease	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities:			
Public issues:			
Treasury bills	$33,000.00	−$33,000.00	
Treasury notes:			
4¾%, Series C-1960	35,000.00	−35,000.00	
4¾%, Series A-1964	100,000.00		$100,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2¼% of 1959-62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	805,000.00	−205,000.00	600,000.00
2½% of 1962-67	148,300.00		148,300.00
2½% of 1963-68	648,000.00		648,000.00
U.S. savings bonds, Series G (2.50%)	75,000.00		75,000.00
Total investments	1,844,300.00	−273,000.00	1,571,300.00
Undisbursed balance	147,393.24	−13,216.09	134,177.15
Total assets	1,991,693.24	−286,216.09	1,705,477.15

[1] Losses are netted against profits through fiscal 1957.
[2] The face value of the bonds canceled was $3,436,000.

Note.—As of June 30, 1961, the total principal of pre-1934 bonds outstanding was $638,850 unmatured and $62,000 matured. The amount of matured interest unpaid was $48,647.50 and the unmatured interest projected through July 1, 1963, the date of final maturity, amounted to $79,850.25.

TABLE 83.—*Public Health Service gift funds, June 30, 1961*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 26, 1930, which was repealed by the act of July 1, 1944 (42 U.S.C. 219, 283(b), 287b, 288b), under which it now operates]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Receipts:			
Contributions	$892, 873. 26	$49, 353. 32	$942, 226. 58
Interest on investments	102, 361. 25	4, 516. 64	106, 877. 89
Total receipts	995, 234. 51	53, 869. 96	1, 049, 104. 47
Expenditures	782, 676. 49	53, 848. 47	836, 524. 96
Balance	212, 558. 02	21. 49	212, 579. 51

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities:			
Public issues:			
Treasury bills	$80, 000. 00	$25, 000. 00	$105, 000. 00
Treasury bonds, 2½% of 1967–72 (dated June 1, 1945)	61, 000. 00		61, 000. 00
Total investments	141, 000. 00	25, 000. 00	166, 000. 00
Undisbursed balance	71, 558. 02	−24, 978. 51	46, 579. 51
Total assets	212, 558. 02	21. 49	212, 579. 51

TABLE 84.—*Railroad retirement account, June 30, 1961*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952, thereafter on basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables." This trust account was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 24, 1937 (45 U.S.C. 228o). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 148]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Receipts:			
Appropriations [1]	$10, 161, 617, 729. 90	$570, 165, 005. 93	$10, 731, 782, 735. 83
Fines and penalties	100. 00	250. 00	350. 00
Interest and profits on investments	1, 227, 063, 265. 43	110, 920, 670. 59	1, 337, 983, 936. 02
Payments from Federal old-age and survivors and Federal disability insurance trust funds [2]	724, 878, 000. 00	336, 882, 000. 00	1, 061, 760, 000. 00
Railroad unemployment insurance account:			
Interest on advances	899, 891. 24	1, 020, 481. 76	1, 920, 373. 00
Repayment of advances	85, 231, 000. 00	31, 205, 000. 00	116, 436, 000. 00
Total receipts	12, 199, 689, 986. 57	1, 050, 193, 408. 28	13, 249, 883, 394. 85
Expenditures:			
Benefit payments, etc	7, 961, 920, 960. 44	981, 839, 329. 28	8, 943, 760, 289. 72
Administrative expenses [3]	74, 604, 229. 46	9, 948, 076. 01	84, 552, 305. 47
Federal old-age and survivors and Federal disability insurance trust funds:			
Payments	26, 831, 000. 00		26, 831, 000. 00
Interest payments	35, 393, 000. 00		35, 393, 000. 00
Advances to railroad unemployment insurance account	183, 730, 000. 00	132, 345, 000. 00	316, 075, 000. 00
Total expenditures	8, 282, 479, 189. 90	1, 124, 132, 405. 29	9, 406, 611, 595. 19
Balance	3, 917, 210, 796. 67	−73, 938, 997. 01	3, 843, 271, 799. 66

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 84.—*Railroad retirement account, June 30, 1961*—Continued

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities:			
Special issues, Treasury notes, railroad retirement series, maturing June 30:			
3% of 1961	$158, 581, 000. 00	—$158, 581, 000. 00	
3% of 1962	1, 178, 450, 000. 00	—989, 115, 000. 00	$189, 335, 000. 00
3% of 1963	751, 106, 000. 00		751, 106, 000. 00
3% of 1964	1, 411, 532, 000. 00		1, 411, 532, 000. 00
3% of 1965	86, 298, 000. 00	980, 347, 000. 00	1, 066, 645, 000. 00
3% of 1966		84, 916, 000. 00	84, 916, 000. 00
Total special issues	3, 585, 967, 000. 00	—82, 433, 000. 00	3, 503, 534, 000. 00
Public issues:			
Treasury bills	15, 700, 000. 00	—15, 700, 000. 00	
Treasury notes:			
4%, Series B-1963	20, 000, 000. 00		20, 000, 000. 00
4⅞%, Series C-1963	13, 500, 000. 00		13, 500, 000. 00
5%, Series B-1964	20, 000, 000. 00		20, 000, 000. 00
4⅞%, Series C-1964	7, 450, 000. 00		7, 450, 000. 00
Treasury bonds:			
2⅝% of 1965	11, 500, 000. 00		11, 500, 000. 00
3% of 1966	8, 500, 000. 00		8, 500, 000. 00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated June 1, 1945)	10, 100, 000. 00		10, 100, 000. 00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated Oct. 20, 1941)	2, 265, 000. 00		2, 265, 000. 00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	13, 085, 000. 00		13, 085, 000. 00
3⅞% of 1968		5, 000, 000. 00	5, 000, 000. 00
4% of 1969	35, 000, 000. 00		35, 000, 000. 00
3⅞% of 1974	25, 000, 000. 00		25, 000, 000. 00
4¼% of 1975-85	20, 000, 000. 00		20, 000, 000. 00
3½% of 1980		6, 000, 000. 00	6, 000, 000. 00
4% of 1980	11, 450, 000. 00		11, 450, 000. 00
3¼% of 1985	6, 900, 000. 00		6, 900, 000. 00
3½% of 1990	28, 150, 000. 00	2, 775, 000. 00	30, 925, 000. 00
3% of 1995	3, 200, 000. 00		3, 200, 000. 00
3½% of 1998		6, 100, 000. 00	6, 100, 000. 00
Total public issues	251, 800, 000. 00	4, 175, 000. 00	255, 975, 000. 00
Total investments	3, 837, 767, 000. 00	—78, 258, 000. 00	3, 759, 509, 000. 00
Undisbursed balance	79, 443, 796. 67	4, 319, 002. 99	83, 762, 799. 66
Total assets	3, 917, 210, 796. 67	—73, 938, 997. 01	3, 843, 271, 799. 66

[1] Includes the Government's contribution for creditable military service under the act of April 8, 1942, as amended by the act of August 1, 1956 (45 U.S.C. 228c-1(n)(p)). Effective July 1, 1951, appropriations of receipts are equal to the amount of taxes deposited in the Treasury (less refunds) under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act (26 U.S.C. 3201-3233). Amounts shown are exclusive of unappropriated receipts.

[2] Pursuant to act of June 24, 1937 (45 U.S.C. 228e(k)).

[3] Beginning Aug. 1, 1949, paid from the trust fund under Title IV, act of June 29, 1949 (63 Stat. 297), and subsequent annual appropriation acts.

TABLE 85.—*Unemployment trust fund, June 30, 1961*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952; thereafter on basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," adjusted for interest accruals. (See "Bases of Tables.") This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 904(a) of the Social Security Act of August 14, 1935 (42 U.S.C. 1104). For further details see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 145]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUSIVE OF INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
STATE UNEMPLOYMENT ACCOUNTS			
Receipts:			
Deposits by States	$28,451,759,385.20	$2,398,100,356.23	$30,849,859,741.43
Interest earned:			
Collected	3,061,927,515.26	195,747,569.17	3,257,675,084.43
Accrued	6,399,314.35	651,790.67	7,051,105.02
Total receipts	31,520,086,214.81	2,594,499,716.07	34,114,585,930.88
Expenditures:			
Withdrawals by States	25,090,148,391.30	3,559,562,779.77	28,649,711,171.07
Advances to States [1]	7,272,336.09	−1,488,830.05	5,783,506.04
Transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account	107,226,931.89		107,226,931.89
Total expenditures	25,204,647,659.28	3,558,073,949.72	28,762,721,609.00
Transfers:			
From undistributed appropriations	138,024,733.38		138,024,733.38
From Federal unemployment account [2]	222,709,000.00	13,256,000.00	235,965,000.00
From Federal extended compensation account (reimbursement)		6,104,161.00	6,104,161.00
To Federal unemployment account [2]	−3,000,000.00		−3,000,000.00
Net transfers	357,733,733.38	19,360,161.00	377,093,894.38
Balance	6,673,172,288.91	−944,214,072.65	5,728,958,216.26
RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACCOUNT [3]			
BENEFIT PAYMENTS ACCOUNT			
Receipts:			
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board [4]	1,404,964,857.61	152,708,817.99	1,557,673,675.60
Advances from the railroad retirement account	183,730,000.00	132,345,000.00	316,075,000.00
From the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund	106,187,199.00		106,187,199.00
From State unemployment funds [5]	107,226,931.89		107,226,931.89
Advance by Secretary of the Treasury	15,000,000.00		15,000,000.00
Interest earned:			
Collected	220,707,098.44	203,416.26	220,910,514.70
Accrued	3,012.40	4,414.76	7,427.16
Total receipts	2,037,819,099.34	285,261,649.01	2,323,080,748.35
Expenditures:			
Benefit payments	1,921,724,577.02	251,710,635.12	2,173,435,212.14
Transfers to railroad unemployment insurance administration fund	12,338,198.54		12,338,198.54
Repayment of advances to railroad retirement account	86,130,891.24	32,225,481.76	118,356,373.00
Repayment of advance to Secretary of the Treasury	15,000,000.00		15,000,000.00
Total expenditures	2,035,193,666.80	283,936,116.88	2,319,129,783.68
Balance	2,625,432.54	1,325,532.13	3,950,964.67
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE FUND [6]			
Receipts:			
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board	16,787,932.94	8,599,227.59	25,387,160.53
Adjustment for prior year (unexpended balance)	7,237,031.36		7,237,031.36
Interest earned:			
Collected	252,388.63	154,965.97	407,354.60
Accrued	4,984.38	862.66	5,847.04
Total receipts	24,282,337.31	8,755,056.22	33,037,393.53

Footnotes on page 666.

TABLE 85.—*Unemployment trust fund, June 30, 1961*—Continued

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUSIVE OF INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)—Continued

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE FUND—Continued			
Expenditures:			
Administrative expenses	$18.369,845.86	$9,738,720.68	$28,108,566.54
Total expenditures	18,369,845.86	9,738,720.68	28,108,566.54
Balance	5,912,491.45	−983,664.46	4,928,826.99
TEMPORARY EXTENDED RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACCOUNT			
Appropriation account:			
Receipts:			
Advances from the general fund		13,000,000.00	13,000,000.00
Less transfer to temporary extended benefit payment account		13,000,000.00	13,000,000.00
Balance			
Benefit payments account:			
Receipts:			
Transfer from temporary extended railroad unemployment insurance account		13,000,000.00	13,000,000.00
Expenditures:			
Temporary extended railroad unemployment benefits		10,017,469.29	10,017,469.29
Balance		2,982,530.71	2,982,530.71
FEDERAL EXTENDED COMPENSATION ACCOUNT [7]			
Receipts:			
Advances from general fund		498,138,622.00	498,138,622.00
Expenditures:			
Temporary extended unemployment compensation payments		481,151,560.00	481,151,560.00
Reimbursement to State accounts		6,104,161.00	6,104,161.00
Repayment of advances from general fund			
Total expenditures		487,255,721.00	487,255,721.00
Balance		10,882,901.00	10,882,901.00
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT [8]			
Receipts:			
Transfers (Federal unemployment taxes):			
Appropriated		345,979,586.45	345,979,586.45
Advances from general (revolving fund)		301,500,000.00	301,500,000.00
Less return of advances to general fund		−250,000,000.00	−250,000,000.00
Interest earned:			
Collected		1,433,635.03	1,433,635.03
Accrued		29,363.65	29,363.65
Total receipts		398,942,585.13	398,942,585.13
Expenditures:			
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security		7,738,718.31	7,738,718.31
Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration		374,975,294.37	374,975,294.37
Payments to general fund:			
Reimbursement for administrative expenses		5,100,863.15	5,100,863.15
Refund of taxes		2,245,089.61	2,245,089.61
Interest on advances from general (revolving) fund		2,910,388.25	2,910,388.25
Total expenditures		392,970,353.69	392,970,353.69
Balance		5,972,231.44	5,972,231.44

Footnotes on page 666.

TABLE 85.—*Unemployment trust fund, June 30, 1961*—Continued

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUSIVE OF INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)—Continued

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT ACCOUNT			
Receipts:			
Interest earned:			
Collected	$26,133,155.65	$6,948,253.11	$33,081,408.76
Accrued	216,687.03	44,311.25	260,998.28
Total receipts	26,349,842.68	6,992,564.36	33,342,407.04
Transfers:			
From undistributed appropriations	204,797,667.12	2,553,205.05	207,350,872.17
From State unemployment accounts	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00
To State unemployment accounts	−222,709,000.00	−13,256,000.00	−235,965,000.00
To Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor	−6,070,407.87	[9] −506.86	−6,070,914.73
Net transfers	−20,981,740.75	−10,703,301.81	−31,685,042.56
Balance	5,368,101.93	−3,710,737.45	1,657,364.48
UNDISTRIBUTED APPROPRIATIONS [10]			
Receipts:			
Appropriations from general fund	345,375,605.55		345,375,605.55
Transfers:			
To Federal unemployment account	−204,797,667.12	−2,553,205.05	−207,350,872.17
To State unemployment accounts	−138,024,733.38		−138,024,733.38
Total transfers	−342,822,400.50	−2,553,205.05	−345,375,605.55
Balance	2,553,205.05	−2,553,205.05	
SUMMARY OF BALANCES			
State unemployment accounts	6,673,172,288.91	−944,214,072.65	5,728,958,216.26
Railroad unemployment insurance accounts:			
Benefit payments account	2,625,432.54	1,325,532.13	3,950,964.67
Administrative expenses	5,912,491.45	−983,664.46	4,928,826.99
Temporary extended railroad unemployment insurance account (benefit payments account)		2,982,530.71	2,982,530.71
Federal extended compensation account		10,882,901.00	10,882,901.00
Employment security administration account		5,972,231.44	5,972,231.44
Temporary extended railroad unemployment insurance account (master account)			
Federal unemployment account	5,368,101.93	−3,710,737.45	1,657,364.48
Undistributed appropriations	2,553,205.05	−2,553,205.05	
Total balances	6,689,631,519.88	−930,298,484.33	5,759,333,035.55
Cash advance repayable to the trust fund	7,272,336.09	12,830,979.54	20,103,315.63
Total assets of the fund	6,696,903,855.97	−917,467,504.79	5,779,436,351.18

[1] Amount actually withdrawn against advances (see footnote 2).
[2] Advances and repayments for Alaska as authorized by law (42 U.S.C. 1321).
[3] Established by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act of 1938 (45 U.S.C. 360, 361).
[4] Contributions under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act of 1938, as amended (45 U.S.C. 360(a)), in excess of the amount specified for adminstrative expenses.
[5] Amounts equivalent to taxes collected from employers covered by sec. 13(d) and sec. 13(f) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act during the period January 1936 to June 1939, inclusive.
[6] Maintained in the trust fund pursuant to an act approved September 6, 1958 (45 U.S.C. 361(a)), previously maintained as a separate account in the Treasury.
[7] Established by the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961 (42 U.S.C. 1104).
[8] Established by the Social Security Amendments of 1960 (42 U.S.C. 1101).
[9] Unused advances returned.
[10] This account reflects amounts appropriated to the unemployment trust fund representing the excess of collections, if any, from Federal unemployment tax over employment security expenses as provided by law (42 U.S.C. 1101(a)).

TABLE 85.—*Unemployment trust fund, June 30, 1961*—Continued

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT (ACCRUAL BASIS)

	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities:			
Special issues, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, unemployment trust fund series maturing June 30:			
3¼% of 1961	$5,580,307,000.00	−$5,580,307,000.00	
3% of 1962		4,624,985,000.00	$4,624,985,000.00
Total special issues	5,580,307,000.00	−955,322,000.00	4,624,985,000.00
Public issues:			
Treasury notes:			
4% Series A-1961	10,000,000.00	−10,000,000.00	
3⅝% Series A-1962	5,250,000.00	−5,250,000.00	
3¾% Series C-1962	15,000,000.00	−15,000,000.00	
2⅝% Series A-1963	10,000,000.00	−10,000,000.00	
4% Series B-1963	10,000,000.00	−10,000,000.00	
5% Series B-1964	10,000,000.00		10,000,000.00
4⅝% Series A-1965	10,000,000.00		10,000,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2¼% of 1959-62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	4,000,000.00	−4,000,000.00	
2¾% of 1961	15,000,000.00	−15,000,000.00	
2½% of 1962-67	51,000,000.00	−51,000,000.00	
2½% of 1963-68	56,000,000.00	−56,000,000.00	
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943)	29,000,000.00	−29,000,000.00	
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943)	7,000,000.00	−7,000,000.00	
2⅝% of 1965	10,000,000.00		10,000,000.00
3% of 1966	10,000,000.00		10,000,000.00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated Oct. 20, 1941)	7,000,000.00		7,000,000.
3⅝% of 1967		14,000,000.00	14,000,000.
3⅞% of 1968		2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00
4% of 1969	15,000,000.00		15,000,000.00
3⅞% of 1974	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00
4¼% of 1975-85	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00
3¼% of 1978-83	50,000,000.00	3,050,000.00	53,050,000.00
3½% of 1980		53,000,000.00	53,000,000.00
3¼% of 1985	7,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	12,000,000.00
3½% of 1990	3,000,000.00	86,221,000.00	89,221,000.00
3½% of 1998		54,200,000.00	54,200,000.00
2¾% Investment Series B-1975-80	745,000,000.00		745,000,000.00
Total public issues	1,089,250,000.00	5,721,000.00	1,094,971,000.00
Total investments, par value	6,669,557,000.00	−949,601,000.00	5,719,956,000.00
Unamortized discount	−1,521,744.52	−2,612,778.18	−4,134,522.70
Unamortized premium	479,074.31	−77,787.29	401,287.02
Accrued interest purchased		300,454.04	300,454.04
Total investments	6,668,514,329.79	−951,991,111.43	5,716,523,218.36
Unexpended balances:			
Trust account	12,999,416.63	2,176,904.16	15,176,320.79
Deposit accounts, railroad unemployment insurance:			
Benefits and refunds	855,922.98	121,364.88	977,287.86
Administrative expenses	637,852.32	−323,720.68	314,131.64
Temporary extended railroad unemployment benefits		2,982,530.71	2,982,530.71
Federal extended compensation account		10,882,901.00	10,882,901.00
Employment security administration account		5,121,904.04	5,121,904.04
Subtotal	6,683,007,521.72	−931,029,227.32	5,751,978,294.40
Accrued interest on investments	6,623,998.16	730,742.99	7,354,741.15
Cash advances repayable to the trust fund	7,272,336.09	12,830,979.54	20,103,315.63
Total assets	6,696,903,855.97	−917,467,504.79	5,779,436,351.18

TABLE 85.—*Unemployment trust fund, June 30, 1961*—Continued

III. BALANCE OF UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND BY STATES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS AS OF JUNE 30, 1960, OPERATIONS IN 1961, AND BALANCE JUNE 30, 1961

States and other accounts	Balance June 30, 1960	Operations in fiscal 1961				Balance June 30, 1961
		Deposits	Earnings	Transfers	Withdrawals	
Alabama	$57,310,785.18	$18,141,000.00	$1,686,011.89		$32,700,000.00	$44,437,797.07
Alaska	1,492,663.91	8,248,830.05			6,760,000.00	2,981,493.96
Arizona	61,442,015.33	9,950,862.69	1,966,885.62		12,602,997.89	60,756,765.75
Arkansas	36,605,412.16	8,764,752.89	1,118,589.61		15,637,072.23	30,851,682.43
California	833,349,125.23	295,747,476.71	24,330,285.80		508,690,756.92	644,736,130.82
Colorado	64,704,410.59	8,110,000.00	1,919,522.20	$67,847.00	19,220,000.00	55,581,779.79
Connecticut	168,675,323.62	46,714,000.00	5,157,775.51	1,436,851.00	78,700,000.00	143,283,950.13
Delaware	9,427,662.61	9,668,000.00	334,108.03		9,725,000.00	9,704,770.64
District of Columbia	60,751,769.67	6,023,697.98	1,966,336.81		6,565,000.00	62,176,804.46
Florida	104,474,473.64	33,758,000.00	3,220,803.55		41,759,430.00	99,693,847.19
Georgia	143,783,646.71	26,725,943.85	4,517,286.23		40,344,900.00	134,681,976.79
Hawaii	24,864,372.43	5,303,604.23	800,247.46		6,463,498.55	24,504,725.57
Idaho	28,145,069.45	6,196,200.00	852,117.67		11,948,100.00	23,245,287.12
Illinois	331,409,534.48	164,239,264.31	10,678,681.62	7,768.00	185,725,000.00	320,610,248.41
Indiana	169,694,156.80	42,578,006.18	5,027,702.95		85,700,000.00	131,599,865.93
Iowa	114,071,111.40	8,274,809.28	3,583,615.17		17,200,000.00	108,729,535.85
Kansas	72,700,884.09	10,741,395.82	2,228,048.85		21,365,912.40	64,304,416.36
Kentucky	103,465,885.68	26,475,000.00	3,218,644.55		40,650,000.00	92,509,530.23
Louisiana	124,358,520.94	23,250,008.30	3,740,914.06	79,918.00	46,345,000.00	105,084,361.30
Maine	29,242,976.70	9,080,257.00	884,125.01		15,780,392.53	23,426,966.18
Maryland	63,315,972.16	53,945,000.00	1,999,067.77		59,850,000.00	59,410,039.93
Massachusetts	230,866,996.93	81,824,695.08	6,809,815.87	633,671.00	139,068,112.25	181,067,066.63
Michigan	220,534,643.10	149,378,045.78	2,820,140.01		223,525,000.00	149,207,828.89
Minnesota	66,595,929.04	21,695,000.00	1,884,490.11		45,075,000.00	45,100,419.15
Mississippi	31,822,326.99	13,280,000.00	998,562.67		17,843,847.99	28,257,041.67
Missouri	202,185,668.70	33,722,735.60	6,316,419.18		52,115,000.00	190,109,823.48
Montana	24,094,759.86	8,764,000.00	770,675.25		11,990,000.00	21,639,435.11
Nebraska	38,214,292.68	7,330,000.00	1,240,315.69		8,800,000.00	37,984,608.37
Nevada	16,658,785.04	6,693,000.00	541,914.81		7,950,000.00	15,943,699.85
New Hampshire	23,091,557.33	6,808,000.00	734,997.07		8,848,000.00	21,786,554.40
New Jersey	331,919,934.83	119,793,500.00	10,343,483.82		153,109,821.36	308,947,097.29
New Mexico	42,937,671.22	5,910,250.00	1,326,933.98	28,732.00	11,311,000.00	38,892,587.20
New York	987,272,473.33	378,688,786.22	30,857,937.83		475,463,180.17	921,356,017.21
North Carolina	179,351,089.15	37,350,000.00	5,790,436.13		46,150,000.00	176,341,525.28
North Dakota	6,084,230.63	3,820,659.67	205,146.89		4,930,000.00	5,180,037.19
Ohio	365,557,694.35	102,984,022.44	9,144,587.57		301,808,459.53	175,877,844.83
Oklahoma	37,669,403.43	13,293,000.00	1,125,847.55	156,242.00	21,520,000.00	30,724,492.98
Oregon	37,592,961.81	36,123,903.77	1,329,339.29		40,336,000.00	34,710,204.87
Pennsylvania	178,975,104.96	253,385,000.00	1,590,094.45	16,029,991.00	353,100,000.00	96,880,190.41
Puerto Rico		34,747,882.27	404,734.03		4,000,000.00	31,152,616.30

Rhode Island	29, 478, 157. 68	18, 896, 000. 00	973, 956. 79		20, 710, 000. 00	28, 638, 114. 47
South Carolina	74, 558, 770. 09	12, 675, 000. 00	2, 391, 329. 16		16, 160, 000. 00	73, 465, 099. 25
South Dakota	14, 575, 297. 03	1, 827, 000. 00	467, 464. 36		2, 710, 000. 00	14, 159, 761. 39
Tennessee	72, 126, 500. 68	30, 658, 000. 00	2, 241, 283. 88		42, 055, 500. 00	62, 970, 284. 56
Texas	252, 505, 347. 34	45, 387, 207. 88	7, 892, 711. 33		66, 546, 100. 00	239, 239, 166. 55
Utah	37, 026, 288. 34	7, 547, 525. 10	1, 184, 815. 97	58, 647. 00	9, 819, 472. 00	35, 997, 804. 41
Vermont	13, 591, 842. 06	2, 871, 335. 79	408, 956. 45	95, 947. 00	6, 285, 000. 00	10, 683, 081. 30
Virginia	86, 271, 426. 30	19, 550, 000. 00	2, 790, 335. 43		22, 459, 000. 00	86, 152, 761. 73
Washington	202, 451, 887. 48	56, 795, 000. 00	6, 388, 537. 72	599, 602. 00	76, 058, 655. 50	190, 176, 371. 70
West Virginia	33, 946, 905. 07	24, 844, 000. 00	1, 069, 316. 57		29, 500, 000. 00	30, 360, 221. 64
Wisconsin	219, 782, 258. 53	36, 616, 690. 41	6, 757, 158. 40	164, 945. 00	68, 943, 740. 40	194, 377, 311. 94
Wyoming	12, 146, 312. 15	2, 904, 006. 93	366, 851. 22		6, 150, 000. 00	9, 267, 170. 30
Subtotal	6, 673, 172, 288. 91	2, 398, 100, 356. 23	196, 399, 359. 84	[1] 19, 360, 161. 00	3, 558, 073, 949. 72	5, 728, 958, 216. 26
Railroad unemployment insurance account:						
Benefits and refunds	1. 769, 509. 56	152, 708, 817. 99	207, 831. 02	[2] 132, 345, 000. 00	[3] 284, 057, 481. 76	2, 973, 676. 81
Administrative expenses	5, 274, 639. 13	8, 599, 227. 59	155, 828. 63		9, 415, 000. 00	4, 614, 695. 35
Federal unemployment account	5, 368, 101. 93		6, 992, 564. 36	[4] −10, 703, 301. 81		1, 657, 364. 48
Employment security administration account			1, 462, 998. 68	397, 479, 586. 45	398, 092, 257. 73	850, 327. 40
Federal extended compensation account				(5)		
Temporary extended railroad unemployment insurance account				(6)		
Undistributed appropriations	2, 553, 205. 05			−2, 553, 205. 05		
Subtotal all accounts	6, 688, 137, 744. 58	2, 559, 408, 401. 81	205, 218, 582. 53	535, 928, 240. 59	4, 249, 638, 689. 21	5, 739, 054, 280. 30
Railroad unemployment insurance checking accounts:						
Benefits and refunds	855, 922. 98				−121, 364. 88	977, 287. 86
Administrative expenses	637, 852. 32				323, 720. 68	314, 131. 64
Federal extended compensation account					−10, 882, 901. 00	10, 882, 901. 00
Employment security administration account					−5, 121, 904. 04	5, 121, 904. 04
Temporary extended railroad unemployment benefits					−2, 982, 530. 71	2, 982, 530. 71
Total	6, 689, 631, 519. 88	2, 559, 408, 401. 81	205, 218, 582. 53	535, 928, 240. 59	4, 230, 853, 709. 26	5, 759, 333, 035. 55
Cash advance repayable to trust fund	7, 272, 336. 09				−12, 830, 979. 54	20, 103, 315. 63
Total as shown in parts I and II	6, 696, 903, 855. 97	2, 559, 408, 401. 81	205, 218, 582. 53	535, 928, 240. 59	4, 218, 022, 729. 72	5, 779, 436, 351. 18

[1] Includes advances of $13,256,000.00 to Pennsylvania and $6,104,161.00 representing reimbursements to certain States pursuant to the provisions of the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961.

[2] Advances from railroad retirement account.

[3] Includes $32,225,481.76 repayment of advances to railroad retirement account.

[4] Includes transfer in of $2,553,205.05 from undistributed appropriations; transfers out of $13,256,000.00 to Pennsylvania; and $506.86 to Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor, for administrative expenses.

[5] Transfers in from general fund of $498,138,622.00; and transfers out to Department of Labor of $492,034,461.00; and to State accounts (reimbursable) of $6,104,161.00.

[6] Transfers in from general fund of $13,000,000.00, and transfers out to the temporary extended railroad unemployment insurance account of $13,000,000.00.

TABLE 86.—*U.S. Government life insurance fund, June 30, 1961*

[This trust fund operates in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 7, 1924, as amended (38 U.S.C. 755). This act repealed the act of Sept. 2, 1914 (38 Stat. 712), which established a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department and repealed the amending act of Oct. 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 398). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 142]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Receipts:			
Premiums and other receipts	$2,004,863,410.37	$19,868,287.28	$2,024,731,697.65
Interest and profits on investments	1,055,209,930.68	37,829,919.42	1,093,039,850.10
Total receipts	3,060,073,341.05	57,698,206.70	3,117,771,547.75
Expenditures:			
Benefit payments, dividends, and refunds	1,949,955,680.38	93,757,337.98	2,043,713,018.36
Balance	1,110,117,660.67	−36,059,131.28	1,074,058,529.39

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities:			
Special issues, U.S. Government life insurance fund series maturing June 30:			
Treasury certificates:			
3¾% of 1961	$660,000.00	−$660,000.00	
Treasury notes:			
3½% of 1961	73,100,000.00	−73,100,000.00	
3½% of 1962	73,100,000.00		$73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1962	670,000.00		670,000.00
3½% of 1963	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1963	670,000.00		670,000.00
3½% of 1964	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1964	670,000.00		670,000.00
3¾% of 1965	670,000.00		670,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
3½% of 1965	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3½% of 1966	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1966	670,000.00		670,000.00
3½% of 1967	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1967	670,000.00		670,000.00
3½% of 1968	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1968	670,000.00		670,000.00
3½% of 1969	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1969	670,000.00		670,000.00
3½% of 1970	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1970	670,000.00		670,000.00
3½% of 1971	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1971	670,000.00		670,000.00
3½% of 1972	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1972	670,000.00		670,000.00
3½% of 1973	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1973	670,000.00		670,000.00
3½% of 1974	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1974	670,000.00		670,000.00
3¾% of 1975	73,770,000.00		73,770,000.00
3½% of 1976		38,653,000.00	38,653,000.00
Total investments	1,106,540,000.00	−35,107,000.00	1,071,433,000.00
Undisbursed balance	3,577,660.67	−952,131.28	2,625,529.39
Total	1,110,117,660.67	−36,059,131.28	1,074,058,529.39

NOTE.—Policy loans outstanding, on basis of information furnished by the Veterans' Administration, amounted to $106,421,148.59 as of June 30, 1961.

TABLE 87.—*U.S. Naval Academy general gift fund, June 30, 1961*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the act of Mar. 31, 1944 (10 U.S.C. 6973)]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Receipts:			
Donations	$162,756.55	$12,639.08	$175,395.63
Interest on investments	34,362.73	2,263.00	36,625.73
Total receipts	197,119.28	14,902.08	212,021.36
Expenditures	62,702.77	27,422.60	90,125.37
Balance	134,416.51	−12,520.52	121,895.99

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, decrease	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities:			
Public issues:			
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1965–70	$85,000.00		$85,000.00
3½% of 1990	7,000.00		7,000.00
3% of 1995	11,500.00		11,500.00
U.S. savings bonds:			
Series J (2.76%)	500.00		500.00
Series K (2.76%)	5,000.00		5,000.00
Total investments	109,000.00		109,000.00
Undisbursed balance	25,416.51	−$12,520.52	12,895.99
Total assets	134,416.51	−12,520.52	121,895.99

TABLE 88.—*Workmen's Compensation Act within the District of Columbia, relief and rehabilitation, June 30, 1961*

[This trust fund was established pursuant to the provisions of the act of May 17, 1928 (45 Stat. 600). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 141]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Receipts:			
Deposits	$156, 275. 00	$5, 025. 00	$161, 300. 00
Interest and profits on investments	46, 849. 91	4, 532. 96	51, 382. 87
Total receipts	203, 124. 91	9, 557. 96	212, 682. 87
Expenditures	74, 084. 21	5, 299. 68	79, 383. 89
Balance	129, 040. 70	4, 258. 28	133, 298. 98

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1961
Investments in public debt securities:			
Public issues:			
Treasury notes:			
4¾%, Series A-1964	$12, 000. 00		$12, 000. 00
5%, Series B-1964	25, 000. 00		25, 000. 00
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1962-67	5, 000. 00	−$5, 000. 00	
2⅝% of 1965	4, 000. 00		4, 000. 00
2½% of 1966-71	10, 000. 00		10, 000. 00
4% of 1969	17, 000. 00	6, 000. 00	23, 000. 00
3¼% of 1978-83	4, 000. 00		4, 000. 00
3½% of 1980		5, 000. 00	5, 000. 00
3% of 1995	20, 000. 00		20, 000. 00
2¾% Investment Series B-1975-80	6, 000. 00		6, 000. 00
U.S. savings bonds:			
Series G (2.50%)	11, 000. 00	−6, 000. 00	5, 000. 00
Series K (2.76%)	11, 500. 00		11, 500. 00
Total investments	125, 500. 00		125, 500. 00
Undisbursed balance	3, 540. 70	4, 258. 28	7, 798. 98
Total assets	129, 040. 70	4, 258. 28	133, 298. 98

II.—Certain other accounts

TABLE 89.—*Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project, status by operating years ending May 31, 1933 through 1961*

[On basis of reports from the agency. This fund was established under the act of Dec. 21, 1928 (43 U.S.C. 617a)]

Operating year ended May 31	Charges				Credits			Balance due at end of operating year
	Advances [1]	Interest on advances	Interest on amount outstanding	Total	Repayment of advances [2]	Payment of interest [2]	Credit on interest charges on amounts outstanding	
1933–52	$133, 099, 940. 62	$2, 037, 719. 03	$52, 766, 409. 69	$187, 904, 069. 34	$16, 414, 752. 97	$54, 041, 549. 44	$762, 579. 28	$116, 685, 187. 65
1953	450, 000. 00	184. 93	3, 500, 555. 63	3, 950, 740. 56	3, 155, 380. 01	3, 444, 619. 99	56, 120. 57	113, 979, 807. 64
1954	223, 000. 00	4, 148. 63	3, 419, 394. 23	3, 646, 542. 86	514, 421. 52	3, 385, 578. 48	37, 964. 38	113, 688, 386. 12
1955	200, 000. 00	4, 128. 08	2, 900, 306. 41	3, 104, 434. 49	1, 549, 565. 51	2, 850, 434. 49	54, 000. 00	112, 338, 820. 61
1956	[3] —3, 062, 545. 64	204. 92	[4] 3, 228, 932. 05	166, 591. 33	318, 485. 99	3, 181, 514. 01	47, 622. 96	108, 957, 788. 98
1957	[5] 1, 374, 046. 30	2, 884. 93	3, 267, 417. 08	4, 644, 348. 31	[6] 1, 552, 451. 95	3, 225, 836. 26	44, 465. 75	108, 779, 383. 33
1958	[7] —56, 384. 72	601. 67	3, 256, 571. 26	3, 200, 788. 21	2, 802, 966. 78	3, 197, 033. 22	60, 139. 71	105, 920, 031. 83
1959	[8] 77, 369. 09	1, 875. 41	3, 174, 513. 03	3, 253, 757. 53	[9] 2, 284, 836. 21	3, 115, 163. 79	61, 224. 65	103, 712, 564. 71
1960	[10] 1, 744, 127. 23	18, 655. 73	3, 109, 700. 76	4, 872, 483. 72	1, 628, 127. 10	3, 071, 872. 90	56, 483. 59	103, 828, 564. 84
1961	[11] 3, 900, 481. 42	53, 589. 03	[12] 3, 125, 554. 04	7, 079, 624. 49	2, 086, 133. 65	3, 113, 866. 35	65, 276. 72	105, 612, 912. 61
Total	137, 950, 034. 30	2, 123, 992. 36	81, 749, 354. 18	221, 823, 380. 84	32, 307, 121. 69	82, 627, 468. 93	1, 245, 877. 61	----------------

[1] Excludes $25,000,000 of advances allocated to flood control, repayment of which is deferred to June 1, 1987.

[2] Repayments deposited are applied first to net interest charge, second to advances. Adjustments of payments between principal and interest are made on Treasury books after the close of the operating year of the project.

[3] The act of June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1130), provides that the obligation for repayment of advances be reduced by amounts spent for Federal activities at the project which are not considered part of the costs of the Boulder Canyon project. Accordingly, the amount advanced for the operating year ended May 31, 1955, has been reduced by $3,112,545.64 for these nonproject allocations.

[4] Excludes interest at 3%, compounded annually, on adjustments for nonproject costs in prior years amounting to $46,462.33.

[5] Includes an adjustment of $1,278,288.21 for prior years, pursuant to an act approved July 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 478), and advances of $140,000 for the operating year 1957, less authorized deductions for operating years 1956 and 1957 totaling $44,241.91.

[6] Increased by $1,278,288.21 for prior year adjustments authorized by the act of July 2, 1956.

[7] Equals the net of $38,227.00 advanced less $94,563.55 allocated for nonproject activities and $48.17 donated through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

[8] Equals net of $180,300.00 advanced less $102,930.91 spent for nonproject allocations in operating year 1958.

[9] Excludes $200,000.00 transferred for repayment of advances to special funds (Colorado River Dam Fund—All American Canal).

[10] Equals the net of $1,800,000.00 advanced less $55,229.27 allocated for nonproject activities and $643.50 donated through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in operating year 1959.

[11] Consists of advances of $3,500,000; prior year adjustment of nonproject allocations amounting to $402,334.10; less $1,852.68 representing donated property made through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in operating year 1960.

[12] Includes $14,710.34 representing increase interest adjustment on prior year nonproject allocations.

TABLE 90.—*Refugee Relief Act of 1953, loan program through June 30, 1961*

Agency	Loans made	Repay- ments	Balances due	Estimated number of persons receiving transpor- tation through loans
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc	$85,000.00	$60,000.00	$25,000.00	2,055
United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America, Inc	25,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	540
United Ukrainian American Relief Committee	204,000.00	204,000.00		4,025
American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, Inc	70,000.00		70,000.00	1,550
Total	384,000.00	279,000.00	105,000.00	8,170

NOTE.—Under sec. 16 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, approved Aug. 7, 1953 (50 App. U.S.C. 1971n), the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to make loans not to exceed $5,000,000 in the aggregate to public or private agencies for the purpose of financing inland transportation of immigrants from ports of entry to places of resettlement in the United States. Although no immigrant visas were authorized to be issued under this act after Dec. 31, 1956 (50 App. U.S.C. 1971q), those issued through that date were covered, and the loan program continued until June 30, 1957, at which time funds available for making loans expired.

Federal Aid to States

TABLE 91.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1961*

[Figures on basis of checks-issued, see also "Note"]

Appropriation titles [1]	1930	1940	1950	1961
PART I. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
State experiment stations, Agricultural Research Service (7 U. S. C. 361-427i)				
Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, Agricultural Research Administration (7 U. S. C. 361-427i)	$4, 335, 000	$6, 848, 149	$7, 399, 422	$32, 021, 495
Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses, Extension Service (7 U. S. C. 301-308, 341-348, 343c, 343e, 343f, 343g)	7, 539, 786	18, 458, 267	31, 025, 91[illegible]	64, 968, 746
Cooperative agricultural extension work (7 U. S. C. 301-308, 341-348, 343c-343e, 343f, 343g)				
Payment to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and Saint Louis Counties) from the national forests fund (16 U. S. C. 500)	----	----	----	123, 275
Payments to States and Territories from the national forests fund (16 U. S. C. 500)	1, 565, 032	1, 192, 370	7, 753, 121	35, 408, 615
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico (16 U. S. C. 500)	41, 243	23, 555	60, 775	139, 726
Forest fire cooperation (16 U. S. C. 564-570)	1, 383, 041	1, 987, 538	8, 768, 555	
Forest protection and utilization, Forest Service (16 U. S. C. 568e)	----	----	----	11, 436, 136
Assistance to States for tree planting, Forest Service (16 U. S. C. 568c)				
Cooperative farm forestry (16 U. S. C. 567-568b)	139, 196	90, 332	708, 112	6, 475
Cooperative distribution of forest planting stock (16 U. S. C. 567)				
Payments to counties from submarginal land program (7 U. S. C. 1012)	----	----	228, 447	391, 987
Payments to States, Territories, and possessions, Agricultural Marketing Service (7 U. S. C. 1623)	----	----	6, 183, 682	1, 195, 000
Research and Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1623)				
School lunch program, Agricultural Marketing Service (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760)	----	----	81, 213, 235	151, 972, 399
Commodity Credit Corporation funds (7 U. S. C. 1421, 1431)	----	----	13, 697, 824	[2] 158, 563, 074
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities (7 U. S. C. 612c)	----	----	50, 326, 135	195, 650, 404
Flood prevention, Soil Conservation Service (5 U. S. C. 574)	----	----	----	11, 137, 911
Watershed protection, Soil Conservation Service (16 U. S. C. 590h (b))	----	----	----	21, 311, 107
Total Department of Agriculture	15, 003, 298	28, 600, 211	207, 365, 227	684, 326, 350
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
Cooperative construction of rural post roads (23 U.S.C. 205) (see also items of similar type under class II)	77, 887, 693	150, 470	7, 023, 393	----
Federal-aid postwar highways	----	----	400, 989, 712	
Federal-aid highways (23 U. S. C. 103)	----	105, 351, 358	----	2, 590, 788, 486
Federal-aid secondary or feeder roads	----	18, 355, 139	3, 477, 250	
Elimination of grade crossings (23 U. S. C. 130)	----	29, 521, 720	10, 155, 389	----
Public-lands highways (23 U. S. C. 209)	----	2, 128, 682	775, 395	2, 761, 512
Forest highways, Bureau of Public Roads (23 U. S. C. 204)	----	----	----	29, 037, 366
Maritime activities				
State marine schools (46 U. S. C. 1335) [3]	50, 000	140, 036	157, 761	499, 120
Total Department of Commerce	77, 937, 693	155, 647, 405	422, 578, 900	2, 623, 086, 483
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE				
Army				
Payments to States, Flood Control Act (33 U. S. C. 701a, 701f-1)	----	----	467, 516	1, 492, 156

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 91.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1961*—Continued

Appropriation titles [1]	1930	1940	1950	1961
PART I. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (7 U. S. C. 321–343g)	$2,550,000	$2,550,000	$5,030,000	$2,550,000
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (7 U. S. C. 343–343g)	----------	2,480,000		2,501,500
Cooperative vocational education in agriculture (20 U. S. C. 11–30)	3,151,340	[4] 19,730	----------	----------
Cooperative vocational education in trades and industries (20 U. S. C. 11–30)	2,956,295	[4] 9,787	----------	----------
Cooperative vocational education, teachers, etc. (20 U. S. C. 11–30)	1,029,078	[4] 10,000	----------	----------
Cooperative vocational education in home economics (20 U. S. C. 11–30)	248,957	[4] 18,431	----------	----------
Cooperative vocational education in distributive occupations (20 U. S. C. 11–30)	----------	[4] 10,000	----------	----------
Cooperative vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry (29 U. S. C. 31–45b)	735,619	2,082,198	----------	----------
Promotion and further development of vocational education (20 U. S. C. 15h–15p; 29 U. S. C. 31–35)	----------	19,384,914	26,489,335	32,643,768
Promotion of vocational education, act Feb. 23, 1917, Office of Education (20 U. S. C. 11–14)				7,153,957
Expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded (20 U. S. C. 611–617) [3]	----------	----------	----------	509,377
Grants for library services, Office of Education (20 U.S.C. 351)	----------	----------	----------	7,414,221
Defense educational activities, Office of Education (20 U.S.C. 401–589) [3]	----------	----------	----------	50,189,647
Land-grant college aid, Office of Education (74 Stat. 414)	----------	----------	----------	2,225,000
Education of the blind (American Printing House for the Blind) (20 U. S. C. 101, 102)	75,000	115,000	125,000	400,000
White House conference on aging, Office of the Secretary (72 Stat. 1748, September 2, 1958)	----------	----------	----------	−9,508
Mental health activities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 242b) [3]	----------	----------	3,293,697	5,913,981
Control of venereal diseases, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 24, 25)	----------	4,188,399	12,399,314	2,363,177
Communicable disease activities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 246, 266)	----------	----------	----------	
Control of tuberculosis, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 246b)	----------	----------	6,781,262	3,973,585
Operating expenses, National Heart Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 292) [3]	----------	----------	3,095,842	3,296,567
Salaries, expenses, and grants, National Heart Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 292)				
Operating expenses, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 285) [3]	----------	----------	6,592,932	3,355,518
Salaries, expenses, and grants, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 285)				
Environmental health activities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 241, 1857d)	----------	----------	----------	2,633,541
Grants, water pollution control, Public Health Service (33 U. S. C. 466, 466d)	----------	----------	913,027	
Grants and special studies, Territory of Alaska (42 U. S. C. 246)	----------	----------	757,117	----------
Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska (42 U. S. C. 267)				
Hospitals and medical care, Public Health Service (5 U. S. C. 150) [3]	----------	----------	----------	[5] 1,150,842
Grants for construction of health research facilities, Public Health Service (42 U.S.C. 292c) [3]	----------	----------	----------	1,921,580
Grants for construction, mental health facilities, Alaska, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 274)	----------	----------	----------	2,445,809
Grants for waste treatment works construction, Public Health Service (42 U.S.C. 291d)	----------	----------	----------	44,085,200
Assistance to States, general, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 243–245) [3]	----------	9,500,706	14,081,127	16,722,664
Grants to States for public health work, Social Security Act, (42 U. S. C. 801–803)				
Grants for hospital construction, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 291a) [3]	----------	----------	57,073,217	[6] 157,246,632

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 91.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1961*—Continued

Appropriation titles [1]	1930	1940	1950	1961
PART I. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—continued				
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare services of the Social Security Act (42 U. S. C. 701-731)		$9, 680, 706	$11, 234, 511	$51, 521, 846
Grants to States for public assistance, Social Security Administration (42 U. S. C. 301-306, 1201-1206)		329, 303, 433	1, 134, 960, 863	2, 166, 986, 233
Grants to States and other agencies, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (29 U. S. C. 4, 32) [3] Training and traineeships, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (29 U. S. C. 4, 32) [3]			24, 741, 510	54, 932, 040
Total Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	$10, 746, 289	379, 217, 408	1, 307, 568, 754	2, 624, 127, 177
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
Federal aid in fish restoration and management (16 U. S. C. 777b)				5, 376, 636
Federal aid, wildlife restoration (16 U. S. C. 669-1)		451, 299	7, 577, 938	15, 548, 383
Payments to counties from receipts under Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U. S. C. 715e)			88, 419	486, 594
Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act (30 U. S. C. 191)	1, 387, 838	2, 151, 654	11, 328, 583	34, 736, 941
Payments to States under Grazing Act, public lands (43 U. S. C. 315i) Payments to States under Grazing Act, Indian ceded lands (43 U. S. C. 315j)		503, 970	185, 489	[7] 257, 131
Payments to States, proceeds of sales (receipt limitation) (31 U. S. C. 711, par. 17)	18, 292	602	5, 518	304, 344
Coos Bay wagon-road grant fund (31 U. S. C. 725e (3))	43, 613	(8)		
Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay wagon-road grant lands, Oregon (reimbursable) (43 U. S. C. 1181a, b)		142, 041		
Payment to certain counties in Oregon in lieu of taxes on Oregon and California grant lands (receipt limitation) (43 U. S. C. 869a) Payment to counties, Oregon and California grant lands (50%) Payment to counties in lieu of taxes on Oregon and California grant lands, 25 per centum fund (25%) (43 U. S. C. 1181f (b))	979, 387	313, 845	1, 761, 766	16, 258, 579
Payment of proceeds of sales of Coos Bay wagon-road grant lands and timber (receipt limitation) (43 U. S. C. 869a)		12, 771		
Payment to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes on Coos Bay wagon-road grant lands (43 U. S. C. 1181f, g)		221	58, 190	72, 764
Payments due counties, submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, Bureau of Land Management (7 U. S. C. 1012)				102, 963
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts, Bureau of Land Management (43 U. S. C. 315m)				209, 678
Payments to Alaska, coal leases, Bureau of Land Management (43 U.S.C. 451)				
Payment to Alaska, income and proceeds, Alaska school lands (20 U. S. C. 238)				11, 888
Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River (receipt limitation) (30 U. S. C. 233)	41, 778	8, 786		11, 000
Payments to States from potash deposits, royalties and rentals (30 U. S. C. 149, 285, 286)		49, 256		
Payment to Alaska under Alaska Game Law (48 U. S. C. 199, Subdiv. K)		20, 281	49, 286	1, 797
Payments to Alaska from Pribilof Islands Fund, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q)				1, 050, 002

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 91.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1961*—Continued

Appropriation titles [1]	1930	1940	1950	1961
PART I. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—continued				
Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon Project, payment to Arizona and Nevada (43 U. S. C. 617a, f)			$600,000	$600,000
Boulder City Municipal Fund, Bureau of Reclamation (72 Stat. 1731)				148,637
Operation and maintenance, Bureau of Reclamation (43 U. S. C. 491, 498)				11,801
Disposal of Coulee Dam community, Bureau of Reclamation (71 Stat. 524, Aug. 30, 1957)				15,000
Construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation (71 Stat. 419, Aug. 26, 1957)				9,609
Drainage of anthracite mines, Bureau of Mines (30 U. S. C. 572)				191,191
Payments to the State of Wyoming in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service (16 U. S. C. 406d-3)				29,280
Administration of Territories, Office of Territories (43 U. S. C. 869-870)				2,486,800
Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands (43 U. S. C. 869-870				5,783,500
Virgin Islands public works (43 U. S. C. 869-870)				
Internal revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories (26 U. S. C. 7652 (b) (1))				6,494,445
Alaska public works, Office of Territories (43 U. S. C. 869-870)				774,928
Education and welfare services, Bureau of Indian Affairs (25 U. S. C. 452)				5,728,726
Resources management, Bureau of Indian Affairs (25 U. S. C. 461-483)				690,035
Total Department of the Interior	$2,470,908	$3,654,726	21,655,190	97,392,652
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
Promotion of welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy (42 U. S. C. 161)	[9] 9,522			
Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration, Bureau of Employment Security (29 U. S. C. 49-49i)		3,366,606	207,617,255	358,552,447
Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation Administration (42 U. S. C. 501)				
Payment to States, United States Employment Service (29 U. S. C. 49-49i)				
Total Department of Labor	9,522	3,366,606	207,617,255	358,552,447
DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
Center for cultural and technical interchange between East and West, State (22 U. S. C. 1897)				1,404,234
TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
Internal Revenue, collections for Puerto Rico (26 U. S. C. 7652 (a) (3))				24,998,476
Federal payment to District of Columbia (act July 5, 1955, 69 Stat. 246)				25,000,000
Federal contribution to the District of Columbia, Metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund (74 Stat. 510)				2,700,000
Total Treasury Department				52,698,476
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (60 Stat. 896, Aug. 7, 1946)				610,404

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 91.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1961*—Continued

Appropriation titles [1]	1930	1940	1950	1961
PART I. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued				
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY				
Annual contributions, Public Housing Administration (42 U. S. C. 1410)			$5,737,706	$140,243,564
Urban renewal fund, Office of Administrator (42 U. S. C. 1450)				140,918,364
Urban planning grants, Office of Administrator (40 U. S. C. 461)				3,045,194
United States Housing Authority fund (42 U. S. C. 1404 (d), 1418)		$1,386,132		
Total Housing and Home Finance Agency		1,386,132	5,737,706	284,207,123
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS				
Federal Aviation Agency				
Grants-in-aid for airports, Federal Airport Act (49 U. S. C. 1103)			32,782,999	581,843
Grants-in-aid for airports (liquidation cash) (49 U. S. C. 1103)				64,215,753
Total Federal Aviation Agency			32,782,999	64,797,596
Federal Power Commission				
Payments to States under Federal Power Act (16 U. S. C. 810)	$12,875	19,386	28,315	54,782
Small Business Administration				
Grants for research and management counseling (72 Stat. 698, August 21, 1958)				879,994
Tennessee Valley Authority				
Tennessee Valley Authority fund (16 U.S.C. 831*l*)				6,478,577
Veterans' Administration				
Annual appropriations under title "General operating expenses, Veterans' Administration":				
State supervision of schools and training establishments (38 U. S. C. 531-539)			6,909,143	1,414,440
Administration of unemployment and self-employment allowances (38 U. S. C. 2011, 2012)			4,354,348	
"Maintenance and operation of domiciliary facilities," and "Inpatient care":				
State and territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors (24 U. S. C. 134)	575,206	978,767	3,273,924	7,569,754
Total Veterans' Administration	575,206	978,767	14,537,415	8,984,194
Total part I	106,755,791	572,870,641	2,220,339,277	6,809,092,645
PART II. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS INVOLVING PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Conservation reserve program, Commodity Stabilization Service (16 U.S.C. 590)				[10] 350,547,651
Cooperative construction, etc., of roads and trails, national forests (16 U. S. C. 503)	(11)	(11)		
Federal forest road construction (23 U.S.C. 205)	(11)	(11)		

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 91.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1961*—Continued

Appropriation titles [1]	1930	1940	1950	1961
PART II. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS INVOLVING PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—con.				
Forest roads and trails (23 U.S.C. 205); Forest reserve fund, roads and trails for States (16 U. S. C. 501)	$7,961,032	$11,478,686		
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources (16 U. S. C. 590g); Agricultural Conservation Program (16 U. S. C. 590e-1, 590e-2)		552,042,804	$230,754,577	$219,705,365
Administration of Sugar Act of 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183)			59,197,418	69,728,315
Grants and loans, Farm Housing (42 U. S. C. 1477)			46,321	
Great plains conservation program (16 U. S. C. 590p)				5,642,208
Total Department of Agriculture	7,961,032	563,521,490	289,998,316	645,623,539
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
Forest highways construction (23 U.S.C. 204)			26,916,655	
Maritime activities				
State marine schools (46 U.S.C. 1335) [12]				698,874
Total Department of Commerce			26,916,655	698,874
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE				
Army				
National Guard (32 U. S. C. 106, 107)	31,987,927	71,019,749	87,261,167	[13] 415,461,084
Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works (33 U. S. C. 701c-3); Flood control, general (33 U. S. C. 701c-3)			609,498	
Total Army	31,987,927	71,019,749	87,870,665	415,461,084
Air Force				
Air National Guard (32 U. S. C. 101 (6))			44,295,643	[14] 234,540,158
Total Department of Defense	31,987,927	71,019,749	132,166,308	650,001,242
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
Civilian Conservation Corps (16 U. S. C. 584-584q)		270,856,832		
Assistance to States, general, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 243-245) [12]				3,374,187
Environmental health activities, Public Health Service (42 U.S.C. 241, 1857d)				650,615
Grants for construction of health research facilities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 292c) [12]				20,041,138
Grants for hospital construction, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 291a) [12]				754,657
Hospitals and medical care, Public Health Service (5 U. S. C. 150) [12]				6,099,858
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 289)				40,331,197
Operating expenses, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 282f) [12]; Salaries, expenses, and grants, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 282f)			5,177,886	43,366,185
Operating expenses, National Heart Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 287d) [12]; Salaries, expenses, and grants, National Heart Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 287d)			4,909,702	51,063,662

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 91.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1961*—Continued

Appropriation titles [1]	1930	1940	1950	1961
Part II. Appropriations From Which Payments Are Made for Selected Programs Involving Payments to Individuals, etc., Within the States—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—continued				
Operating expenses, dental health activities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 288e); Dental health activities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 288e)			$231,764	$7,032,154
Allergy and infectious disease activities (42 U. S. C. 289)				27,918,951
General research and services, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 241)			5,726,699	50,816,992
Mental health activities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 242b)[12]			3,635,866	53,242,590
Neurology and blindness activities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 246)				32,509,281
Defense educational activities, Office of Education (20 U.S.C. 401-589)[12]				34,442,434
Expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded, Colleges and Universities (20 U.S.C. 611-617)[12]				304,306
Cooperative research, salaries and expenses, Office of Education (20 U.S.C. 331-332)				3,147,812
Consolidated working fund, Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education (31 U.S.C. 686)				50,349
Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases (42 U.S.C. 243)[15]	$273,330			
Interstate quarantine service (42 U. S. C. 243)[15]	71,117			
Studies in rural sanitation (42 U. S. C. 243)[15]	345,159			
Training and traineeships, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (29 U. S. C. 34)[12]				13,523,610
Grants to States and other agencies, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (29 U.S.C. 32)[12]				−35,510
Cooperative research or demonstration projects in Social Security, Office of The Commissioner, Social Security Administration (42 U.S.C. 1310)				186,180
Total Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	689,606	$270,856,832	19,681,917	388,820,648
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen (42 U. S. C. 1333)			905,964	
Unemployment compensation for veterans, Bureau of Employment Security (38 U. S. C. 2001); Unemployment compensation for Federal employees, Bureau of Employment Security (42 U. S. C. 1366); Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees, Bureau of Employment Security (72 Stat. 1082)				173,916,200
Total Department of Labor			905,964	173,916,200
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
Construction services, Public Buildings Administration (40 U. S. C. 265)			172,178	
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS				
Atomic Energy Commission				
Operating expenses (42 U. S. C. 1804)				[16] 5,951,930

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 91.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1961*—Continued

Appropriation titles [1]	1930	1940	1950	1961
PART II. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS INVOLVING PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Continued				
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—continued				
National Science Foundation				
Salaries and expenses, National Science Foundation (42 U. S. C. 1869)				$122, 997, 503
International geophysical year, National Science Foundation (42 U. S. C. 1862)				512, 810
Total National Science Foundation				123, 510, 313
Veterans' Administration				
Veterans' miscellaneous benefits, Veterans' Administration (38 U.S.C. Ch. 5011); Readjustment benefits, Veterans' Administration (38 U.S.C. 1501-1510)			$2, 815, 021, 445	254, 192, 654
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans (38 U.S.C. 1901(a))			2, 169, 664	
Total Veterans' Administration			2, 817, 191, 109	254, 192, 654
Total part II	$40, 638, 565	$905, 398, 071	3, 287, 032, 447	2, 242, 715, 401
Grand total	147, 394, 356	1, 478, 268, 712	5, 507, 371, 724	[17] 9, 051, 808, 046

[1] In some instances appropriation titles have been changed from time to time without changes in the basic laws.
[2] Consists of $71,878,027, estimated cost of food commodities acquired through price-support operations as ordered for distribution within States, pursuant to sec. 416 of Public Law 439, 81st Congress (7 U.S.C. 1431), and $86,685,047, cash payments to States to increase consumption of milk by children in school.
[3] Additional payments from this appropriation are included in part II.
[4] Deduct: represents net repayments. These accounts were discontinued but their functions are continued under the two accounts immediately following.
[5] See footnote 19 keyed to column 30 of following table.
[6] Includes −$2,983 for "Surveys and planning for hospital construction."
[7] Consists of $252,246, payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts; $3,965, payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts (miscellaneous); and $920, payments to States (grazing fees).
[8] Special fund account repealed as a permanent appropriation, effective July 1, 1935, by sec. 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act (31 U.S.C. 725c). Annual appropriation provided for same object under the account immediately following.
[9] Activities under this caption expired June 30, 1929.
[10] Represents payments under the conservation reserve program.
[11] These accounts consolidated with combined accounts immediately following.
[12] Additional payments from this appropriation are included in part I.
[13] Consists of $361,738, "Operation and maintenance, Army"; $229,759,050, "National Guard personnel, Army"; $165,466,158, "Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard"; $19,674,411, "Military construction, Army National Guard"; and $199,727, "Military construction, Army Reserve." On obligation basis.
[14] Consists of $2,625,071, "Military construction, Air National Guard"; $186,163,240, "Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard"; and $45,751,847, "National Guard personnel, Air Force." On obligation basis.
[15] Formerly shown under Treasury Department.
[16] Represents costs of fellowship and assistance programs.
[17] Payments from emergency funds to or within States included in the following table, but excluded from this table for the fiscal year 1961.

Part A—(see columns 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 35, and 63 ($6,033,270) of the following table)	$292, 770, 556
Part B—(see columns 65 ($549,201) and 92 of the following table)	481, 700, 761
Total	774, 471, 317

NOTE.—Figures furnished by the departments and agencies concerned pursuant to Treasury Department Circular No. 1014, Aug. 8, 1958 (see exhibit 70, p. 381, in the 1958 annual report).

TABLE 92.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1961*

[On basis of checks issued except where it is not practicable to report certain detail for all payments. The differing basis of such detail is footnoted and a checks-issued figure is used for the total. The differences in amounts between the two bases are included in "Undistributed to States, etc."]

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS

State, Territories, etc.	Department of Agriculture						
	Agricultural experiment stations [1] (1)	Cooperative agricultural extension work [2] (2)	School lunch program [3] (3)	National forests fund [4]—shared revenues (4)	Submarginal land program—shared revenues (5)	Cooperative projects in marketing [5] (6)	State and private forestry cooperation, etc.[6] (7)
Alabama	$849,247	$1,977,736	$4,309,548	$330,276		$62,673	$352,643
Alaska	215,973	108,929	129,756	198,131		18,744	26,261
Arizona	381,703	367,896	1,233,218	700,356		11,250	
Arkansas	713,012	1,658,940	2,529,109	924,415	$2,421	34,784	310,678
California	896,234	1,386,711	8,676,461	5,800,895	548	149,138	1,175,579
Colorado	492,182	574,902	1,456,772	391,965	30,323	40,097	52,691
Connecticut	367,550	282,714	1,358,510			11,272	66,698
Delaware	270,626	141,294	242,759			28,000	18,259
District of Columbia			252,986				
Florida	467,719	661,931	4,516,522	269,972	1,470	76,153	605,887
Georgia	924,296	2,120,267	5,227,190	163,702		98,527	555,252
Hawaii	296,756	254,878	890,703			21,043	17,660
Idaho	387,219	412,719	723,289	1,907,148	2,173	5,380	253,174
Illinois	849,811	1,677,175	6,037,474	18,529		57,639	114,776
Indiana	780,127	1,407,577	3,888,271	3,790		116,906	130,449
Iowa	823,600	1,496,728	2,765,175	214	138	80,079	40,729
Kansas	586,410	1,054,267	1,800,459		10,504	111,076	5,219
Kentucky	877,589	2,002,352	3,989,953	76,885		100,257	214,164
Louisiana	623,384	1,299,406	4,994,574	277,855		100,247	373,597
Maine	384,609	378,115	869,859	4,733		93,242	337,702
Maryland	454,441	523,797	2,135,707		3,106	68,140	145,668
Massachusetts	434,355	402,929	3,240,907			61,533	128,939
Michigan	809,123	1,561,431	5,584,046	202,631	1,529	249,401	506,261
Minnesota	762,957	1,469,532	3,261,386	288,363		70,644	290,077
Mississippi	868,034	2,088,495	3,526,326	727,999		86,641	394,161
Missouri	772,833	1,809,692	3,563,160	48,881	781	123,650	268,502
Montana	394,666	459,517	604,246	1,291,824		26,550	163,141
Nebraska	527,737	899,842	1,175,717	14,992	10,118	30,450	11,000
Nevada	264,728	183,872	168,226	59,665			46,401
New Hampshire	294,972	194,139	486,595	67,710		8,852	137,219
New Jersey	460,740	397,512	2,868,664			67,372	128,030
New Mexico	348,582	444,846	975,792	331,402	11,649	43,760	56,536
New York	915,897	1,447,041	9,864,167		559	112,415	305,720
North Carolina	1,166,138	2,697,600	6,585,689	227,575		159,128	396,452
North Dakota	395,761	634,389	715,129	27	194,998	61,963	22,758
Ohio	954,752	1,919,635	7,041,721	9,289	625	56,869	145,304
Oklahoma	608,995	1,409,488	2,250,467	103,808	9,565	84,442	159,361
Oregon	519,413	603,646	1,627,685	12,629,207	4,151	77,280	546,933
Pennsylvania	1,057,336	1,916,845	7,541,016	147,245		40,843	255,604
Rhode Island	290,484	102,780	543,792			4,059	46,424
South Carolina	691,044	1,470,215	3,793,480	417,197		27,500	340,635
South Dakota	431,329	615,421	655,125	100,101	59,874	24,653	46,506
Tennessee	891,980	2,004,226	4,295,715	30,424		44,938	299,757
Texas	1,181,918	3,265,886	8,465,025	636,548	16,698	43,826	318,519
Utah	374,805	342,367	1,048,504	189,978	134	17,021	33,525
Vermont	288,769	249,240	336,096	37,176		21,733	103,658
Virginia	780,753	1,618,162	4,014,085	69,946	2	75,873	327,979
Washington	613,595	748,126	2,260,867	6,488,711		63,068	547,665
West Virginia	603,519	1,032,346	2,256,885	175,792		42,590	192,381
Wisconsin	782,504	1,453,547	3,155,349	81,772	9	67,159	402,061
Wyoming	331,446	296,811	296,153	222,612	30,095	11,800	19,716
Puerto Rico	802,843	1,453,124	4,164,749	1,875	517		4,300
Virgin Islands			85,838				
Other Territories, etc.[7]			51,449				
Undistributed to States, etc	[8] 256,999	[9] 8,392,710	−2,562,947			199,340	
Total	31,521,495	63,373,746	151,972,399	35,671,616	391,987	3,290,000	11,442,611

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 92.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1961*—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Agriculture—Continued				Department of Commerce		
	Watershed protection and flood prevention [10]	Commodity Credit Corporation		Removal of surplus agricultural commodities	Bureau of Public Roads—Construction		State marine schools [14]
		Value of commodities donated [11]	Special school milk program [12]		Federal aid highways (trust fund)	Other [13]	
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Alabama	$386, 516	$2, 357, 691	$1, 281, 733	$6, 119, 287	$59, 598, 889	$259, 638	
Alaska		41, 817	19, 276	120, 903	9, 911, 868	2, 863, 718	
Arizona	72, 202	743, 170	525, 980	1, 182, 699	31, 556, 978	2, 377, 291	
Arkansas	340, 230	2, 718, 387	677, 566	6, 090. 513	30, 664. 909	703, 170	
California	2, 161, 298	1, 486, 453	8, 160, 550	6, 001, 135	210, 678, 363	3, 952, 694	$120, 553
Colorado	546, 494	468, 040	822, 619	1, 535, 282	29, 677, 099	2, 408, 426	
Connecticut	294, 242	230, 492	1, 182, 215	1, 055, 641	36, 282, 846		
Delaware	103, 355	100, 742	246, 637	426, 128	5, 946, 851		
District of Columbia		400, 085	423, 961	1. 115, 988	16, 987, 236		
Florida	129, 046	742, 232	1, 377, 402	2, 640, 448	73, 889, 647	14, 983	
Georgia	1, 206, 387	2, 143. 226	1, 039, 319	5, 520. 842	56, 789, 023	41, 941	
Hawaii	41, 736	188, 282	193, 136	515, 520	4, 176, 173		
Idaho	125, 390	56, 430	215, 612	285, 538	19, 537, 787	3, 052, 722	
Illinois	386, 480	1, 255, 587	5, 772, 916	4, 343, 484	168, 850, 719	41, 776	
Indiana	376, 345	925, 832	2, 075, 382	3, 296, 892	82, 936, 594	39, 962	
Iowa	1, 360, 207	631, 298	1, 727, 903	2, 704, 386	39, 546, 997		
Kansas	314, 858	415, 299	1, 003, 948	1, 578, 954	40, 029, 447		
Kentucky	777, 431	3, 735, 947	1, 448, 212	9, 099, 258	42, 455, 457	212, 430	
Louisiana	431, 666	3, 993, 070	549, 067	5, 240, 761	52, 532, 817	10, 260	
Maine		389, 892	406, 968	1, 244, 414	16, 123, 488	25, 541	126, 651
Maryland	168, 153	443, 158	1, 727, 136	2, 208, 310	33, 195, 938		
Massachusetts	51, 862	529, 865	2, 939, 057	2, 603, 363	43, 939, 222		121, 906
Michigan	87, 450	3, 309, 736	5, 270, 811	10, 727, 710	101, 905, 940	68, 817	
Minnesota	258, 279	514, 177	2, 518, 427	2, 522. 831	65, 457, 192	635. 878	
Mississippi	1, 542, 000	5, 843, 009	1, 409, 702	5, 132, 696	39, 840, 311	32, 216	
Missouri	220, 434	1, 003, 339	2, 391, 440	4, 131, 078	62, 085, 644	102, 909	
Montana	66, 013	275. 478	167, 888	750, 617	28, 453, 463	2, 478, 571	
Nebraska	310, 754	144, 382	525, 149	631, 403	40, 473, 554	205	
Nevada	224, 238	19, 936	87, 647	110. 475	11, 909, 418	108, 980	
New Hampshire	22, 813	152. 372	284, 263	596, 631	16, 299, 339	400, 220	
New Jersey	272, 780	448, 155	2, 495, 297	1, 747, 142	48, 557, 194		
New Mexico	714, 094	820, 544	732, 835	1, 548, 894	27, 625, 089	1, 001, 486	
New York	467, 437	2, 818. 284	9, 224, 457	9, 281, 330	158, 726, 660		130, 010
North Carolina	457, 655	1. 176, 676	1, 594, 531	4, 599, 648	39, 808, 411	102, 160	
North Dakota	854, 894	290, 596	302, 153	693, 540	24, 037, 180		
Ohio	624, 340	1, 474, 525	5, 236, 986	6, 272, 357	134, 831, 898	22, 882	
Oklahoma	6, 790, 629	2, 797, 912	911, 114	5, 298, 734	36, 377, 956	16, 732	
Oregon	142, 383	256, 865	549, 809	1. 036, 735	35, 687, 970	4, 148, 989	
Pennsylvania	329, 734	4, 428, 374	4, 027, 923	17, 427, 147	86, 129, 464	184, 369	
Rhode Island		104, 894	361, 049	425, 805	11, 644, 222		
South Carolina	114, 768	505. 497	621, 414	1, 783. 380	38, 987, 423	148, 497	
South Dakota	277, 916	395, 790	445, 940	987, 555	29, 917, 969	50, 419	
Tennessee	834, 608	2, 609, 269	1, 832, 426	5, 625, 344	69, 524, 247	71, 364	
Texas	6, 158, 383	3, 661, 910	2, 919, 818	7, 254. 901	141, 905, 229	29, 700	
Utah	155, 702	275, 482	275, 617	1, 140, 220	24, 959, 799	1, 352, 955	
Vermont		98, 373	174, 881	359, 361	16, 965, 812	39, 650	
Virginia	257, 566	1, 115, 005	1, 596, 690	3, 316, 256	56, 435, 280	199, 049	
Washington	255, 419	389, 406	1, 463, 386	1, 360, 353	33, 270, 338	2, 346, 374	
West Virginia	977, 690	4, 338, 064	406, 036	6, 693, 335	31, 628, 434	139, 860	
Wisconsin	337, 231	586, 363	3, 296. 022	2, 542, 847	42, 073, 867	128, 951	
Wyoming		108, 568	155, 807	424, 181	23, 840, 721	1, 974, 217	
Puerto Rico		7, 487, 854		5, 038. 744	4, 549, 781		
Virgin Islands		22, 810		31, 222			
Other Territories, etc.[7]		158, 019		39, 305			
Undistributed to States, etc	390. 000	348, 444	1, 679, 024	21, 287, 971	1, 579, 341	8, 884	
Total	32,449,018	71,878,027	86,685,047	[15] 195,650,404	2,590,788,486	31,798,877	499, 120

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 92.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1961*—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Defense, Army	Executive Office of the President		Funds appropriated to the President	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare		
		Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization			American Printing House for the Blind	White House Conference on Aging [16]	Office of Education
	Lease of flood control lands—shared revenues	Federal contributions [16]	Research and development	Federal Civil Defense—Disaster relief [16]			Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts [17]
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Alabama	$1,903	$133,445	$8,393	----------	$7,693	----------	$100,541
Alaska	----------	19,447	1,193	----------	----------	----------	71,283
Arizona	----------	−2,411	60,522	----------	3,583	----------	77,477
Arkansas	57,677	249,413	7,750	$311,694	4,888	----------	89,048
California	73,238	1,114,995	12,450	−377,914	36,440	----------	175,599
Colorado	7,611	183,954	1,700	----------	4,000	----------	83,218
Connecticut	569	162,664	750	----------	10,082	----------	90,023
Delaware	3,377	33,157	1,775	----------	1,305	----------	73,173
District of Columbia	----------	9,995	2,386	----------	1,250	----------	----------
Florida	9,825	336,680	11,480	3,122,066	11,387	−$3,599	97,641
Georgia	35,629	278,848	3,683	----------	11,360	----------	104,360
Hawaii	----------	76,875	36,222	1,088,550	1,611	----------	2,299,986
Idaho	131	37,738	75,768	38,898	778	----------	75,872
Illinois	38,093	270,149	12,318	----------	19,858	−14	156,905
Indiana	----------	190,597	28,552	−54,652	7,443	----------	109,245
Iowa	27,446	98,881	4,762	62,406	4,305	----------	96,146
Kansas	84,968	146,946	23,019	25,083	4,666	----------	89,006
Kentucky	59,051	56,690	1,750	----------	4,888	----------	99,375
Louisiana	23,871	526,813	22,217	−356	7,082	----------	96,769
Maine	----------	126,799	5,175	----------	944	----------	79,115
Maryland	213	340,409	5,909	----------	8,915	----------	93,372
Massachusetts	2,883	148,246	18,938	1,440	18,275	----------	116,789
Michigan	1,620	295,421	197,293	----------	18,414	----------	133,559
Minnesota	984	197,418	19,925	----------	8,027	----------	99,751
Mississippi	108,164	63,588	17,757	25,000	4,194	−273	91,735
Missouri	73,577	135,704	34,011	350,210	7,499	−112	109,448
Montana	22,288	39,589	2,626	----------	1,528	−1,504	75,896
Nebraska	42,997	174,448	21,058	219,637	2,416	----------	83,222
Nevada	----------	29,336	9,700	−11,260	694	−301	71,597
New Hampshire	1,448	32,265	1,368	----------	1,028	----------	75,319
New Jersey	977	222,708	2,000	----------	15,748	----------	118,233
New Mexico	----------	56,820	8,395	----------	3,027	----------	76,795
New York	2,283	2,995,304	31,580	----------	40,578	----------	217,934
North Carolina	3,169	197,771	34,089	1,063,556	12,471	----------	110,518
North Dakota	228,972	67,153	19,021	----------	833	−50	76,181
Ohio	7,017	1,812	33,675	−204,076	21,636	----------	149,269
Oklahoma	239,900	334,241	10,280	532,279	2,889	----------	92,278
Oregon	2,968	99,322	2,040	−13,889	5,833	−787	85,176
Pennsylvania	8,853	708,581	16,573	942,942	29,496	----------	174,720
Rhode Island	----------	101,824	1,030	26,450	1,083	----------	77,899
South Carolina	3,638	171,331	4,258	----------	4,083	−26	91,118
South Dakota	50,026	22,739	2,748	----------	1,278	----------	76,511
Tennessee	37,422	228,510	3,255	----------	7,999	----------	102,835
Texas	188,606	233,320	125,102	175,338	15,470	----------	146,921
Utah	----------	45,504	954	----------	1,694	----------	76,872
Vermont	1,614	10,394	250	----------	417	−2,842	73,768
Virginia	15,554	80,714	3,950	----------	8,193	----------	103,104
Washington	5,085	1,715	4,842	−4,721	7,638	----------	93,731
West Virginia	1,134	63,004	20,133	----------	4,999	----------	90,006
Wisconsin	17,374	247,770	79,021	----------	7,166	----------	104,260
Wyoming	----------	40,901	3,488	----------	583	----------	72,898
Puerto Rico	----------	−4,198	500	----------	2,305	----------	50,000
Virgin Islands	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Other Territories, etc.[7]	----------	43,283	----------	----------	28	----------	----------
Undistributed to States, etc.	----------	----------	----------	----------	−10,000	----------	----------
Total	1,492,156	11,478,624	1,057,638	7,318,682	400,000	−9,508	7,276,500

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 92.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1961*—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued					
	Office of Education—Continued					
	Cooperative vocational education [18] (22)	School construction and survey (23)	Maintenance and operation of schools (24)	Library services (25)	Defense educational activities [16] (26)	Education of the mentally retarded (27)
Alabama	$1,060,159	$553,143	$4,271,452	$207,576	$1,734,666	$10,200
Alaska	105,652	1,009,446	6,027,885	49,191	97,954	8,867
Arizona	206,968	2,017,415	4,467,295	72,485	154,130	
Arkansas	781,731	1,089,905	941,269	164,544	756,662	6,500
California	2,220,802	10,840,539	38,421,578	239,322	3,342,852	19,401
Colorado	352,908	557,201	4,109,054	88,084	808,259	17,068
Connecticut	361,692	880,920	2,080,633	74,755	1,046,073	11,500
Delaware	179,889		668,679	51,585	181,449	
District of Columbia	33,253				187,768	
Florida	686,592	1,302,701	5,158,192	133,235	740,415	16,300
Georgia	1,127,358	1,320,037	4,896,258	221,848	2,471,263	12,200
Hawaii	178,475	2,844,890	4,502,518	55,087	158,317	19,350
Idaho	234,186	246,120	1,434,199	75,211	405,704	11,667
Illinois	1,677,682	923,065	3,236,588	230,178	2,769,566	15,500
Indiana	970,816	664,119	1,058,263	60,341	386,668	
Iowa	839,274	105,607	613,681	173,427	835,215	13,400
Kansas	563,505	1,036,504	4,571,963	75,902	826,332	19,700
Kentucky	1,041,638	3,200	1,128,988	221,203	975,498	4,900
Louisiana	914,629	228,409	752,209	158,010	662,605	15,850
Maine	231,864	429,420	1,912,536	83,021	297,710	5,100
Maryland	437,682	4,133,343	9,675,878	170,000	868,576	
Massachusetts	724,413	812,196	6,374,190	86,000	1,558,276	10,600
Michigan	1,402,973	1,977,564	1,506,464	214,885	3,574,759	12,700
Minnesota	914,683	205,198	404,565	165,888	1,596,484	13,135
Mississippi	908,750	945,015	1,245,006	191,340	313,244	
Missouri	1,120,191	498,417	2,528,243	185,931	431,166	11,000
Montana	208,602	1,358,726	1,503,335	72,427	285,494	12,200
Nebraska	442,032	914,137	2,172,308	108,519	676,477	5,700
Nevada	181,991	406,353	1,097,453	50,395	123,824	9,800
New Hampshire	177,221	189,228	1,178,899	62,087	172,333	
New Jersey	843,663	1,247,677	3,746,583	103,153	1,633,281	7,350
New Mexico	230,956	3,394,298	4,835,049	73,042	497,407	15,468
New York	2,558,404	1,017,762	6,312,333	249,152	3,482,012	13,750
North Carolina	1,428,296	894,605	2,191,067	302,331	1,970,039	14,800
North Dakota	292,424	743,802	459,215	126,436	51,552	4,900
Ohio	1,747,073	1,089,004	4,745,439	270,635	3,501,571	8,169
Oklahoma	659,456	1,878,773	6,706,965	134,239	1,249,462	
Oregon	405,819	370,019	911,526	127,216	225,960	13,567
Pennsylvania	2,186,230	12,880	5,331,567	341,396	2,303,340	21,600
Rhode Island	158,947	169,625	1,751,449	59,769	455,595	20,800
South Carolina	748,627	708,281	3,194,900	196,082	388,162	
South Dakota	297,070	833,963	1,841,529	82,462	311,196	6,100
Tennessee	1,126,373	192,931	2,177,207	219,097	858,626	15,735
Texas	1,966,395	3,244,827	11,169,323	285,264	1,240,862	18,900
Utah	192,098	602,041	1,686,799	63,275	204,964	10,600
Vermont	187,029		73,482	63,385	137,399	
Virginia	1,017,822	4,120,655	13,413,010	211,253	−211,605	9,400
Washington	589,355	543,556	8,497,218	125,287	714,371	13,400
West Virginia	644,330	13,884	107,701	167,674	469,500	10,200
Wisconsin	989,756	198,110	725,151	180,736	1,398,358	11,600
Wyoming	168,334	274,987	668,243	54,209	67,358	10,400
Puerto Rico	839,621			209,077	664,466	
Virgin Islands	49,292		83,131	11,079	56,176	
Other Territories, etc.[7]	177,743	204,139	602,140	15,495	79,856	
Undistributed to States, etc			8,468,858			
Total	39,797,725	59,248,637	207,639,466	7,414,221	50,189,647	509,377

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 92.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1961*—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued						
	Public Health Service						
	Communicable disease activities (includes venereal disease control) [16]	Tuberculosis control	General health assistance	Mental health activities	Cancer control	Heart disease control	Environmental health activities
	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
Alabama	$43,332	$93,155	$439,999	$117,478	$74,875	$86,542	$57,010
Alaska	7,250	22,663	62,773	38,154	500	7,553	13,920
Arizona	22,322	45,051	141,210	37,396	18,801	----	23,950
Arkansas	81,352	61,096	268,128	66,955	47,097	61,166	39,201
California	59,345	287,899	1,014,869	397,046	223,578	174,217	137,560
Colorado	7,581	33,165	178,218	51,733	34,923	46,766	28,965
Connecticut	8,413	36,797	142,851	67,670	30,426	24,567	42,873
Delaware	12,038	15,400	30,930	39,600	20,000	22,680	30,296
District of Columbia	78,693	36,701	55,633	35,580	25,445	32,362	24,886
Florida	79,814	94,298	466,510	153,400	128,189	92,629	63,048
Georgia	205,080	85,849	454,001	135,368	82,020	92,830	60,222
Hawaii	----	21,360	[19] 1,220,195	41,021	18,000	32,170	26,202
Idaho	6,000	15,126	101,377	41,021	26,022	35,356	19,754
Illinois	178,682	210,700	687,551	302,209	119,507	119,159	95,482
Indiana	----	79,035	327,630	120,161	80,544	80,269	66,631
Iowa	9,382	36,380	263,785	91,531	26,600	29,300	45,137
Kansas	13,518	32,493	228,237	68,883	45,493	50,908	34,902
Kentucky	43,723	102,088	403,838	112,294	71,611	82,889	55,679
Louisiana	63,924	78,946	343,917	109,320	66,715	71,070	52,199
Maine	----	22,345	114,319	40,721	19,346	8,054	25,485
Maryland	39,094	83,600	245,044	93,117	51,002	61,312	52,097
Massachusetts	----	98,745	373,929	141,613	90,231	78,775	75,740
Michigan	66,307	151,697	619,877	243,355	129,182	111,367	99,281
Minnesota	1,200	46,532	320,503	105,288	60,548	62,512	49,845
Mississippi	36,587	60,362	391,541	89,621	64,113	79,247	50,554
Missouri	63,851	93,880	387,211	134,246	83,711	80,270	57,521
Montana	7,148	20,134	93,885	41,021	15,800	19,380	18,935
Nebraska	12,853	10,534	171,482	46,990	29,879	13,927	23,497
Nevada	9,984	12,646	50,608	38,163	9,439	10,738	10,489
New Hampshire	----	14,238	52,000	39,103	14,567	17,562	24,257
New Jersey	34,664	112,185	406,971	175,158	98,587	82,278	80,704
New Mexico	29,589	32,602	122,724	41,021	26,022	38,561	21,187
New York	396,553	390,702	1,121,830	487,294	273,671	192,995	169,801
North Carolina	120,420	86,153	585,680	163,570	96,665	109,804	77,070
North Dakota	11,837	15,637	94,126	41,021	26,022	35,997	19,856
Ohio	18,387	177,436	761,283	284,092	165,842	137,182	123,091
Oklahoma	19,497	50,803	260,157	75,414	50,357	58,472	36,809
Oregon	9,495	34,102	185,429	55,235	----	27,423	30,501
Pennsylvania	124,467	247,548	929,333	343,200	210,359	156,746	133,978
Rhode Island	----	21,871	74,467	40,948	26,022	35,673	34,831
South Carolina	97,296	59,072	353,764	91,784	57,976	75,946	51,687
South Dakota	8,015	6,000	108,549	40,317	9,300	2,745	20,470
Tennessee	99,503	103,984	434,694	122,000	71,313	86,113	61,001
Texas	148,191	181,350	947,838	299,341	173,192	161,700	107,363
Utah	----	6,969	106,200	14,509	17,525	16,966	22,108
Vermont	----	12,165	47,055	30,830	20,511	27,818	19,651
Virginia	36,709	93,514	420,784	133,214	75,567	81,054	60,285
Washington	6,791	51,328	247,898	87,066	51,545	51,773	23,520
West Virginia	14,904	54,313	223,249	59,800	43,403	56,739	38,322
Wisconsin	−3,807	60,250	340,918	118,310	73,452	66,907	62,127
Wyoming	1,770	10,953	59,298	28,957	9,437	22,046	15,250
Puerto Rico	26,607	146,757	372,978	85,006	60,062	77,513	14,375
Virgin Islands	4,816	8,380	8,700	39,289	4,923	6,408	3,936
Other Territories, etc. [7]	----	6,596	7,530	16,547	5,601	2,131	----
Undistributed to States, etc	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Total	[20] 2,363,177	3,973,585	17,873,506	5,913,981	[21] 3,355,518	3,296,567	[22] 2,633,541

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 92.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1961*—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued						
	Public Health Service—Continued				Social Security Administration		
	Polio vaccination assistance program [16]	Construction			Grants to States for maternal and child welfare services		
		Hospital and medical facilities [23]	Waste treatment works	Health research facilities	Maternal and child health services	Services for crippled children	Child welfare services
	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)
Alabama		$4, 575, 352	$1, 238. 741		$568, 444	$589, 904	$345, 087
Alaska		[24] 2, 648, 169			142, 137	161, 636	63, 589
Arizona		1, 563, 902	559, 353		166, 628		135, 178
Arkansas		3, 409. 550	947, 524		394, 665	327, 943	231, 175
California		6, 829, 468	2, 215, 364	$186, 019	941, 713	948, 920	646, 256
Colorado		1, 489, 743	572, 476		325, 649	242, 987	156, 702
Connecticut		874, 962	525, 400		282, 749	257, 068	129, 092
Delaware		256, 265	457, 472		115, 131	122, 128	64, 283
District of Columbia		170, 807	374, 400		227, 473	232, 234	78, 896
Florida		3, 991, 932	764, 763	27, 424	564, 575	414, 769	319, 911
Georgia		5, 756, 850	961, 909		518, 518	610, 166	391, 084
Hawaii		1, 169, 281	272, 917		157, 036	172, 444	91, 478
Idaho		762, 178	418, 056		159, 215	132, 547	88 376
Illinois		4, 673, 261	2, 105, 574		480, 064	616, 753	480, 184
Indiana		2, 656, 679	1, 040, 470		363, 695	432, 692	322. 759
Iowa		2, 420. 537	753, 665		257. 624	419, 813	256, 262
Kansas		2, 890, 685	507, 532		213, 908	286, 124	191, 272
Kentucky		4, 620, 245	997, 094		378, 087	462, 945	354, 346
Louisiana		3, 762, 011	1, 048, 577		379, 239	472, 462	312, 770
Maine		805, 953	203, 614		150, 118	142. 519	115, 422
Maryland		2, 609, 905	690, 476		429, 268	380, 638	212, 357
Massachusetts		3, 215, 219	682, 170	5, 000	384, 899	376, 589	220, 532
Michigan	−$389	3, 714, 329	1, 159, 087		670, 292	699. 584	484, 284
Minnesota		3, 205, 839	858, 067		378, 234	553, 154	284, 298
Mississippi		4, 582, 996	621, 217		406, 246	474. 106	310, 328
Missouri		3, 984, 992	857, 662		381, 308	392, 308	297, 062
Montana		699, 034	790, 508		123, 225	179, 748	100, 601
Nebraska	−2, 682	2, 269, 109	510, 383		139 798	60, 215	148, 946
Nevada		574, 697	415, 571		170, 320	104, 042	61, 196
New Hampshire	−371	727. 614	457, 568		78, 957	128, 399	84, 618
New Jersey		2, 186. 417	769, 155		254, 691	287, 186	283, 023
New Mexico	−1, 619	2, 036, 136	408, 095		216, 448	192, 789	121. 578
New York		7, 054, 969	2, 757. 511	1. 121, 453	842, 746	729, 888	696, 076
North Carolina		9. 304, 291	1, 196, 400		710, 949	818, 790	524, 185
North Dakota		771, 234	385. 499		121, 936	132, 454	114, 826
Ohio		6, 342, 438	1, 672, 818	235, 590	689, 507	671, 557	537, 022
Oklahoma		1, 783, 590	1, 034, 847	238, 658	253, 862	303, 928	212, 889
Oregon		1. 638, 789	697, 287		185, 469	220, 559	164. 325
Pennsylvania		8, 556, 178	2, 691, 301		795, 130	855. 970	651, 183
Rhode Island		809, 782	73. 028		178, 037	168, 060	93, 674
South Carolina		3, 549, 556	790, 564		378, 269	459, 981	308, 749
South Dakota		593, 084	418, 512		63, 487	133, 196	111, 436
Tennessee		6, 139, 411	1, 310. 898		543, 136	599, 654	351. 736
Texas		7, 743, 643	2, 019. 997	82, 926	787. 150	1, 154, 362	715, 427
Utah		1, 276, 427	495, 288		108, 159	141. 428	121, 154
Vermont		615, 298	678, 002		120, 184	118, 195	75, 849
Virginia		5, 193, 356	1, 196, 681	24, 600	515. 871	538, 272	365, 535
Washington		1, 990, 888	646, 866		247, 673	271. 341	202, 856
West Virginia		4, 374, 922	911, 590		233, 819	330, 357	246, 703
Wisconsin		3. 332, 668	886, 054		349, 706	429, 970	298, 422
Wyoming	−700	397, 473	147, 497		111, 225	104. 306	69, 491
Puerto Rico		2, 985, 247	168, 700		376, 459	532, 491	316, 313
Virgin Islands		104, 119			102, 412	107, 894	51. 392
Other Territories, etc.[7]		10, 060			68, 305	97, 646	900
Undistributed to States, etc							
Total	−5, 761	159, 692, 441	44, 085, 200	1, 921, 580	18, 113, 755	19, 795, 003	13, 613, 088

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 92.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1961*—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued					
	Social Security Administration—Continued					Office of Vocational Rehabilitation
	Grants to States for public assistance					
	Medical assistance for the aged	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to permanently and totally disabled	Aid to the blind	
	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)
Alabama	-----	$48,028,183	$8,861,376	$4,338,928	$610,685	$2,167,428
Alaska	-----	730,691	1,022,129	-----	56,933	113,498
Arizona	-----	7,608,575	9,230,483	-----	508,798	513,862
Arkansas	-----	26,923,916	4,423,280	2,860,906	1,026,358	1,747,960
California	-----	145,375,793	82,892,875	6,782,698	7,210,126	2,935,542
Colorado	-----	28,286,502	8,273,203	3,179,612	165,629	690,767
Connecticut	-----	7,795,210	6,672,025	1,157,730	150,314	419,910
Delaware	-----	545,769	1,459,873	216,010	142,170	176,133
District of Columbia	-----	1,602,744	5,588,705	1,422,750	110,588	248,750
Florida	-----	35,984,214	14,833,781	5,611,598	1,335,814	1,823,606
Georgia	-----	41,648,836	13,405,417	10,731,470	1,721,642	2,731,790
Hawaii	-----	678,772	2,123,596	475,059	35,105	365,330
Idaho	-----	4,512,482	2,479,357	671,529	89,109	187,978
Illinois	-----	41,925,924	42,530,579	10,631,752	1,684,649	2,136,414
Indiana	-----	13,986,880	11,018,500	-----	1,050,064	528,064
Iowa	-----	21,298,861	10,116,504	347,184	844,987	978,992
Kansas	-----	17,844,520	6,870,988	2,418,461	342,091	709,363
Kentucky	$203,595	25,911,329	17,130,805	3,992,056	1,141,898	638,753
Louisiana	-----	75,642,618	20,429,855	8,879,852	1,642,810	1,334,815
Maine	-----	6,803,837	5,241,848	1,310,329	245,969	340,348
Maryland	70,626	4,923,696	9,997,281	3,375,080	236,188	618,179
Massachusetts	13,513,775	40,069,078	14,402,263	6,070,429	1,230,671	1,105,782
Michigan	3,308,956	33,772,803	25,574,313	2,703,920	919,557	1,524,586
Minnesota	-----	28,105,685	10,327,203	1,337,021	588,873	1,140,166
Mississippi	-----	26,851,363	7,865,288	4,357,792	2,186,576	1,251,383
Missouri	-----	57,171,630	21,828,639	8,081,094	2,283,562	848,432
Montana	-----	3,280,749	1,926,784	683,709	181,820	216,878
Nebraska	-----	8,535,491	2,884,854	1,109,330	433,906	354,396
Nevada	-----	1,483,390	1,112,347	-----	106,866	82,151
New Hampshire	-----	2,935,726	1,159,910	274,307	139,501	104,561
New Jersey	-----	10,772,553	15,915,566	3,995,314	528,818	1,062,910
New Mexico	-----	6,983,990	8,971,789	1,547,252	209,376	230,556
New York	-----	48,398,366	70,517,193	20,531,997	2,232,458	3,769,963
North Carolina	-----	19,793,405	21,335,536	9,067,963	2,458,324	2,496,642
North Dakota	-----	4,818,092	2,089,317	715,484	59,654	340,581
Ohio	-----	48,780,163	29,281,996	7,063,620	1,932,074	1,365,994
Oklahoma	264,347	57,846,585	17,970,860	5,844,904	1,060,365	1,417,548
Oregon	-----	9,800,430	6,226,513	2,742,240	129,698	557,351
Pennsylvania	-----	26,604,134	54,807,335	8,663,889	3,397,125	4,367,838
Rhode Island	-----	3,679,981	4,170,099	1,514,286	63,269	325,948
South Carolina	-----	12,356,743	5,602,276	3,379,258	753,711	1,169,256
South Dakota	-----	4,695,966	3,171,624	678,268	94,506	304,192
Tennessee	-----	22,299,251	15,709,012	4,356,542	1,188,252	1,640,366
Texas	-----	103,131,922	14,480,571	3,553,116	3,272,046	1,710,030
Utah	-----	4,835,336	3,783,542	1,484,025	117,243	309,999
Vermont	-----	3,523,177	1,369,204	539,995	74,864	204,352
Virginia	-----	7,039,365	9,100,384	3,625,031	675,741	1,334,600
Washington	544,246	28,142,416	11,643,571	3,816,207	392,336	1,021,982
West Virginia	1,430,190	7,105,339	17,970,896	2,920,779	396,774	1,353,485
Wisconsin	-----	20,085,970	9,412,808	2,153,559	526,555	985,621
Wyoming	-----	1,870,236	746,691	288,142	31,917	95,785
Puerto Rico	219,180	2,181,528	5,152,825	1,276,619	99,117	736,766
Virgin Islands	24,173	140,754	145,979	30,465	4,625	32,422
Other Territories, etc.[7]	-----	14,004	42,638	7,777	441	62,036
Undistributed to States, etc.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	19,579,088	1,215,164,973	701,302,286	182,817,338	48,122,548	54,932,040

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 92.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1961*—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of the Interior					Department of Labor
	Federal aid in wildlife restoration, and fish restoration and management [25]	Migratory Bird Conservation Act and Alaska game law—shared revenues [26]	Payments from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act—shared revenues	Payments under certain special funds—shared revenues [27]	Bureau of Indian Affairs [28]	Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration (trust fund)
	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Alabama	$294,559	$43	$837	$476		$4,490,876
Alaska	404,603	3,259	2,447,593	24,478	$501,252	1,417,140
Arizona	445,487		199,842	396,586	1,632,510	4,146,201
Arkansas	243,914	15,441	29,539	111		3,428,596
California	894,377	672	2,707,835	130,615		41,899,311
Colorado	283,068	2,117	3,298,421	54,914	68,881	3,383,255
Connecticut	123,718					5,698,310
Delaware	123,670	31				807,714
District of Columbia						2,739,978
Florida	316,975	2,771	190	2,171	18,300	6,547,963
Georgia	384,663	20,221				4,594,782
Hawaii	124,127					1,135,384
Idaho	574,611	2,360	284,307	45,975	107,472	2,126,438
Illinois	1,023,942	5,935				15,759,464
Indiana	512,393					5,920,948
Iowa	608,113	1,327			19,366	3,297,758
Kansas	191,680	449	135,524	13	8,800	2,651,230
Kentucky	377,303	13,931				3,801,100
Louisiana	373,525	273,653	88,575	206		4,495,331
Maine	268,036					1,743,196
Maryland	121,069	248				6,137,421
Massachusetts	151,204	233				12,947,971
Michigan	1,044,636	4,935	936	43		15,857,836
Minnesota	473,049	2,180		1,450	326,460	4,813,423
Mississippi	273,176	8,192	2,422	181		3,600,103
Missouri	665,585	947		6		6,291,015
Montana	692,834	12,072	1,621,704	141,048	180,941	1,748,856
Nebraska	427,396	30,693	6,257	12	120,000	1,559,727
Nevada	485,086	4,362	136,262	386,580	125,085	1,466,279
New Hampshire	101,026					1,321,013
New Jersey	162,328					13,468,413
New Mexico	520,457	818	8,099,027	55,832	1,333,531	2,161,339
New York	746,283	1,853				53,169,064
North Carolina	514,168	536			18,300	5,571,579
North Dakota	264,444	5,983	84,685	1,723	253,349	1,218,765
Ohio	640,887					15,778,592
Oklahoma	344,201	13,024	38,936	11,823	547,366	5,258,644
Oregon	475,479	38,704	51,698	16,406,668	100,491	3,883,493
Pennsylvania	719,396	5				26,746,551
Rhode Island	138,858					3,315,042
South Carolina	178,499	66				3,369,107
South Dakota	273,755	3,172	67,002	10,303	504,486	915,612
Tennessee	388,001	186				4,263,432
Texas	985,864	6,477		4,467		13,575,577
Utah	292,577	37	2,783,198	36,719	89,440	3,095,749
Vermont	83,567	297				982,476
Virginia	563,836	367				3,429,738
Washington	456,715	7,795	583	30,440	102,420	6,719,137
West Virginia	197,859					2,627,663
Wisconsin	699,528	2,829		296	300,164	5,114,728
Wyoming	243,250	168	12,651,566	126,293	60,147	929,870
Puerto Rico	22,698					1,847,190
Virgin Islands						111,861
Other Territories, etc.[7]	8,543					12,158
Undistributed to States, etc.						[29] 5,158,050
Total	20,925,019	488,391	34,736,941	17,869,428	6,418,761	358,552,447

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 92.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1961*—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Federal Aviation Agency	Federal Power Commission	Housing and Home Finance Agency			Small Business Administration
			Office of Administrator		Public Housing Administration	
	Federal airport program [30]	Payments to States under Federal Power Act—shared revenues	Urban renewal program	Urban planning assistance	Annual contributions	Grants for research and management counseling
	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)
Alabama	$662,643		$1,242,885	$45,289	$5,842,905	$21,310
Alaska	2,933,855	$435	471,380	22,380	217,540	
Arizona	1,475,286	421			359,928	
Arkansas	551,971	11	348,428	36,423	686,223	36,000
California	7,264,538	27,640	6,323,289	222,766	5,689,603	42,500
Colorado	982,591	552	323,188	108,311	1,051,751	6,375
Connecticut	672,211		11,260,576	75,801	2,510,285	16,000
Delaware	106,133		961,432		499,257	30,000
District of Columbia			1,398,738		2,718,324	26,567
Florida	2,077,919	5		92,196	2,668,926	
Georgia	697,266	36	3,932,608	61,474	7,428,403	10,000
Hawaii	532,307		1,705,511	82,035	456,203	
Idaho	149,918	4,986		6,600	31,933	12,115
Illinois	3,282,030		14,535,656	125,283	9,535,953	21,230
Indiana	404,174		1,771,391	7,186	899,927	
Iowa	411,926		1,172,163	31,720		30,983
Kansas	159,442		1,640,190	49,970		17,415
Kentucky	1,105,533		1,486,909	49,543	2,897,230	23,500
Louisiana	2,242,331			84,166	3,596,560	13,596
Maine	317,997		462,493	80,467	45,749	16,000
Maryland	533,506		1,179,567	52,989	3,579,401	
Massachusetts	1,437,879		4,074,562	130,682	5,805,823	8,740
Michigan	1,909,133	139	6,741,063	11,210	3,059,739	43,000
Minnesota	966,979	11	4,826,806	99,072	1,322,121	15,000
Mississippi	583,263	24		7,898	1,342,986	59,700
Missouri	1,161,075		6,692,450		3,691,124	20,500
Montana	260,506	10,907		10,381	121,781	30,000
Nebraska	1,397,402			18,573	456,969	6,300
Nevada	621,155	894	403,977	1,710	108,000	
New Hampshire	209,468		718,160	8,184	348,636	18,500
New Jersey	553,661		5,273,931	246,388	10,068,294	6,000
New Mexico	310,626	3		72,984	52,823	5,477
New York	3,045,275		10,818,551	65,428	20,983,862	8,900
North Carolina	791,151	31		33,709	2,953,512	15,825
North Dakota	80,613		566,653		11,018	18,500
Ohio	4,362,345		10,025,441	127,239	3,446,249	14,000
Oklahoma	4,189,940		8,507	122,980		18,000
Oregon	765,146	4,487	2,096,561	63,391	120,890	15,532
Pennsylvania	4,248,722	8	20,606,565	239,278	8,952,154	11,000
Rhode Island	272,525		1,269,126	21,992	1,333,785	15,000
South Carolina	279,969	183	160,445		1,418,385	18,630
South Dakota	79,371					10,000
Tennessee	2,016,256		9,151,852	155,792	5,148,318	25,000
Texas	2,670,912		405,416	133,266	7,483,176	21,300
Utah	1,140,685	1,906				14,000
Vermont	33,636			32,357		22,500
Virginia	1,115,551	16	4,133,283	73,080	3,938,431	18,000
Washington	897,345	1,865	430,720	74,577	782,604	19,000
West Virginia	131,048	3		17,614	510,804	16,000
Wisconsin	1,018,954	99	1,031,757	32,770	676,528	26,000
Wyoming	414,679	106		3,290		
Puerto Rico	1,268,751	13	1,266,133		5,116,249	36,000
Virgin Islands					273,206	
Other Territories, etc.[7]				6,750		
Undistributed to States, etc.						
Total	64,797,596	54,782	140,918,364	3,045,194	140,243,564	879,994

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 92.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1961*—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Tennessee Valley Authority	Veterans' Administration		Miscellaneous grants	Total grant payments (Part A)
	Shared revenues [31]	State and territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors [32]	State supervision of schools and training establishments [33]		
	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)
Alabama	$1,353,096		$59,540		$172,136,029
Alaska				[34] $7,858,200	42,440,004
Arizona			9,581		75,451,558
Arkansas			24,397		100,058,541
California		$1,603,232	133,899	[35] 9,609	632,975,088
Colorado		56,680	42,802		98,137,476
Connecticut		670,708	12,284		85,509,791
Delaware					14,973,455
District of Columbia			4,441	[36] 28,310,404	64,960,007
Florida			45,208		175,539,220
Georgia	63,912	101,574	34,371		183,235,178
Hawaii				[37] 1,404,234	30,197,535
Idaho		39,788			42,732,840
Illinois		659,255	112,461		352,795,907
Indiana		163,931	30,371		141,263,643
Iowa		211,441	23,298		98,056,643
Kansas		42,707			92,059,833
Kentucky	761,501		33,254		135,750,195
Louisiana			73,772		199,767,627
Maine					42,081,063
Maryland			1,673		92,492,685
Massachusetts		679,266	30,916		171,728,900
Michigan		613,319	21,339		244,880,254
Minnesota		240,495	104,808		142,295,623
Mississippi	235,279		13,616		121,211,270
Missouri		57,641	40,346		197,655,687
Montana		44,361	6,803		51,994,734
Nebraska		110,954	29,327		70,534,772
Nevada				[38] 148,637	23,293,842
New Hampshire		30,524	8,376		29,762,725
New Jersey		164,846	665		132,365,965
New Mexico					77,687,770
New York		2,786	2,436		460,744,964
North Carolina	113,918		69,401		146,312,282
North Dakota		64,594			42,547,727
Ohio		429,179	59,975		305,086,316
Oklahoma		457,460	45,184		168,499,832
Oregon					106,793,222
Pennsylvania		160,357	63,892	[39] 191,191	310,948,902
Rhode Island		220,636	11,065		34,255,985
South Carolina			31,083		89,403,759
South Dakota		111,200			49,968,779
Tennessee	3,926,600		47,577		173,265,168
Texas			72,811		360,698,120
Utah					53,353,099
Vermont		36,189	2,569		27,881,386
Virginia	24,272		23,948		132,409,691
Washington		396,118	10,280	[40] 15,000	119,774,687
West Virginia			45,734		91,391,716
Wisconsin		188,997	25,420		107,074,544
Wyoming		11,516			47,524,187
Puerto Rico			5,517	[41] 24,998,476	74,655,128
Virgin Islands				[42] 6,494,445	8,039,747
Other Territories, etc.[7]				[43] 8,270,300	10,011,420
Undistributed to States, etc					45,196,674
Total	6,478,577	7,569,754	1,414,440	77,700,495	7,101,863,200

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 92.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1961*—Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Agriculture				Department of Commerce	Department of Defense	
	Agricultural conservation program [44]	Administration of Sugar Act program	Great Plains conservation program	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service: Conservation reserve program	State marine schools (subsistence of cadets)	Air Force: National Guard [45]	Army: National Guard [45]
	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)
Alabama	$6,243,412			$5,476,536		$2,774,787	$11,134,996
Alaska	68,245					904,411	2,543,270
Arizona	1,861,010			103,223		2,965,255	2,373,612
Arkansas	5,619,542			7,293,816		2,033,805	6,695,424
California	4,906,239	$8,598,584		2,765,646	$131,085	7,115,708	18,821,175
Colorado	3,343,678	6,979,389	$502,542	10,114,196		3,287,532	2,348,534
Connecticut	447,887			102,937		1,671,241	5,520,203
Delaware	311,758			315,614		1,010,770	2,603,000
District of Columbia						1,936,659	1,545,345
Florida	2,917,772	1,362,785		2,294,727		1,524,691	6,195,042
Georgia	7,889,758			13,017,376		3,449,577	10,200,346
Hawaii	151,995	8,778,422				3,435,025	5,535,098
Idaho	1,921,053	4,288,498		3,619,783		1,646,758	3,405,324
Illinois	9,092,307	67,735		8,002,048		3,560,946	11,069,910
Indiana	6,338,582			9,174,866		2,335,270	7,686,670
Iowa	8,269,410	39,184		12,162,749		2,909,338	5,442,958
Kansas	7,261,227	350,347	324,106	18,200,838		2,042,239	5,029,285
Kentucky	7,349,381			6,622,216		1,454,165	4,354,436
Louisiana	4,881,884	6,802,530		3,009,917		1,421,343	5,963,671
Maine	993,622			1,579,009	156,946	1,418,017	3,026,659
Maryland	1,308,885			1,447,917		1,724,428	6,690,986
Massachusetts	612,038			48,224	122,148	3,221,007	12,316,652
Michigan	4,827,588	2,127,344		9,850,350		3,501,323	11,183,675
Minnesota	5,828,684	2,376,834		22,217,290		2,746,449	9,374,466
Mississippi	7,525,567			4,591,512		1,984,495	9,976,934
Missouri	10,356,848			12,509,184		3,056,585	6,297,880
Montana	3,977,001	2,106,691	369,971	5,801,877		1,589,020	2,894,707
Nebraska	6,018,967	3,158,689	698,376	10,802,717		1,162,159	3,108,434
Nevada	343,918	20,709				1,135,057	1,310,104
New Hampshire	578,861			188,274		1,101,588	2,536,263
New Jersey	743,701			961,251		3,102,484	13,728,447
New Mexico	1,704,274	19,096	528,290	7,060,353		1,278,367	3,384,827
New York	5,081,573			6,829,967	288,695	6,986,192	22,984,946
North Carolina	8,642,802			4,272,460		1,403,755	8,666,551
North Dakota	4,802,678	1,337,183	538,597	28,617,009		1,380,649	2,698,364
Ohio	6,613,956	718,670		9,284,807		4,871,578	11,617,487
Oklahoma	7,904,211		412,852	16,547,075		2,627,160	5,670,765
Oregon	2,427,225	1,112,491		3,473,324		1,752,955	4,874,617
Pennsylvania	5,316,579			5,827,842		4,618,623	15,299,649
Rhode Island	82,588			1,239		1,099,183	3,069,311
South Carolina	4,169,801			8,836,447		1,430,171	7,475,966
South Dakota	4,580,023	184,617	406,403	19,040,418		1,339,622	3,364,311
Tennessee	5,949,840			7,798,582		4,028,933	6,736,300
Texas	20,217,769	70,377	1,589,957	39,150,483		5,068,930	15,047,123
Utah	1,247,188	1,302,726		2,048,390		2,023,573	4,262,867
Vermont	1,248,244			537,573		1,289,473	2,760,006
Virginia	5,124,740			1,885,950		1,039,200	7,702,283
Washington	2,585,041	1,849,476		4,439,029		2,383,561	6,638,417
West Virginia	1,763,065			886,235		1,986,477	3,978,796
Wisconsin	5,744,963	139,098		10,643,181		3,491,331	9,174,567
Wyoming	2,152,267	1,626,168	271,114	1,093,194		936,099	1,897,087
Puerto Rico	904,919	14,310,672				1,499,460	4,825,996
Virgin Islands							
Other Territories, etc.[7]							
Undistributed to States, etc.						[46] 108,782,734	[46] 62,417,342
Total	220,254,566	69,728,315	5,642,208	350,547,651	698,874	234,540,158	415,461,084

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 92.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1961*—Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare						
	Public Health Service						
	National Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Institute	National Neuro-logical Diseases and Blindness Institute[16]	National Cancer Institute	National Institute of Dental Research[16]	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	National Heart Institute	National Institute of Mental Health
	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)
Alabama	$333,713	$51,227	$213,993	$206,531	$118,687	$361,732	$105,935
Alaska	33,524	275,875	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Arizona	115,690	19,587	68,966	17,969	119,779	34,615	43,489
Arkansas	234,596	35,422	99,652	----------	143,099	119,322	159,040
California	3,802,005	3,536,335	3,733,465	388,388	3,374,019	4,927,070	5,462,498
Colorado	329,921	129,446	385,251	2,250	561,278	445,609	913,115
Connecticut	752,276	668,745	830,940	27,611	492,992	516,095	1,769,374
Delaware	27,049	----------	22,849	----------	9,186	15,975	17,047
District of Columbia	808,845	264,580	792,181	161,578	692,698	1,453,831	1,368,503
Florida	519,827	236,550	937,615	29,185	621,878	789,431	542,477
Georgia	314,543	290,296	241,007	65,523	392,270	1,133,551	420,870
Hawaii	7,720	----------	7,400	----------	120,731	14,158	185,223
Idaho	----------	----------	4,830	----------	4,315	----------	37,249
Illinois	2,026,240	1,506,215	2,033,631	866,199	1,599,397	2,343,525	2,737,663
Indiana	430,512	285,793	373,474	258,953	344,248	716,794	582,121
Iowa	399,808	468,524	277,836	138,907	186,185	323,621	419,743
Kansas	220,009	183,898	288,192	34,095	263,201	187,082	962,584
Kentucky	217,740	113,072	258,258	8,341	94,130	403,414	369,841
Louisiana	400,226	665,666	550,663	43,584	663,018	1,087,512	677,067
Maine	10,300	−547	466,288	----------	15,788	89,982	117,877
Maryland	1,531,685	1,815,599	1,313,839	34,479	1,320,636	2,060,802	1,440,709
Massachusetts	4,617,430	3,590,218	4,343,874	729,170	1,616,181	4,707,223	6,669,609
Michigan	1,076,926	995,590	1,144,919	242,968	668,271	1,149,862	2,460,480
Minnesota	1,330,760	1,385,378	982,457	110,655	530,528	1,975,233	921,903
Mississippi	172,797	70,224	60,539	----------	118,463	322,322	117,716
Missouri	972,208	855,368	1,230,464	209,420	497,534	1,015,261	1,353,826
Montana	13,616	3,642	21,095	----------	165,450	18,128	193,911
Nebraska	75,914	51,328	160,206	68,190	123,337	232,463	383,311
Nevada	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	20,578
New Hampshire	110,487	56,818	61,219	----------	54,862	223,145	24,630
New Jersey	527,534	337,478	531,741	34,423	346,049	331,023	609,838
New Mexico	60,469	----------	48,989	----------	14,797	21,815	91,276
New York	6,919,111	5,836,538	8,187,646	1,108,802	4,274,720	7,113,141	8,826,858
North Carolina	885,946	673,904	955,493	211,773	359,407	1,473,529	1,479,494
North Dakota	29,867	----------	5,000	2,732	56,031	22,620	25,514
Ohio	1,440,250	589,664	1,091,494	187,382	841,359	1,830,152	1,857,388
Oklahoma	399,507	126,060	267,548	23,565	196,767	473,127	387,671
Oregon	406,322	879,395	384,931	140,974	354,514	1,414,849	531,740
Pennsylvania	2,439,106	1,792,386	3,688,423	557,692	1,988,683	3,655,714	3,503,543
Rhode Island	78,370	387,477	202,604	11,343	26,138	34,792	271,720
South Carolina	55,557	87,782	57,375	16,086	33,720	306,791	118,240
South Dakota	41,608	----------	10,000	10,333	8,778	16,554	28,441
Tennessee	591,569	564,306	706,972	109,141	334,523	1,225,602	607,462
Texas	915,718	260,102	1,377,154	217,757	830,031	1,469,356	1,094,375
Utah	644,954	396,455	622,535	−2,793	158,156	424,554	564,234
Vermont	141,734	79,482	82,135	11,737	112,834	290,534	127,412
Virginia	648,465	604,930	413,016	96,586	273,438	464,232	353,806
Washington	839,628	580,096	563,678	254,118	596,107	1,209,663	701,872
West Virginia	66,524	53,959	53,636	15,524	38,196	75,182	40,657
Wisconsin	649,918	566,602	1,077,072	124,521	741,103	891,528	700,552
Wyoming	4,528	----------	----------	10,686	22,076	4,992	----------
Puerto Rico	147,598	90,488	140,824	88,680	159,700	225,184	262,216
Virgin Islands	----------	----------	----------	5,184	----------	----------	----------
Other Territories, etc[7]	1,510,547	1,047,328	1,992,816	151,912	1,236,663	1,426,970	579,892
Undistributed to States, etc	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total	40,331,197	32,509,281	43,366,185	7,032,154	27,918,951	51,063,662	53,242,590

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 92.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1961* —Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued						
	Public Health Service—Continued						Office of Education
	Division of Research grants (79)	Hospital and medical care—nurse training (80)	Assistance to States, general (81)	Environmental health activities (82)	Grants for hospital construction [16] (83)	Health research facilities construction (84)	Education of the mentally retarded (85)
Alabama	$297,691	$53,670	$5,128			$203,734	
Alaska	27,203						
Arizona	105,490	15,527	3,732			78,963	
Arkansas	87,102	14,521	3,878				
California	6,183,957	394,333	414,810	$97,445	—$8	436,839	$20,800
Colorado	454,290	351,120	15,380	9,216		36,932	29,169
Connecticut	1,452,965	72,150	73,847		32,025	411,197	
Delaware	45,194						
District of Columbia	1,118,324	320,698	22,487		—1,845	214,970	
Florida	946,332	100,203	16,900	19,028		367,015	
Georgia	543,166	215,033	37,711	32,823		293,662	11,000
Hawaii	228,271	4,485	3,956			2,500	
Idaho	5,871					953	
Illinois	2,737,598	97,873	44,204	42,801	111,622	545,576	23,600
Indiana	600,298	143,888	33,598			334,341	
Iowa	591,822	32,723	4,228			291,225	
Kansas	311,059	3,040	4,968			757,719	
Kentucky	350,713	10,604	2,654			641,313	
Louisiana	632,988	44,469	105,395	24,955		293,641	
Maine	105,521					69,671	
Maryland	2,331,724	104,960	169,915	23,272	46,564	361,594	
Massachusetts	4,671,610	597,654	277,577	59,941	103,253	3,012,558	
Michigan	1,451,959	135,924	421,492	36,171	62,315	—9,535	23,650
Minnesota	1,451,669	312,212	319,736	50,660	17,613	1,191,149	12,200
Mississippi	195,117	27,126					
Missouri	1,335,663	180,718	53,811		51,750	587,111	
Montana	26,009	159,675				386,513	
Nebraska	211,491					96,107	
Nevada	11,420	2,847			22,050		
New Hampshire	267,576	20,500				325,471	
New Jersey	525,744	10,806	14,799			355,808	10,200
New Mexico	81,315		7,805				
New York	7,108,111	1,058,831	295,181	42,314	102,998	2,364,597	65,200
North Carolina	1,541,604	133,034	360,458	43,805	53,820	665,272	
North Dakota	25,633					94,822	
Ohio	1,627,063	179,434	47,212	67,418	54,794	1,493,225	18,866
Oklahoma	254,311	9,168	46,266			7,500	
Oregon	448,339	64,428	33,601		18,000	677,062	
Pennsylvania	2,672,517	496,456	159,113	56,418	50,541	1,034,437	31,887
Rhode Island	328,396					110,533	
South Carolina	37,256	10,820					
South Dakota	6,998	36,266	7,474			71,011	
Tennessee	1,012,179	95,936	86,784			52,682	20,234
Texas	1,163,795	300,749	55,745	31,468		773,560	15,100
Utah	499,552	14,046	6,163	12,880		6,811	
Vermont	153,567					167,280	
Virginia	390,401	6,722	3,770			354,957	
Washington	1,244,538	109,239	22,699		29,165	558,205	
West Virginia	99,115	4,179				2,477	
Wisconsin	1,186,111	123,122	79,946			319,680	22,400
Wyoming							
Puerto Rico	3,325	30,669	111,764				
Virgin Islands	5,184						
Other Territories, etc.[7]	1,621,845						
Undistributed to States, etc.							
Total	50,816,992	6,099,858	3,374,187	650,615	754,657	20,041,138	304,306

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 92.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1961*—Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Cont.					Department of Labor	
	Office of Education—Continued		Office of Vocational Rehabilitation		Social Security Administration		
	Defense educational activities (86)	Cooperative research (87)	Grants for special projects [16] (88)	Training and traineeships (89)	Cooperative research or demonstration projects in social security (90)	Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees (91)	Temporary extended unemployment compensation (trust fund) (92)
Alabama	$379,974	$12,710	$14,279	$12,071		$2,627,730	$8,262,342
Alaska	7,248	8,230				1,189,237	498,556
Arizona	389,531	46,491	71,844	27,801		1,404,906	2,348,669
Arkansas	198,605	8,000	−1,831	16,385		1,582,604	1,886,340
California	3,107,816	442,468	720,717	760,832		23,455,277	53,161,167
Colorado	641,966	24,294	137,213	110,076		1,651,743	1,314,838
Connecticut	599,765	32,693	132,808	7,580		1,312,673	7,332,044
Delaware	301,029	22,939	15,050			269,224	1,480,218
Dist. of Columbia	1,016,954	4,882	304,337	327,228		2,509,554	967,228
Florida	617,402	65,231	229,202	164,711	$7,215	2,925,515	6,601,236
Georgia	718,476	20,655	54,355	17,591	6,000	2,971,828	7,503,064
Hawaii	253,678	2,731	18,858			775,418	135,987
Idaho	182,380					1,034,269	573,462
Illinois	1,647,053	424,022	220,882	486,653	12,960	6,324,028	31,183,874
Indiana	1,463,318	106,103	48,751	45,573	9,800	3,375,314	4,280,659
Iowa	370,736	48,376	96,319	56,492		1,045,502	2,835,043
Kansas	431,640	32,490	54,533	88,475		1,811,404	2,245,389
Kentucky	209,755		13,755			3,637,987	6,326,504
Louisiana	674,630		41,183	42,901		3,688,789	6,320,519
Maine	332,174		79,576			960,770	813,698
Maryland	272,515	43,400	79,749	28,278		2,854,207	7,536,826
Massachusetts	1,406,983	145,408	265,619	530,693	12,300	4,247,292	15,680,563
Michigan	1,925,115	255,971	181,516	330,024	30,000	7,906,412	46,291,181
Minnesota	730,352	139,970	286,275	183,797		3,823,857	4,609,739
Mississippi	264,465	18,327	48,800	5,454		1,454,310	2,259,574
Missouri	788,979	68,768	300,301	190,835		3,184,927	7,415,720
Montana	226,413					1,131,076	882,683
Nebraska	285,435	183	24,250	47,906		548,291	724,590
Nevada	118,738					430,660	993,913
New Hampshire	170,339			5,928		471,692	653,690
New Jersey	404,303	18,856	69,651	49,597		4,074,040	26,153,289
New Mexico	315,229	5,359				1,248,475	744,146
New York	3,521,586	336,236	1,661,150	1,477,109	48,050	11,621,442	55,605,837
North Carolina	799,578	28,769	53,611	64,374	20,190	2,988,327	5,394,283
North Dakota	392,357		1,405	4,633		503,600	49,641
Ohio	868,319	25,130	342,488	232,813	10,000	11,059,480	55,131,551
Oklahoma	517,551		26,425	74,096		2,096,910	2,276,426
Oregon	933,984	200	17,370	62,415		2,233,154	3,820,601
Pennsylvania	1,765,363	370,950	156,509	470,900	19,575	15,993,603	44,711,917
Rhode Island	322,267	87,140	129,663			992,024	3,086,269
South Carolina	198,548	138	24,500	22,264		1,173,846	3,425,281
South Dakota	138,306		34,500			414,558	288,759
Tennessee	693,080	6,257	18,372	100,970		4,395,757	8,069,876
Texas	990,208	114,697	229,901	210,592		6,111,685	8,807,585
Utah	391,319	68,416	10,371	81,512	10,060	1,390,219	953,537
Vermont	77,214		27,807	26,838		410,829	175,585
Virginia	426,369	7,236	197,325	143,404		1,822,781	4,588,108
Washington	861,087	2,750	42,794	68,942		7,383,493	9,510,939
West Virginia	179,394	9,500	26,239	61,570		2,275,555	6,350,649
Wisconsin	596,897	119,583	119,612	155,852		2,842,317	7,914,681
Wyoming	138,576	250				517,267	506,546
Puerto Rico	134,884	13,200		64,871		1,751,443	465,738
Virgin Islands						5,908	1,000
Other Territories, etc.[7]		9,152					
Undistributed to States, etc.	42,521						
Total	34,442,434	[47] 3,198,161	6,628,064	6,860,036	186,180	[48] 173,916,200	481,151,560

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 92.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1961*—Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Atomic Energy Commission	National Science Foundation		Veterans' Administration		Total payments within States (Part B)	Grand total (Parts A and B)
	Fellowships and assistance to schools [49]	Research grants awarded [50]	Fellowship awards [51]	Automobiles, etc., for disabled veterans	Readjustment benefits and vocational rehabilitation		
	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)	(99)
Alabama	$124,280	$1,099,250	$92,761	$11,059	$8,800,165	$49,018,393	$221,154,422
Alaska		346,365	13,559		85,069	6,000,792	48,440,796
Arizona	70,084	1,341,435	89,575	14,400	2,517,444	16,249,087	91,700,645
Arkansas	53,141	304,335	71,122	9,600	3,009,370	29,676,890	129,735,431
California	367,943	10,222,305	1,490,725	46,003	27,308,944	196,194,590	829,169,678
Colorado	58,673	2,142,800	112,735	14,395	4,249,284	40,696,865	138,834,341
Connecticut	38,815	2,162,394	228,638	11,200	2,518,896	29,219,991	114,729,782
Delaware	17,030	187,218	53,192	1,600	248,990	6,974,932	21,948,387
District of Columbia	85,757	6,370,675	121,863	17,600	6,031,389	28,456,321	93,416,328
Florida	71,209	1,765,879	129,006	36,800	9,785,447	41,811,341	217,350,561
Georgia	18,161	1,514,758	120,910	20,796	8,973,320	60,488,426	243,723,604
Hawaii	79,016	571,911	34,741		599,537	20,946,861	51,144,396
Idaho	27,148	252,845	32,201	3,200	1,011,720	18,051,859	60,784,699
Illinois	128,215	5,697,504	1,014,799	22,349	9,043,529	104,714,958	457,510,865
Indiana	144,936	3,224,944	427,297	12,800	4,716,450	47,495,353	188,758,996
Iowa	51,559	1,200,407	280,794	9,600	3,709,104	41,662,223	139,718,866
Kansas	94,141	1,855,748	179,841	12,695	2,203,654	45,433,899	137,493,732
Kentucky	77,990	750,908	104,692	8,000	3,711,053	37,090,922	172,841,117
Louisiana	123,062	1,296,864	149,718	19,195	6,511,057	46,136,447	245,904,074
Maine	34,401	480,087	49,671	12,800	999,651	11,811,961	53,893,024
Maryland	73,901	1,392,487	232,147	8,000	1,446,701	37,696,205	130,188,890
Massachusetts	376,742	8,998,586	686,529	22,400	7,211,453	90,900,935	262,629,835
Michigan	355,760	3,725,313	642,931	24,000	8,257,952	111,277,447	356,157,701
Minnesota	91,320	1,898,216	307,284	22,400	4,260,087	69,489,173	211,784,796
Mississippi	40,591	569,700	78,025	6,400	2,978,324	32,886,782	154,098,052
Missouri	65,248	1,630,787	306,641	9,600	6,227,952	60,753,389	258,409,076
Montana	88,533	374,436	70,187	3,200	1,038,946	21,542,780	73,537,514
Nebraska	43,915	432,783	77,514	11,200	1,854,495	30,402,251	100,937,023
Nevada	1,005	85,590	8,404	1,600	214,967	4,721,560	28,015,402
New Hampshire	5,500	724,290	51,491	1,600	646,450	8,280,674	38,043,399
New Jersey	177,390	2,735,776	384,110	9,600	5,128,584	61,379,522	193,745,487
New Mexico	67,441	867,125	62,039	1,600	999,865	18,612,952	96,300,722
New York	881,419	10,694,734	1,537,128	31,975	16,407,751	199,299,838	660,044,802
North Carolina	103,548	1,883,709	200,688	18,945	5,151,370	48,530,499	194,842,781
North Dakota	46,055	360,979	40,879	4,800	1,641,233	42,682,281	85,230,008
Ohio	236,183	3,271,278	603,062	23,795	8,260,678	124,500,006	429,586,322
Oklahoma	61,606	1,614,620	176,363	19,200	4,560,496	46,777,246	215,277,078
Oregon	89,355	1,928,391	157,697	8,000	1,390,391	29,636,325	136,429,547
Pennsylvania	359,706	7,005,406	729,589	51,023	14,383,312	139,207,462	450,156,364
Rhode Island	39,859	1,245,269	68,303	17,600	1,191,037	12,883,125	47,139,110
South Carolina	1,056	573,618	58,023	6,400	4,181,528	32,301,214	121,704,973
South Dakota	32,823	775,534	52,067	1,600	1,699,381	32,590,385	82,559,164
Tennessee	307,770	1,538,770	170,415	12,120	5,416,699	50,651,131	223,916,299
Texas	172,478	4,015,106	417,380	39,950	14,398,045	125,157,176	485,855,296
Utah	17,849	1,213,030	107,664	1,600	2,349,699	20,827,567	74,180,666
Vermont	26,530	274,607	7,072		427,633	8,456,117	36,337,503
Virginia	116,747	1,225,090	124,850	12,725	2,864,436	30,891,567	163,301,258
Washington	244,058	1,923,332	322,806	23,600	6,063,766	51,052,099	170,826,786
West Virginia	42,437	346,861	62,910	3,200	2,601,849	21,024,186	112,415,902
Wisconsin	71,863	3,618,013	375,097	16,000	4,603,320	56,108,930	163,183,474
Wyoming	27,879	208,558	35,627	1,600	423,903	9,878,417	57,402,604
Puerto Rico	19,802			3,200	4,942,728	30,200,361	104,855,489
Virgin Islands						17,276	8,057,023
Other Territories, etc.[7]		609,685	7,234		4,230,525	14,424,569	24,435,989
Undistributed to States, etc						171,242,597	216,439,271
Total	5,951,930	[52]110,550,317	12,959,997	703,025	253,489,629	2,724,416,162	9,826,279,362

Footnotes on following pages.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 92

1 Excludes $500,000, "State experiment stations, Agricultural Research Service," shown in column 6.
2 Excludes $1,595,000, "Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses, Extension Service," shown in column 6.
3 Includes $58,517,787, value of commodities distributed to participating schools, and payments of $5,191,636 made directly to private and parochial schools. In addition the school-lunch program is a recipient of some of the commodities under the appropriation "Removal of surplus agricultural commodities," and under "Commodity Credit Corporation, value of commodities donated."
4 Consists of $35,408,615, "Payments to States and Territories from the National forests fund"; $139,726, "Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico, act June 10, 1910 (receipt limitation)"; and $122,275, "Payment to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties) from the national forests fund."
5 Consists of $500,000, "State experiment stations, Agricultural Research Service"; $1,595,000, "Cooperative extension work, payment and expenses, Extension Service"; and $1,195,000, "Payments to States, Territories, and possessions, Agricultural Marketing Service."
6 Consists of $11,436,136, "Forest protection and utilization, Forest Service" and $6,475, "Assistance to States for tree planting, Forest Service."
7 Includes: American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, Trust Territory of the Pacific, and certain foreign countries.
8 Penalty mail costs for which a breakdown by States is unavailable.
9 Consists of $2,490,326, penalty mail costs, and $5,902,384, retirement costs of extension agents.
10 Consists of $21,311,107 for "Watershed protection, Soil Conservation Service," and $11,137,911 for "Flood prevention, Soil Conservation Service."
11 Estimated cost of perishable food commodities acquired through price support operations.
12 Cash payments to States to increase consumption of milk by children in schools. Net of refunds.
13 Consists of $29,037,366, forest highways, and $2,761,512, public lands highways.
14 See also under Part B.
15 Consists of $381,008, "Food Stamp Program payments," and $195,269,396, "Value of commodities distributed."
16 Credit amounts are refunds of advances in prior years.
17 Consists of $2,550,000, "Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts," $2,501,500, "Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts," and $2,225,000 (Hawaii) "Land grant college aid."
18 Consists of $32,643,768, "Promotion and further development of vocational education, Office of Education," and $7,153,957, "Promotion of vocational education, act of Feb. 23, 1917, Office of Education."
19 Includes $1,150,842 for treatment of leprosy patients, Hawaii, paid from "Hospitals and medical care, Public Health Service."
20 Includes $817,753, supplies and services furnished in lieu of cash.
21 Includes $48,970, supplies and services furnished in lieu of cash.
22 Excludes $248,844, paid to water pollution interstate agencies.
23 Includes −$2,983 for "Surveys and planning for hospital construction."
24 Includes $2,445,809 for "Construction, mental health facilities, Alaska."
25 Consists of $15,548,383, "Federal aid in wildlife restoration, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife," and $5,376,636, "Federal aid in fish restoration and management, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (receipt limitation)."
26 Consists of $186,594, "Payments to counties from receipts under Migratory Bird Conservation Act, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife," and $1,797, "Payments to Alaska, Alaska game law, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife."
27 Consists of $252,216, "Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, Bureau of Land Management"; $304,344, "Payment to States (proceeds of sales), Bureau of Land Management (receipt limitation)"; $11,000, "Payments to Oklahoma (royalties), Bureau of Land Management (receepit limitation)"; $16,258,579, "Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands"; $11,888, "Payments to Territory of Alaska, income and proceeds, Alaska school lands"; $72,764, "Payments to Coos and Douglas counties, Oregon, from receipts, Coos Bay wagon road grant lands"; $11,801, "Operation and maintenance, Bureau of Reclamation"; $920, "Payments to States (grazing fees), Bureau of Land Management"; $3,965, "Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous, Bureau of Land Management"; $209,678, "Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public ands outside grazing districts, Bureau of Land Management"; $300,000 each to Arizona and Nevada, "Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project"; $29,280, "Payment for tax losses on land acquired for Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service" (Wyoming); $97,417, "Payments due counties, submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, Bureau of Land Management"; and $5,547, "Payments due counties, submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife."
28 Consists of $5,728,726, education and welfare services and $690,035, resources management.
29 Consists of $8,488,688 for postage; $146,378 for other expenditures; and −$3,477,015, representing credits to miscellaneous costs of administering the program; breakdown by States unavailable.
30 Consists of $581,843, "Grants-in-aid for airports"; and $64,215,753, "Grants-in-aid for airports, liquidation of contract authorizations."
31 Payment in lieu of taxes.
32 Paid from "Inpatient care, Veterans Administration."
33 Paid from "General operating expenses, Veterans Administration."
34 Consists of $6,033,270, "Transitional grants to Alaska"; $774,928, "Alaska public works, Interior"; and $1,050,002, "Payments to Alaska from Pribilof Islands Fund, Interior" (shared revenues).
35 Construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation, Interior Department.
36 Consists of $25,000,000, "Federal payment to District of Columbia"; $610,404, "Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia, General Services Administration"; and $2,700,000, "Federal contribution to District of Columbia, Metropolitan Area Sanitary Sewage Works Fund."
37 Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West, State.
38 Boulder City Municipal Fund, Bureau of Reclamation.
39 Drainage of anthracite mines, Bureau of Mines, Interior Department.
40 Disposal of Coulee Dam community, Bureau of Reclamation, Interior Department.
41 Internal revenue collections for Puerto Rico (shared revenues).
42 Internal revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories, Interior Department (shared revenues).
43 Consists of $2,486,800, Grants to American Samoa from "Administration of Territories, Office of Territories" and $5,783,500, "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Office of Territories."
44 Consists of $219,705,365, "Agricultural Conservation Program," and $549,201, "Emergency Conservation Measures."

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 92—Continued

[45] On obligation basis.
[46] Accounted for by the National Guard Bureau; breakdown by States unavailable.
[47] Consists of $3,147,812, "Salaries and expenses" and $50,349, "Consolidated working fund."
[48] Includes $2,873,512, representing fiscal year 1960 unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees unexpended balances returned by the States and credited to the fiscal year 1961 appropriation.
[49] Consists of $3,520,946, equipment grants; $1,134,206, student fellowships; $1,216,863, faculty training; and $79,915, material and services. The fellowship awards are included in the State in which the awards are to be used.
[50] By State of the recipient institution.
[51] Based on State of permanent residence of recipient.
[52] Consists of $110,037,507 for research grants and $512,810 for International Geophysical Year.

NOTE.—Compiled from figures furnished by the departments and agencies concerned pursuant to Treasury Department Circular No. 1014, Aug. 8, 1958 (see exhibit 70, p. 381, in the 1958 annual report).

Customs Statistics

TABLE 93.—*Summary of customs collections and expenditures, fiscal year 1961*

[On basis of Bureau of Customs accounts]

Collections	Amount	Appropriations and expenditures	Amount
Customs collections:		Appropriation for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Customs	$59,815,000
Duties on imports	$1,007,755,214	Transferred from Department of Commerce for export control	1,066,800
Miscellaneous collections (fines, penalties, etc.) [1]	6,983,536	Transferred from Department of Agriculture for quarantine purposes	1,263,700
Total	1,014,738,750	Total	62,145,500
Collections for other departments, bureaus, etc.:		Expenditures, obligations incurred by:	
Internal revenue taxes	406,378,856	Collectors of customs	41,183,796
Other Government agencies	1,928,646	Appraisers of merchandise	9,765,614
Total for others	408,307,502	Comptrollers of customs	870,515
Total collections	1,423,046,252	Agency Service (investigations)	6,717,658
		Chief chemists	1,236,508
		Executive direction	2,335,471
		Total obligations incurred	62,109,562
		Balance of appropriations	35,938
		Expenditures for excessive duties and similar refunds, and for drawback payments	25,439,532

[1] Includes miscellaneous customs collections of Puerto Rico.

TABLE 94.—*Customs collections and payments by districts, fiscal year 1961*

District	Collections				Payments			
					Refunds			
	Duties and miscellaneous customs collections	Internal Revenue Service	Collections for others	Total	Excessive duties and similar refunds	Drawback	Expenses (net obligations)	Cost to collect $100
Alaska	$289, 057	$1, 572	----------	$290, 629	$273	----------	$217, 226	$74. 74
Arizona	5, 993, 787	2, 875	----------	5, 996, 662	302, 408	----------	479, 644	7. 99
Buffalo	11, 707, 288	3, 154, 475	$69	14, 861, 832	180. 970	$21, 723	1, 632, 949	10. 99
Chicago	32, 847, 852	28, 155, 441	174	61, 003, 467	377, 827	486, 751	1, 500, 075	2. 46
Colorado	929, 435	1, 095, 102	----------	2, 024, 537	17, 240	----------	82, 913	4. 10
Connecticut	3, 402, 196	4, 745, 577	----------	8, 147, 773	19, 608	63, 063	187, 649	2. 30
Dakota	4, 668, 962	1, 552	----------	4, 670, 514	31, 826	1, 035	611, 563	13. 09
Duluth and Superior	3, 230, 572	18, 405	180	3, 249, 157	37, 701	549	347, 973	10. 71
El Paso	3, 743, 341	11, 788	----------	3, 755, 129	19, 124	4, 684	755, 665	20. 12
Florida	17, 091, 490	13, 464, 799	228	30, 556, 517	282, 310	15, 650	2, 183, 275	7. 15
Galveston	20, 121, 250	8, 837, 510	2, 861	28, 961, 621	311, 287	174, 308	948, 329	3. 27
Georgia	5, 340, 020	941, 981	420	6, 282, 421	37, 214	985	281, 021	4. 47
Hawaii	4, 810, 557	1, 025, 851	79	5, 836, 487	158, 193	1, 266	756, 632	12. 96
Indiana	1, 325, 636	4, 994, 320	----------	6, 319, 956	6, 225	11, 391	113, 112	1. 79
Kentucky	2, 285, 821	4, 966, 246	----------	7, 252, 067	106, 750	90, 969	74, 174	1. 02
Laredo	10, 677, 828	37, 148	1, 400	10, 716, 376	269, 382	9. 123	2, 254, 389	21. 04
Los Angeles	56, 564, 748	22, 777, 236	241	79, 342, 225	843, 787	131, 626	3, 056, 101	3. 85
Maine and New Hampshire	2, 560, 800	31, 338	----------	2, 592, 138	72, 214	17, 401	1, 117, 176	43. 10
Maryland	26, 195, 530	10, 773, 132	443	36, 969, 105	493, 027	297, 764	2, 150, 003	5. 82
Massachusetts	51, 235, 526	12, 643, 731	690	63, 879, 947	1, 000, 446	47, 868	2, 936, 649	4. 60
Michigan	27, 573, 742	68, 051, 608	109	95, 625, 459	345, 637	945, 242	2, 097, 483	2. 19
Minnesota	2, 408, 677	2, 779, 717	----------	5, 188, 394	30, 008	589	259, 552	5. 00
Mobile	2, 698, 589	629, 401	----------	3, 327, 990	34, 518	----------	211, 555	6. 36
Montana and Idaho	2, 340, 049	1, 120	----------	2, 341, 169	26, 405	889	317, 713	13. 57
New Mexico	84, 299	172	----------	84, 471	----------	----------	45, 946	54. 40
New Orleans	25, 733, 805	4, 409, 030	883	30, 143, 718	183, 606	415, 808	1, 954, 993	6. 49
New York	481, 151, 371	125, 241, 851	1, 916, 587	608, 309, 809	5, 974, 712	6, 450, 993	19, 599, 775	3. 22
North Carolina	13, 308, 707	503, 649	----------	13, 812, 356	78, 204	146, 867	207, 804	1. 50
Ohio	9, 943, 167	5, 620, 597	----------	15, 563, 764	197, 468	1, 049, 148	703, 684	4. 52
Oregon	7, 087, 372	1, 823, 189	408	8, 910, 969	102, 965	31, 587	440, 219	4. 94
Philadelphia	57, 620, 966	8, 055, 263	296	65, 676, 525	901, 002	666, 744	1, 991, 386	3. 03
Pittsburgh	1, 657, 196	2, 337, 386	----------	3, 994, 582	27, 619	46, 376	156, 057	3. 91
Rhode Island	2, 646, 058	1, 336, 222	----------	3, 982, 280	52, 157	2, 662	168, 839	4. 24
Rochester	2, 398, 436	3, 025, 905	----------	5, 424, 341	27, 531	40, 659	212, 310	3. 91
Sabine	553, 351	35, 332	774	589, 457	3, 513	----------	125, 530	21. 29
St. Lawrence	10, 413, 494	23, 098, 738	----------	33, 512, 232	67, 127	9, 140	1, 178, 654	3. 52
St. Louis	8, 282, 982	5, 134, 844	----------	13, 417, 826	51, 448	17, 810	308, 284	2. 30
San Diego	3, 587, 331	145, 656	1, 446	3, 734, 433	29, 410	2, 489	822, 516	22. 03
San Francisco	40, 281, 862	18, 632, 739	786	58, 915, 387	602, 031	222, 717	1, 904, 530	3. 23
South Carolina	8, 801, 740	456, 025	----------	9, 257, 765	88, 284	11, 105	209, 294	2. 26
Tennessee	1, 285, 887	578, 682	----------	1, 864, 569	9, 089	11, 426	84, 022	4, 51
Vermont	3, 627, 089	2, 671, 450	----------	6, 298, 539	22, 029	2, 239	1, 180, 509	18. 75
Virginia	16, 414, 562	904, 836	378	17, 319, 776	154, 504	52, 243	681, 122	3. 93
Washington	16, 428, 766	11, 481, 870	194	27, 910, 830	230, 413	17, 025	1, 831, 422	6. 56
Wisconsin	3, 225, 375	1, 743, 440	----------	4, 968, 815	30, 734	75, 749	197, 319	3. 97
Puerto Rico [1]	130, 172	49	----------	130, 221	504	----------	----------	-------
Items not assigned to districts	32, 009	6	----------	32, 015	2, 139	----------	[2] 3, 532, 526	-------
Total	1, 014, 738, 750	406, 378, 856	1, 928, 646	1, 423, 046, 252	13, 843, 869	11, 595, 663	62, 109, 562	4. 36

[1] Collections of $11,702,746 deposited to the trust fund: Refunds, transfers, and expenses of operations, Puerto Rico, Bureau of Customs.
[2] Washington headquarters and foreign offices.

TABLE 95.—*Merchandise entries, fiscal years 1960 and 1961*

Type	1960	1961	Percentage increase, or decrease (—)
Entries:			
Consumption	1,389,085	1,321,925	−4.8
Warehouse and rewarehouse	87,009	76,198	−12.4
Warehouse withdrawals	373,208	386,737	3.6
Mail	1,042,993	1,139,896	9.3
Baggage	3,023,516	3,762,548	24.4
Informal	550,712	579,206	5.2
Appraisement	5,975	3,921	−34.4
All other	1,149,223	1,402,323	22.0
Total	7,621,721	8,672,754	13.8

TABLE 96.—*Principal commodities on which drawback was paid, fiscal years 1960 and 1961* [1]

Commodity	1960	1961	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Aluminum	$958,513	$1,781,283	85.8
Iron and steel semimanufactures	463,518	845,618	82.4
Nonmetallic minerals and manufactures	428,365	582,842	36.1
Sugar	517,828	590,088	14.0
Tobacco, unmanufactured	719,350	564,683	−21.5
Chemicals	231,837	450,737	94.4
Petroleum and products	559,575	441,729	−21.1
Lead ore, matte, pigs, and bars	318,125	394,680	24.1
Watch movements	305,380	355,148	16.3
Cotton cloth	221,892	313,084	41.1
Paper and manufactures	377,951	300,356	−20.5
Medicinal preparations	21,956	291,834	(2)
Copper and manufactures	77,902	251,565	(2)
Tungsten ore	162,657	239,905	47.5
Chromium and alloys	27,572	207,006	(2)
Coal-tar products	78,404	170,533	117.5
Motor vehicle and aircraft parts	51,055	165,802	(2)
Manganese ore	80,251	165,108	105.7
Zinc ore and manufactures	150,295	136,529	−9.2
Tires and tubes, rubber and synthetic	120,664	132,930	10.2
Barley	105,743	104,106	−1.5
Burlap	49,835	86,619	73.8
Rayon and other synthetic textiles	251,334	75,123	−70.1
Steel mill products	171,005	74,032	−56.7
Nickel	55,906	47,146	−15.7
Pigments, paints, and varnishes	71,189	34,703	−51.3
Machinery and parts	78,520	32,970	−58.0
Wool fabrics	35,645	29,810	−16.4
Vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	5,253	27,926	(2)
Animal fats and oils	13,645	25,610	87.7
Quicksilver and mercury	14,842	24,731	66.6
Wool and semimanufactures	15,662	24,196	54.5
Clay and clay products	37,493	21,580	−42.4
Flax, hemp and ramie, and manufactures	11,015	19,642	78.3
Cotton, unmanufactured	4,442	19,218	(2)
Electrical machinery	40,683	15,705	−61.4
Brass and bronze manufactures	9,624	15,666	62.8
Fruits and fruit preparations	20,278	15,179	−25.1
Nuts and preparations	14,337	11,275	−21.4
Citrus fruit juices	9,963	4,963	−50.2
Bauxite ore	54,025		
Other	r 376,484	1,462,694	(2)
Total	7,320,013	10,554,354	44.2

r Revised.
1 Includes Puerto Rico.
2 The amount of increase is so large that a percentage comparison is inappropriate.

TABLE 97.—*Computed customs duties, value of dutiable imports, and ratio of computed duties to value of dutiable imports, by tariff schedules, calendar years 1949–59* [1]

[Dollars in thousands]

Calendar year	Computed duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports	Computed duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports	Computed duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports	Computed duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports
	Schedule 1.—Chemicals, oils, and paints			Schedule 2.—Earths, earthenware, and glassware			Schedule 3.—Metals and manufactures			Schedule 4.—Wood and manufactures		
			Percent			*Percent*			*Percent*			*Percent*
1949	$10, 635	$77, 975	13. 64	$16, 220	$59, 496	27. 26	$48, 513	$337, 977	14. 35	$4, 564	$97, 541	4. 68
1950	23, 133	149, 773	15. 45	21, 935	82, 737	26. 51	85, 475	658, 793	12. 97	8, 514	237, 168	3. 59
1951	25, 749	200, 441	12. 85	31, 663	120, 317	26. 32	108, 145	927, 602	11. 66	9, 866	211, 560	4. 66
1952	20, 709	163, 944	12. 63	29, 569	119, 734	24. 70	109, 905	896, 048	12. 27	10, 134	214, 917	4. 72
1953	26, 558	192, 725	13. 78	32, 073	138, 249	23. 20	140, 408	1, 204, 829	11. 65	13, 520	237, 326	5. 70
1954	24, 690	173, 563	14. 23	31, 320	136, 703	22. 91	117, 071	1, 089, 219	10. 75	15, 813	221, 614	7. 14
1955	30, 173	209, 693	14. 39	39, 131	167, 047	23. 43	138, 974	1, 148, 483	12. 10	21, 017	345, 770	6. 08
1956	32, 212	230, 494	13. 97	45, 106	197, 196	22. 87	179, 834	1, 552, 508	11. 58	22, 198	345, 130	6. 43
1957	32, 624	238, 395	13. 68	44, 803	195, 500	22. 92	201, 031	1, 832, 307	10. 97	23, 966	307, 767	7. 79
1958	31, 774	219, 895	14. 45	46, 033	195, 422	23. 56	215, 099	1, 956, 318	11. 00	25, 111	333, 218	7. 54
1959	40, 842	280, 316	14. 57	62, 512	269, 161	23. 22	293, 842	2, 846, 636	10. 32	34, 241	459, 347	7. 45
	Schedule 5.—Sugar, molasses, and manufactures			Schedule 6.—Tobacco and manufactures			Schedule 7.—Agricultural products and provisions			Schedule 8.—Spirits, wines, and other beverages		
			Percent			*Percent*			*Percent*			*Percent*
1949	$37, 206	$345, 663	10. 76	$23, 522	$75, 278	31. 25	$51, 914	$489, 055	10. 62	$24, 145	$89, 594	26. 95
1950	37, 635	359, 948	10. 46	19, 534	78, 654	24. 84	66, 673	623, 196	10. 70	29, 284	116, 485	25. 14
1951	34, 957	368, 691	9. 48	20, 484	87, 831	23. 32	71, 369	785, 114	9. 09	31, 456	125, 405	25. 08
1952	36, 044	384, 937	9. 36	16, 758	82, 517	20. 31	75, 081	772, 956	9. 71	30, 025	127, 552	23. 54
1953	35, 845	372, 383	9. 63	17, 000	84, 481	20. 12	71, 218	775, 318	9. 19	35, 899	152, 422	23. 55
1954	34, 748	354, 741	9. 80	17, 161	84, 845	20. 23	63, 608	692, 687	9. 18	36, 493	155, 995	23. 39
1955	36, 360	358, 186	10. 15	17, 819	87, 052	20. 47	72, 837	668, 258	10. 90	39, 646	171, 462	23. 12
1956	39, 967	492, 944	8. 10	18, 337	91, 624	20. 01	62, 031	669, 990	9. 25	44, 003	197, 804	22. 24
1957	40, 802	511, 818	7. 97	18, 021	98, 702	18. 25	74, 632	793, 926	9. 40	44, 273	213, 172	20. 77
1958	50, 902	579, 509	8. 78	r 19, 391	107, 324	r 18. 07	99, 433	1, 030, 118	9. 65	45, 174	227, 388	19. 87
1959	42, 193	550, 088	7. 67	20, 437	114, 457	17. 86	94, 069	1, 048, 688	8. 97	50, 306	256, 734	19. 59

Calendar year	Schedule 9.—Cotton manufactures			Schedule 10.—Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures			Schedule 11.—Wool and manufactures			Schedule 12.—Silk manufactures		
			Percent			*Percent*			*Percent*			*Percent*
1949	$5,376	$22,510	23.88	$7,035	$141,656	4.97	$58,040	$239,329	24.25	$5,670	$21,483	26.40
1950	9,742	40,999	23.76	9,279	144,843	6.41	94,294	394,178	23.91	8,953	29,272	30.59
1951	10,875	47,661	22.82	11,098	184,027	6.03	103,170	721,552	14.30	9,672	31,687	30.52
1952	8,981	40,445	22.21	8,364	162,200	5.16	103,623	461,864	22.44	9,077	29,324	30.95
1953	12,329	57,206	21.55	8,565	124,147	6.90	75,769	339,238	22.34	8,972	29,678	30.23
1954	12,783	60,426	21.15	8,215	115,263	7.13	56,636	266,219	21.27	7,885	26,203	30.09
1955	21,542	99,105	21.74	8,919	127,565	6.99	69,930	311,441	22.45	10,127	35,972	28.15
1956	28,355	133,380	21.25	9,698	135,320	7.16	74,694	311,808	23.95	12,103	47,038	25.73
1957	23,949	116,488	20.56	8,767	131,322	6.68	67,234	287,918	23.35	13,716	53,707	25.53
1958	26,860	135,198	19.87	9,642	120,316	8.01	71,500	254,941	28.05	13,811	55,209	25.01
1959	37,728	190,534	19.80	8,809	142,998	6.16	95,986	330,684	29.03	16,286	68,234	23.87

Calendar year	Schedule 13.—Manufactures of rayon or other synthetic textiles			Schedule 14.—Pulp, paper, and books			Schedule 15.—Sundries			Free-list commodities taxable under the Revenue Act of 1932 and subsequent acts[2] dutiable under Section 466, Tariff Act of 1930, etc.		
			Percent			*Percent*			*Percent*			*Percent*
1949	$1,706	$7,233	23.59	$2,199	$21,443	10.26	$43,374	$225,844	19.21	$24,499	$457,636	5.35
1950	7,877	35,209	22.37	2,691	27,144	9.91	61,370	338,043	18.15	35,947	650,803	5.52
1951	9,296	49,146	18.92	3,673	39,231	9.36	58,832	336,008	17.51	50,956	615,319	8.28
1952	6,112	34,563	17.68	3,677	38,649	9.51	57,135	294,740	19.38	44,868	661,974	6.78
1953	6,270	31,833	19.70	4,712	48,841	9.65	63,863	316,276	20.19	31,350	751,322	4.17
1954	5,983	27,054	22.12	4,701	48,633	9.67	61,308	306,074	20.03	30,694	806,949	3.80
1955	11,693	60,210	19.42	5,952	60,879	9.78	72,407	370,818	19.53	36,784	997,322	3.69
1956	9,063	40,925	22.14	7,154	73,068	9.79	82,189	434,562	18.91	42,744	1,221,668	3.49
1957	9,724	42,331	22.97	7,119	74,628	9.54	86,818	456,189	19.03	48,483	1,446,196	3.35
1958	11,269	46,480	24.24	7,200	77,699	9.27	91,074	491,442	18.53	56,399	1,492,642	3.78
1959	19,988	73,450	27.21	13,364	98,326	13.59	138,637	716,562	19.35	72,694	1,619,164	4.49

r Revised.
[1] Amount of customs duties is calculated on basis of reports of Bureau of the Census, showing quantity and value of merchandise imported. Total estimated duties and total value of dutiable imports will be found in table 99. For figures for earlier years see corresponding tables in previous reports, beginning with 1890 in the 1930 annual report, p. 525.
[2] Taxes collected on dutiable commodities under revenue acts and Sugar Act of 1937 are included in appropriate schedules.

NOTE.—During the calendar year 1959, duty on estimated low value shipments amounted to $10,038; the value amounted to $56,303 (not available for prior years).

TABLE 98.—*Computed customs duties, value of imports entered for consumption, and ratio of duties to value of dutiable imports and to value of all imports, calendar years 1949–59* [1]

[Dollars in thousands]

Calendar year	Computed duties (including taxes on imports)	Value of imports entered for consumption		Ratio of dutiable to total	Ratio of duties to value of—	
		Total	Dutiable		Dutiable imports	Total imports
				Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*
1949	$364,618	$6,591,640	r $2,708,454	r 41.09	13.46	5.53
1950	522,337	8,743,082	r 3,976,304	r 45.48	r 13.14	5.97
1951	591,261	10,817,341	r 4,823,900	r 44.59	r 12.26	5.47
1952	570,062	10,747,497	r 4,490,546	r 41.78	r 12.69	5.30
1953	584,350	10,778,905	r 4,859,403	r 45.08	12.03	5.42
1954	529,109	10,239,517	r 4,571,613	r 44.65	r 11.57	5.17
1955	633,312	r 11,336,787	r 5,300,153	r 46.75	r 11.95	5.59
1956	709,690	r 12,515,747	r 6,281,233	r 50.19	r 11.30	r 5.67
1957	745,962	r 12,950,606	r 6,914,206	r 53.39	r 10.79	r 5.76
1958	r 820,672	r 12,739,429	r 7,397,868	r 58.07	r 11.09	6.44
1959	1,051,972	14,987,075	9,165,346	61.16	11.48	7.02

r Revised.

[1] Amount of customs duties is calculated on basis of reports of Bureau of the Census showing quantity and value of merchandise imported.

For figures for earlier years see corresponding tables in previous reports, beginning with 1867 in the 1930 annual report, p. 523.

TABLE 99.—*Value of dutiable and taxable imports for consumption and computed duties and taxes collected by tariff schedules, fiscal years 1959 and 1960*

Tariff schedule	Value of dutiable and taxable imports for consumption		Computed duties and import taxes [1]		Percentage increase, or decrease (—)	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	Value	Duty
1. Chemicals, oils, and paints	$250, 333, 599	$302, 442, 338	$35, 896, 154	$44, 424, 136	20. 8	23. 8
2. Earths, earthenware, and glassware	242, 737, 192	267, 140, 917	54, 904, 651	63, 912, 458	10. 1	16. 4
3. Metals and manufactures	2, 359, 088, 546	3, 000, 155, 753	252, 538, 687	317, 139, 484	27. 2	25. 6
4. Wood and manufactures	410, 718, 047	465, 971, 198	29, 497, 967	38, 745, 188	13. 5	31. 3
5. Sugar, molasses, and manufactures	561, 679, 157	566, 102, 229	41, 450, 185	48, 441, 760	0. 8	16. 9
6. Tobacco and manufactures	114, 610, 294	117, 535, 761	r 20, 524, 002	20, 751, 804	2. 6	1. 1
7. Agricultural products and provisions	1, 080, 712, 240	998, 363, 563	98, 548, 780	93, 327, 913	−7. 6	−5. 3
8. Spirits, wines, and other beverages	242, 334, 297	271, 587, 579	47, 410, 452	53, 901, 754	12. 1	13. 7
9. Cotton manufactures	157, 427, 692	234, 100, 552	31, 187, 408	45, 358, 464	48. 7	45. 4
10. Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures	132, 810, 713	145, 209, 314	8, 223, 809	10, 208, 259	9. 3	24. 1
11. Wool and manufactures	286, 785, 719	353, 179, 030	91, 242, 629	98, 508, 089	23. 2	8. 0
12. Silk manufactures	61, 395, 237	70, 948, 497	14, 932, 013	17, 043, 210	15. 6	14. 1
13. Manufactures of rayon and other synthetic textiles	66, 954, 581	62, 040, 054	17, 967, 161	17, 373, 546	−7. 3	−3. 3
14. Pulp, paper, and books	87, 796, 539	100, 188, 528	8, 001, 509	13, 620, 271	14. 1	70. 2
15. Sundries	602, 682, 993	774, 314, 010	109, 544, 659	156, 304, 853	28. 5	42. 7
Free-list commodities taxable under Revenue Act of 1932 and subsequent acts	1, 621, 061, 841	1, 558, 081, 258	r 71,306, 785	63, 696, 286	−3. 9	−10. 7
Dutiable under Sec. 406, Tariff Act of 1930, etc	4, 643, 462	9, 489, 289	r 1, 359, 643	783, 187	104. 4	−42. 4
Estimated low value shipments	n.a.	112, 565, 053	n.a.	21, 433, 123	-------	-------
Total	8, 283, 772, 149	9, 409, 414, 923	r 934, 536, 494	1, 124, 973, 785	13 6	20. 4

r Revised.
n.a. Not available.
[1] Duties are computed on the basis of consumption entries and warehouse withdrawals. Duties on consumption entries are not computed on items valued at less than $100.

TABLE 100.—*Value of dutiable imports for consumption and computed duties collected by countries, fiscal years 1959 and 1960*

Country	Value		Duty		Percentage increase, or decrease (−)	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	Value	Duty
North America:						
Canada [1]	$1,180,767,696	$1,358,956,596	$76,906,524	$87,791,651	15.1	14.2
Cuba	437,208,056	430,840,983	39,235,676	47,859,650	−1.5	22.0
Central American countries	22,516,487	28,376,537	1,311,721	1,780,949	26.0	35.8
Dominican Republic	27,750,578	25,851,769	2,095,504	2,225,670	−6.8	6.2
Haiti	2,042,953	3,396,823	246,805	490,600	66.3	98.8
Jamaica	2,648,217	3,850,448	393,901	665,832	45.4	69.0
Mexico	262,083,018	234,823,837	28,616,795	29,816,396	−10.4	4.2
Netherlands Antilles	208,488,343	133,655,541	7,198,967	4,044,426	−35.9	−43.8
Trinidad and Tobago	45,757,078	22,014,772	1,815,839	883,147	−51.9	−51.4
Other	3,242,644	4,990,009	268,134	839,531	53.9	213.1
Total North America	2,192,505,070	2,246,757,315	158,089,866	176,397,852	2.5	11.6
South America:						
Argentina	73,782,798	39,501,358	11,622,188	6,107,811	−46.5	−47.4
Bolivia	5,350,379	3,929,032	743,057	514,032	−26.6	−30.8
Brazil	63,746,934	60,099,643	4,915,506	5,481,550	−5.7	11.5
Chile	15,255,625	59,520,977	1,559,419	3,944,977	290.2	153.0
Colombia	38,056,831	48,766,710	1,322,730	1,857,828	28.1	40.5
Ecuador	2,635,474	2,513,421	228,937	286,689	−4.6	25.2
Paraguay	4,958,678	3,373,413	825,095	492,388	−32.0	−40.3
Peru	55,977,761	47,055,960	5,886,604	5,430,553	−15.9	−7.7
Surinam	978,483	1,185,611	191,371	210,327	21.2	9.9
Uruguay	16,687,168	18,399,936	4,655,031	4,762,476	10.3	2.3
Venezuela	745,505,300	675,957,022	24,548,819	24,009,660	−9.3	−2.2
Other	567,725	657,075	61,588	61,193	15.7	−0.6
Total South America	1,023,503,156	960,960,158	56,560,345	53,159,484	−6.1	−6.0
Europe:						
Austria	49,318,754	53,727,332	7,679,406	8,683,122	8.9	13.1
Belgium	290,869,843	361,433,512	29,736,089	35,784,353	24.3	20.3
Czechoslovakia	8,149,521	11,389,820	2,552,815	7,969,438	39.8	212.2
Denmark	73,482,567	80,741,612	5,733,951	6,985,313	9.9	21.8
Finland	16,458,711	21,651,848	1,915,905	2,618,401	31.6	36.7
France	324,688,703	404,956,541	40,523,658	51,411,729	24.7	26.9
West Germany, Federal Republic of [2]	695,156,708	903,667,042	93,238,966	118,609,665	30.0	27.2
Greece	33,399,477	34,740,946	5,380,951	5,483,768	4.0	1.9
Hungary	1,553,396	1,784,003	386,069	491,915	14.8	27.4
Iceland	9,913,999	9,060,264	903,281	1,006,952	−8.6	11.5
Ireland (Eire) [3]	18,734,771	22,840,030	2,742,316	2,252,285	21.9	−17.9
Italy	299,203,579	376,264,110	54,991,990	70,969,563	25.8	29.1
Netherlands	154,099,782	167,481,151	15,369,935	16,496,887	8.7	7.3
Norway	36,767,982	57,849,471	2,884,086	3,868,483	57.3	34.1
Poland	24,963,678	28,744,864	2,031,645	11,823,087	15.1	481.9
Portugal	14,325,222	22,587,207	3,846,108	5,802,695	57.7	50.9
Spain	55,404,046	75,668,014	9,673,454	13,010,231	36.6	34.5
Sweden	103,780,652	133,879,329	12,051,191	15,577,691	29.0	29.3
Switzerland	143,915,283	175,021,684	43,978,690	43,256,244	21.6	−1.6
Turkey	55,688,701	61,629,354	11,235,446	11,018,753	10.7	−1.9
U.S.S.R.	614,113	970,768	124,039	268,290	58.1	116.3
United Kingdom	786,996,112	907,815,614	115,989,637	126,516,267	15.4	9.1
Yugoslavia	29,784,354	35,970,368	3,582,045	4,510,563	20.8	25.9
Other	5,843,739	4,910,626	1,803,135	1,782,918	−16.0	−1.1
Total Europe	3,233,113,693	3,954,785,510	468,354,808	566,198,613	22.3	20.9

TABLE 100.—*Value of dutiable imports for consumption and computed duties collected by countries, fiscal years 1959 and 1960*—Continued

Country	Value		Duty		Percentage increase, or decrease (−)	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	Value	Duty
Asia:						
Arabia Peninsula States [4]	$233,337,027	$175,568,619	$11,281,459	$8,638,489	24.8	23.4
Burma	289,396	641,254	83,044	131,200	121.6	58.0
Ceylon	1,339,826	2,047,939	118,352	141,311	52.9	19.4
Federation of Malaya	560,024	1,291,003	82,361	98,251	130.5	19.3
Hong Kong	65,329,163	123,752,225	14,895,730	28,581,305	89.4	91.9
India	131,841,238	157,075,949	6,512,228	10,249,582	19.1	57.4
Indonesia	71,591,079	44,847,274	3,017,837	2,487,978	−37.4	−17.6
Iran	31,600,942	36,801,498	2,656,512	3,104,199	16.5	16.9
Iraq	25,711,417	20,370,270	1,558,909	1,341,791	−20.8	−13.9
Israel	20,877,975	23,453,613	2,222,326	2,631,629	12.3	18.4
Japan	744,517,664	1,044,399,230	165,270,475	211,970,131	40.3	28.3
Korea, Republic of	2,224,801	3,435,393	586,058	569,313	54.4	−2.9
Lebanon	790,069	1,259,827	97,575	199,655	59.5	104.6
Outer Mongolia	3,721,203	3,726,161	462,969	304,672	.1	−34.2
Pakistan	6,323,101	8,288,190	307,037	539,440	31.1	75.7
Philippines, Republic of the	169,235,911	198,166,390	1,414,830	11,214,378	17.1	692.6
Syria (United Arab Republic, Syria Region) [5]	939,314	1,117,725	159,564	144,346	19.0	−9.5
Taiwan	7,860,471	13,967,452	1,246,767	2,106,107	77.7	68.9
Thailand	1,443,522	2,594,860	198,048	436,978	79.8	120.6
Other	4,753,757	4,461,404	597,623	770,567	12.8	19.1
Total Asia	1,524,287,900	1,867,266,276	212,769,704	285,661,322	22.5	34.3
Oceania:						
Australia	100,375,705	145,415,277	15,125,376	18,833,216	44.9	24.5
New Zealand	78,559,847	73,447,016	9,226,456	8,328,026	−6.5	−9.7
Other	1,071,924	976,218	50,465	81,764	−8.9	62.0
Total Oceania	180,007,476	219,838,511	24,402,297	27,243,006	22.1	11.6
Africa:						
Algeria	577,027	411,705	83,325	34,389	−28.7	−58.7
Angola [6]	2,460,593	1,467,599	196,824	116,176	−40.4	−41.0
British East Africa [7]	3,378,631	4,313,937	151,945	176,921	27.7	16.4
Congo, Republic of the [8]	16,864,562	20,709,711	978,406	1,244,322	22.8	27.2
Egypt (United Arab Republic, Egypt Region)	14,302,539	16,598,700	1,560,600	1,797,150	16.1	15.2
Ghana	16,467,943	14,443,964	689,452	573,278	−12.3	−16.9
Madeira Islands (Portuguese)	2,729,760	3,089,049	1,250,549	1,457,054	13.2	16.5
Malagasy Republic [9]	7,946,800	9,692,989	134,300	156,424	22.0	16.5
Morocco	4,479,823	5,644,282	524,242	638,171	26.0	21.7
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, The Federation of	4,205,352	16,530,316	335,489	974,259	293.1	190.4
Sudan	3,827,407	4,060,739	133,847	131,022	6.1	−2.1
Tunisia	3,899,682	762,987	539,064	108,691	−80.4	−79.8
Union of South Africa	43,038,464	53,782,023	7,134,685	8,171,865	25.0	14.5
Western Equatorial Africa [10]	1,990,703	1,837,797	347,489	314,076	−7.7	−9.5
Other	4,185,568	6,461,355	299,257	419,710	54.4	40.3
Total Africa	130,354,854	159,807,153	14,359,474	16,313,508	22.6	13.6
Grand total	8,283,772,149	9,409,414,923	934,536,494	1,124,973,785	13.6	20.4

[1] Includes Newfoundland and Labrador.
[2] Includes Western Sectors of Berlin and the Saar.
[3] Ireland except the six counties of Northern Ireland (Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Down, Armagh, and Fermanagh), included in the United Kingdom.
[4] Includes: Kuwait; Saudi Arabia; Peninsula States (Yemen, Sultanate of Oman, Trucial Sheikhs, and Qatar); Aden (Islands of Perim, Kamaran, Sokotra, and Kuria Muria; and the Aden Protectorate with the Hadhramaut); and the State of Bahrein.
[5] Includes Latakia.
[6] Includes Kabinda (Cabinda).
[7] Includes Kenya Colony and Protectorate; Uganda Protectorate; Zanzibar Protectorate (including Pemba); and Tanganyika.
[8] Includes Ruanda-Urundi.
[9] Formerly Madagascar and dependencies. Includes the islands of Mayotte, Ste. Marie, the Glorious Islands, Nosy-Be (Nossi-Be), Bassas de India; the Comoro Islands; Reunion; and St. Paul, Amsterdam, and the Kerguelen Islands.
[10] Includes Gabon, Congo, Ubangi Shari, and Chad.

TABLE 101.—*Vehicles and persons entering the United States, fiscal years 1960 and 1961*

Kind of entrant	1960	1961	Percentage increase, or decrease (—)
Vehicles:			
Automobiles and buses	40, 514, 728	42, 340, 393	4. 5
Documented vessels	53, 326	48, 364	−9. 3
Undocumented vessels	36, 287	37, 235	2. 6
Ferries	121, 273	107, 883	−11. 0
Passenger trains	15, 831	14, 549	−8. 1
Freight cars	2, 135, 602	1, 873, 822	−12. 3
Aircraft	167, 029	162, 046	−3. 0
Other vehicles	576, 606	591, 505	2. 6
Total vehicles	43, 620, 682	45, 175, 797	3. 6
Passengers by:			
Automobiles and buses	110, 326, 962	119, 102, 103	8. 0
Documented vessels	773, 342	804, 956	4. 1
Undocumented vessels	216, 196	222, 519	2. 9
Ferries	1, 992, 768	1, 643, 445	−17. 5
Passenger trains	997, 053	915, 601	−8. 2
Aircraft	3, 740, 956	4, 079, 965	9. 1
Other vehicles	4, 000, 911	4, 585, 837	14. 6
Pedestrians	27, 594, 719	27, 031, 616	−2. 0
Total passengers and pedestrians [1]	149, 642, 907	158, 386, 042	5. 8

[1] Excludes Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

TABLE 102.—*Aircraft and aircraft passengers entering the United States, fiscal years 1960 and 1961*

District	Aircraft		Aircraft passengers		Percentage increase, or decrease (—)	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	Aircraft	Passengers
Maine and New Hampshire	2, 034	2, 254	8, 834	7, 901	10. 8	−10. 6
Vermont	1, 855	1, 494	309, 299	297, 359	−19. 5	−3. 9
Rhode Island	362	428	2, 660	2, 339	18. 2	−12. 1
Massachusetts	9, 194	9, 597	83, 593	82, 057	4. 4	−1. 8
St. Lawrence	1, 479	2, 013	5, 041	9, 544	36. 1	89. 3
Rochester	971	1, 149	11, 422	13, 129	18. 3	14. 9
Buffalo	3, 551	2, 982	365, 578	393, 660	−16. 0	7. 7
New York	23, 852	22, 232	1, 037, 395	1, 267, 634	−6. 8	22. 2
Philadelphia	7, 725	7, 057	205, 304	233, 478	−8. 6	13. 7
Maryland	1, 728	1, 724	27, 325	25, 869	−0. 2	−5. 3
Virginia	1, 718	1, 453	36, 344	28, 988	−15. 4	−20. 2
North Carolina	341	298	5, 438	5, 242	−12. 6	−3. 6
South Carolina	2, 843	2, 544	60, 056	56, 637	−10. 5	−5. 7
Georgia	428	467	4, 548	4, 770	9. 1	4. 9
Florida	38, 381	35, 353	657, 195	638, 127	−7. 9	−2. 9
New Orleans	2, 325	1, 680	55, 843	47, 713	−27. 7	−14. 6
Galveston	1, 245	1, 165	31, 017	28, 680	−6. 4	−7. 5
Laredo	7, 019	7, 813	62, 080	64, 417	11. 3	3. 8
El Paso	1, 545	1, 552	4, 111	4, 381	0. 5	6. 6
San Diego	3, 107	3, 823	9, 533	12, 379	23. 0	30. 0
Arizona	3, 903	3, 519	8, 041	7, 273	−9. 8	−9. 6
Los Angeles	3, 813	3, 807	97, 189	119, 806	−0. 2	23. 3
San Francisco	2, 254	2, 490	r 29, 310	27, 340	10. 5	−6. 7
Washington	7, 988	8, 058	120, 182	140, 382	0. 9	16. 8
Alaska	3, 193	3, 115	50, 003	66, 150	−2. 4	32. 3
Hawaii	8, 592	8, 340	261, 691	268, 359	−2. 9	2. 5
Montana and Idaho	1, 868	2, 121	20, 780	19, 647	13. 5	−5. 5
Dakota	2, 777	2, 175	23, 505	16, 813	−21. 7	−28. 5
Minnesota	709	514	14, 398	15, 481	−27. 5	7. 5
Duluth and Superior	3, 936	4, 454	10, 100	11, 608	13. 2	14. 9
Michigan	4, 811	4, 741	26, 698	27, 683	−1. 5	3. 7
Chicago	4, 981	4, 948	58, 702	92, 610	−0. 7	57. 8
Ohio	4, 546	4, 829	28, 860	30, 436	6. 2	5. 5
St. Louis	224	442	3, 059	4, 880	97. 3	59. 5
Other	1, 731	1, 415	5, 822	7, 193	−18. 3	23. 5
Total	167, 029	162, 046	3, 740, 956	4, 079, 965	−3. 0	9. 1

r Revised.

TABLE 103.—*Seizures for violations of customs laws, fiscal years 1960 and 1961* [1]

Seizures	1960 total	1961: Seizures by Customs	1961: Seizures by other agencies	1961: Joint seizures by Customs and other agencies	1961: Total
Automobiles:					
Number	515	401	129	36	566
Value	$498,879	$365,510	$140,991	$29,163	$535,664
Trucks:					
Number	81	74	14	2	90
Value	$426,705	$251,050	$23,560	$835	$275,445
Railroad cars:					
Number	1	---	---	---	---
Value	$6,722	---	---	---	---
Aircraft:					
Number	22	7	---	---	7
Value	$1,372,800	$93,500	---	---	$93,500
Boats:					
Number	32	32	2	---	34
Value	$3,075,605	$9,116,860	$18,267	---	$9,135,127
Narcotics:					
Number	1,017	1,091	8	62	1,161
Value	$134,992	$116,214	$1,852	$10,699	$128,765
Liquors:					
Number	5,448	5,403	55	132	5,590
Gallons	16,365	36,806	91	132	37,029
Value	$328,026	$688,310	$1,714	$3,979	$694,003
Prohibited articles (obscene, lottery, etc.):					
Number	2,554	3,002	12	62	3,076
Value	$97,982	$183,902	$1,191	$878	$185,971
Other seizures:					
Number	4,931	4,639	112	80	4,831
Value:					
Cameras	$35,719	$5,441	---	---	$5,441
Edibles and farm products	199,399	190,516	$1,202	$55	191,773
Furs—skins and manufactures	10,875	15,543	1,234	---	16,777
Guns and ammunition	22,207	56,130	1,047	477	57,654
Jewelry, including gems	488,470	681,692	12,589	624	694,905
Livestock	10,539	9,579	712	166	10,457
Tobacco and manufactures	12,413	59,876	---	---	59,876
Watches and parts	294,441	52,713	15	81	52,809
Wearing apparel	329,492	774,041	143	300	774,484
Miscellaneous	1,332,013	2,721,264	214,176	2,827	2,938,267
Total value of other seizures	2,735,568	4,566,795	231,118	4,530	4,802,443
Grand total:					
Number [2]	13,959	14,135	187	336	14,658
Value	$8,677,279	$15,382,141	$418,693	$50,084	$15,850,918

[1] Includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
[2] Excludes number of carriers seized in connection with seizures of liquor, narcotics, etc.

TABLE 104.—*Investigative activities, fiscal years 1960 and 1961*

Activity	1960	1961	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Investigations of violations of customs laws:			
Undervaluations and false invoicing, irregular entries	2,080	1,636	−21.3
Marking of merchandise	157	145	−7.6
Baggage declaration violations	613	698	13.9
Smuggling:			
Diamonds or jewelry	369	445	20.6
Narcotics	5,281	5,450	3.2
Other	1,331	1,797	35.0
Touring permit violations	13	14	7.7
Navigation, aircraft, and vehicle violations	1,383	1,326	−4.1
Prohibited importations (19 U.S.C. 1305)	160	149	−6.9
Other investigations:			
Customs procedures	128	111	−13.3
Drawback	953	1,000	4.9
Classification and market value	509	367	−27.9
Customs brokers, license applications	135	163	20.7
Petitions for relief from additional duties	795	924	16.2
Character investigations of applicants	710	1,092	53.8
Pilferages and shortages	532	527	−0.9
Export control violations	602	707	17.4
Examination of customs brokers' records	270	287	6.3
Miscellaneous	r 1,696	1,990	17.3
Total	r 17,717	18,828	6.3

r Revised.

Engraving and Printing Production

TABLE 105.—*New postage stamp issues delivered, fiscal year 1961*

Issue	Denomination (cents)
Commemoratives:	
Employ the Physically Handicapped	4
Fifth World Forestry Congress	4
Ignacy Jan Paderewski, Champion of Liberty	4
American Credo, Francis Scott Key	4
Mexican Independence	4
United States-Japan Centennial	4
Boys' Clubs of America	4
Abraham Lincoln Credo of America	4
Patrick Henry Credo of America	4
Project Echo, Communications for Peace	4
Dulles Memorial	4
George Memorial	4
Camp Fire Girls	4
Champion of Liberty, Giuseppe Garibaldi	4
Champion of Liberty, Gustaf Mannerheim	4
Champion of Liberty, Giuseppe Garibaldi	8
Champion of Liberty, Gustaf Mannerheim	8
The First Automated Post Office	4
Andrew Carnegie, Famous American	4
Mahatma Gandhi, Champion of Liberty	4
Mahatma Gandhi, Champion of Liberty	8
Range Conservation	4
Horace Greeley, Famous American	4
Fort Sumter, Civil War Centennial	4
Kansas Statehood Centennial	4
George W. Norris	4
U.S. air mail (Red)	7
U.S. air mail	15
U.S. air mail	13
U.S. ordinary	11
U.S. ordinary—precanceled coils	4½

TABLE 106.—*Deliveries of finished work by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, fiscal years 1960 and 1961*

Class of printed work	Number of pieces 1960	Number of pieces 1961	Face value 1961
Currency:			
United States notes	36,000,000	28,720,000	$134,960,000
Silver certificates	1,153,484,000	1,046,812,000	1,386,652,000
Federal Reserve notes	591,648,000	540,720,000	6,322,200,000
Total	1,781,132,000	1,616,252,000	7,843,812,000
Bonds, notes, bills, certificates, and debentures:			
Bonds:			
Panama Canal, registered	350	950	7,700,000
Treasury	442,125	1,113,844	30,485,644,500
District of Columbia Armory Board stadium		20,202	20,202,000
Depositary, act of Sept. 24, 1917	218	550	
U.S. savings, registered	1,438,001	1,578,000	941,125,000
Consolidated Federal Farm Loan for the twelve Federal intermediate credit banks	188,376	133,920	1,511,570,000
Notes:			
Treasury	2,330,893	523,765	33,471,568,000
Special, United States International Monetary Fund	200		
Special, United States Inter-American Development Bank Series	101		
Special, International Development Association Series		131	301,000,000
Consolidated of the Federal home loan banks	83,120	61,780	1,260,200,000
Bills:			
Treasury	2,086,500	2,404,000	180,675,000,000
Certificates:			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness	409,114	288,561	21,480,002,000
Debentures:			
Consolidated collateral trust for:			
Twelve Federal intermediate credit banks	91,142	103,455	2,350,000,000
Thirteen banks for cooperatives	29,532	29,000	825,000,000
Federal National Mortgage Association secondary market operations	149,789	71,732	992,250,000
Federal Housing Administration	47,650	70,365	232,885,000
Total	7,297,111	6,400,255	274,554,146,500
Stamps:			
Customs	14,431,404	10,818,604	
Internal Revenue:			
To offices of issue	1,735,304,721	1,771,544,467	119,718,709
To Smithsonian Institution	1,331,924	116,700	347,658
Puerto Rican revenue	158,148,425	180,800,925	
Virgin Islands revenue		54,500	
U.S. postage:			
Ordinary	20,156,429,200	18,864,852,200	836,103,446
Air mail	908,864,000	916,111,400	74,081,298
Commemoratives	2,492,757,000	3,032,289,800	127,696,684
Special delivery	31,720,000	34,265,000	10,279,500
Postage due	186,370,000	154,290,000	15,024,350
Canal Zone postage:			
Ordinary	1,130,000	3,585,000	140,650
Air mail	940,000	3,950,000	292,900
Commemoratives	1,155,000		
Postage due	120,000		
U.S. savings stamps	106,503,000	96,379,500	16,062,500
District of Columbia beverage tax paid	41,705,000	34,450,000	1,121,490
Federal migratory bird hunting	5,067,000	5,214,000	15,642,000
Federal motor boat stamp	4,889,800		
Food stamp coupons		7,979,750	6,457,250
Specimen		336	
Total	25,846,866,474	25,116,702,182	1,222,968,435
Miscellaneous, checks, certificates, etc.:			
To offices of issue	8,131,941	6,872,713	
To Smithsonian Institution	1,406		
Total	8,133,347	6,872,713	
Grand total	27,643,428,932	26,746,227,150	283,620,926,935

International Claims

TABLE 107.—*Awards of the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of State, through June 30, 1961*

Description	Total		Class I		Class II		Class III [1]		Private Law No. 509 approved July 19, 1940		United States Government	
	Number of awards	Amount	Number of awards	Awards on account of death and personal injury	Number of awards	Awards of $100,000 and less	Number of awards	Awards over $100,000	Number of awards	Amount	Number of awards	Amount
AWARDS												
Principal of awards:												
Agreement of August 10, 1922	4,731	$175,955,880.92	424	$3,549,437.75	3,996	$15,562,321.98	310	$114,809,326.78			4	$42,034,794.41
Agreement of December 31, 1928	2,291	5,582,354.38	115	556,625.00	2,169	2,447,803.92	7	2,577,925.46				
Private Law No. 509	1	160,000.00							1	$160,000.00		
Total principal		181,698,235.30		4,106,062.75		18,010,125.90		117,387,252.24		160,000.00		42,034,794.41
Less amounts paid by Alien Property Custodian and others		314,085.27				48,012.50		266,072.77				
Balance of principal		181,384,150.03		4,106,062.75		17,962,113.40		117,121,179.47		160,000.00		42,034,794.41
Interest to January 1, 1928, at rates specified in awards:												
Agreement of August 10, 1922		78,751,456.32		745,302.98		7,113,930.76		51,682,897.36				19,209,325.22
Agreement of December 31, 1928		2,649,630.04		115,976.22		971,159.15		1,562,494.67				
Private Law No. 509		64,000.00								61,000.00		
Total payable to January 1, 1928		262,849,236.39		4,967,341.95		26,047,203.31		170,366,571.50		224,000.00		61,241,119.63
Interest thereon to date of payment or, if unpaid, to June 30, 1961, at 5 percent per annum, as specified in the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928		186,219,360.66		236,195.75		2,061,598.87		81,172,058.07		178,192.02		102,571,315.95
Total due claimants	7,026	449,068,597.05	539	5,203,537.70	6,165	28,108,802.18	317	251,538,629.57	1	402,192.02	4	163,815,435.58
PAYMENTS												
Principal of awards:												
Agreement of August 10, 1922	4,717	94,424,092.28	424	3,549,437.75	3,983	15,497,158.79	310	75,377,495.74				
Agreement of December 31, 1928	2,271	4,580,299.35	115	556,625.00	2,149	2,445,886.69	7	1,577,787.66				
Private Law No. 509	1	101,053.06							1	101,053.06		
Interest to January 1, 1928:												
Agreement of August 10, 1922		59,535,361.32		745,302.98		7,107,160.98		51,682,897.36				
Agreement of December 31, 1928		2,618,855.68		115,976.22		970,384.79		1,562,494.67				
Private Law No. 509		64,000.00								64,000.00		

Interest at 5 percent from January 1, 1928, to date of payment		42,173,580.20		236,195.75		2,045,380.09		[2] 39,800,170.31		91,834.05		
Total payments [3]	[4] 6,989	203,527,241.89	539	5,203,537.70	6,132	28,065,971.34	317	170,000,845.74	1	256,887.11		
BALANCE DUE												
Principal of awards:												
Agreement of August 10, 1922	327	81,217,703.37			13	17,150.69	310	39,165,758.27			4	42,034,794.41
Agreement of December 31, 1928	27	1,002,055.03			20	1,917.23	7	1,000,137.80				
Private Law No. 509	1	58,946.94							1	58,946.94		
Interest to January 1, 1928:												
Agreement of August 10, 1922		19,216,095.00				6,769.78						19,209,325.22
Agreement of December 31, 1928		774.36				774.36						
Accrued interest from January 1, 1928, through June 30, 1961		144,045,780.46				[5] 16,218.78		41,371,887.76		86,357.97		102,571,315.95
Balance due claimants	355	245,541,355.16			33	42,830.81	317	81,537,783.83	1	145,304.91	4	163,815,435.58
Reimbursement for administrative expenses: [6]												
Agreement of August 10, 1922		970,342.81		22,249.66		121,173.14		826,920.01				
Agreement of December 31, 1928		[7] 46,009.59		3,767.97		19,156.68		23,081.94				
Private Law No. 509		1,284.42								1,284.42		
Total reimbursements		1,017,636.82		26,017.63		140,329.82		850,004.95		1,284.42		

[1] Under the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928 payment of Class III awards was limited to $100,000 until all Class I and Class II awards had been authorized for payment. Additional Class III awards payments were then to be made up to 80% of the total amount due for all three classes as of January 1, 1928. On February 27, 1953, the German Government agreed to pay $97,500,000 (U.S. dollars) over a period of 25 years in full settlement of Germany's obligations on account of Class III awards and the award under Private Law 509. Through June 30, 1961, $29,800,000 has been paid under the agreement, see table 118.

[2] Payments made in accordance with Public Law 375, approved August 6, 1947.

[3] Amounts shown are gross, deductions for administrative expenses are shown below (see note 6).

[4] Includes partial payments on 317 Class III awards and one award under Private Law 509.

[5] Interest accrued from January 1, 1928, to March 11, 1940, on $26,612.06, representing awards plus interest to January 1, 1928. No applications filed by claimants. Time for filing applications expired March 11, 1940.

[6] Deductions of ½ of 1 percent are made from each payment to cover administrative expenses. These amounts are covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

[7] Payable to the Government of Germany in connection with the adjudication of late claims. Through June 30, 1961, $24,150.09 has been paid.

TABLE 108.—*Mexican claims fund as of June 30, 1961*

[This special fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of Dec. 18, 1942, as amended (22 U.S.C. 667). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1943, p. 189]

Status of the fund	Amount
Receipts:	
Payments from the Government of Mexico:	
Agrarian claims agreement of 1938	$3,000,000.00
Expropriation agreement of 1941:	
Initial payment on ratification of agreement	3,000,000.00
Annual installments through November 1955	34,000,000.00
Appropriation by the U.S. Government covering amount of awards and appraisals on behalf of Mexican nationals	533,658.95
Total receipts	40,533,658.95
Expenditures:	
Amounts paid to American nationals:	
Fiscal years:	
1943–1960	40,380,562.23
1961	5,587.27
Total expenditures	40,386,149.50
Undisbursed balance June 30, 1961	147,509.45
Claims certified for payment:	
By the Secretary of State in accordance with:	
Decisions rendered by the General Claims Commission	201,461.08
Appraisals approved under the general claims protocol between the United States and Mexico, signed April 24, 1934	2,599,166.10
By the Amerîcan Mexican Claims Commission:	
Decisions under the provisions of the Settlement of Mexican Claims Act of 1942	37,948,200.05
Total claims certified	40,748,827.23

NOTE.—The final distribution of awards was authorized during fiscal 1956 and payments were made during fiscal 1957. Since then amounts have been paid to those individuals who had not previously submitted appropriate vouchers or sufficient proof of their claims.

TABLE 109.—*Yugoslav claims fund as of June 30, 1961*

[This special fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of Mar. 10, 1950, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1627). For further details see annual report of the Secretary for 1954, p. 111]

Status of the fund	Amount
Receipts:	
Payment received from the Government of Yugoslavia under agreement of July 19, 1948	$17,000,000.00
Expenditures:	
Amounts paid to American nationals:	
Fiscal years:	
1953–1960	16,629,967.37
1961	499.95
Total expenditures	16,630,467.32
Undisbursed balance June 30, 1961	369,532.68
Claims certified for payment by the:	
International Claims Commission of the United States [1]	793,596.69
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States	18,024,308.20
Total claims certified	18,817,904.89

[1] By Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1954, the name of this Commission was changed to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, effective July 1, 1954.

TABLE 110.—*Status of claims of American nationals against certain foreign governments as of June 30, 1961*

	Bulgarla	Hungary	Rumania	Italy	U.S.S.R.
Awards certified to the Treasury:					
Number of awards	231	1,301	565	650	1,979
Amount of awards:					
Principal	$4,684,186.46	$58,181,408.34	$60,011,347.78	$2,731,746.44	$70,446,019.13
Interest	1,887,637.43	22,114,638.98	24,717,942.92	929,630.03	58,592,874.21
Total	6,571,823.89	80,296,047.32	84,729,290.70	3,661,376.47	129,038,893.34
Deposits in claims funds	2,750,869.04	1,423,429.72	21,112,662.79	5,000,000.00	9,114,444.66
Statutory deductions for administrative expenses	137,543.45	71,171.53	1,055,633.13	250,000.00	455,722.23
Amounts available for payment on awards	2,613,325.59	1,352,258.19	20,057,029.66	4,750,000.00	8,658,722.43
Payments on awards:					
Principal	2,564,556.92	1,130,382.93	20,047,629.87	2,726,618.54	8,631,844.82
Interest				927,166.56	
Balances in claims funds	48,768.67	221,875.26	9,399.79	1,096,214.90	26,877.61

Gold and Currency Transactions and Holdings

TABLE 111.—*United States net monetary gold transactions with foreign countries and international institutions, fiscal years 1945–61*

[In millions of dollars at $35 per ounce. Negative figures represent net sales by the United States; positive figures, net purchases]

Country, etc.	1945–1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Afghanistan	−4.5	−0.6	−0.2	----------	----------	----------
Argentina	677.2	115.3	55.2	67.2	----------	−140.0
Austria	−6.2	----------	----------	−123.5	−44.5	----------
Bank for International Settlements	−244.1	----------	−89.5	−120.7	----------	−59.0
Belgium	134.9	6.8	−157.7	−210.2	−50.8	−90.1
Bolivia	18.8	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Brazil	−25.4	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Burma	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	−3.8
Cambodia	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	−12.0
Canada	586.5	19.8	----------	----------	----------	----------
Ceylon	----------	----------	----------	----------	−7.5	----------
Chile	22.2	2.8	----------	3.0	−1.3	−8.6
Colombia	41.0	28.1	----------	----------	----------	−6.3
Denmark	−38.4	7.0	−17.0	−5.0	−10.0	−50.0
Dominican Republic	−13.2	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Ecuador	2.1	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Egypt	−120.8	----------	----------	----------	−7.5	----------
El Salvador	−18.1	−3.5	----------	----------	----------	6.4
Finland	−9.0	----------	----------	----------	−4.7	−3.0
France	202.3	----------	----------	----------	−265.7	−173.0
Germany	−375.6	----------	----------	----------	----------	−56.3
Ghana	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	−5.6
Greece	−45.2	----------	----------	----------	−15.0	−47.0
Iceland	----------	----------	----------	----------	−2.4	----------
Indonesia	−75.0	----------	−2.0	−5.0	−6.0	−24.9
International Bank	18.8	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
International Monetary Fund	97.3	699.9	−7.3	[1] −352.6	252.1	300.0
Iraq	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	−29.8
Israel	−1.1	----------	----------	----------	−4.4	----------
Italy	−114.3	----------	−168.8	−180.0	----------	100.0
Japan	----------	----------	----------	−125.0	−62.5	−15.2
Korea	−1.9	----------	----------	----------	−1.6	----------
Kuwait	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	−9.8
Laos	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	−1.9

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 111.—*United States net monetary gold transactions with foreign countries and international institutions, fiscal years 1945–61*—Continued

[In millions of dollars at $35 per ounce. Negative figures represent net sales by the United States; positive figures, net purchases]

Country, etc.	1945–1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Lebanon	−21.8					
Mexico	64.9			−20.0	−10.0	−20.0
Morocco						−21.0
Netherlands	−101.3	25.0	−104.8	−186.0	−34.9	−214.4
Nicaragua	19.9					
Norway	11.7					
Peru	−10.7		3.5			−20.0
Philippines			21.9	11.9	5.0	
Portugal	−11.6		−20.0	−10.0		
Saudi Arabia	−4.1					−35.0
South Africa	1,121.3					
Spain			31.5	31.7		−171.5
Surinam				−2.5		−2.5
Sweden	231.2	15.2				
Switzerland	−209.4	−8.0	−140.1	−75.1	20.1	−399.1
Syria	−10.4					
Turkey	57.9					−8.6
United Kingdom	947.2	100.3	−750.0	−350.0	−150.0	−475.4
Uruguay	−40.1	29.1	3.1			−3.8
Vatican City	6.1	3.0	−1.5	−3.2	1.0	−7.0
Venezuela	−225.9	−200.0			65.0	
Yugoslavia					−1.5	−15.9
All other	−129.7	−.2	−3.2	−5.8	−4.5	−6.3
Total	2,403.5	840.0	−1,346.9	−1,660.7	−341.6	−1,730.4

[1] Includes $343.8 million payment to the International Monetary Fund. Pursuant to an act approved June 17, 1959 (22 U.S.C. 286e–1), the United States made payment of its increase in quota to the International Monetary Fund, amounting to $1,375,000,000, on June 23, 1959. The payment was made in gold in amount of $343,750,000.40, and in nonnegotiable, noninterest-bearing notes of the United States amounting to $1,031,249,999.60 in place of a like amount of currency.

TABLE 112.—*Estimated gold reserves and dollar holdings of foreign countries as of June 30, 1960, December 31, 1960, and June 30, 1961* [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	June 30, 1960		December 31, 1960			June 30, 1961			
	Total gold and short-term dollars	U.S. Government bonds and notes	Total gold and short-term dollars	U.S. Government bonds and notes [2]		Gold	Short-term dollar holdings	Total gold and short-term dollars	U.S. Government bonds and notes
				Old series	New series				
Western Europe:									
Austria	490	7	536	7	3	293	187	480	3
Belgium	1,340	7	1,316	6	2	1,074	237	1,311	(*)
Denmark	111	53	85	28	31	31	50	81	31
Finland	99	1	87	1	(*)	45	67	112	2
France	2,310	18	2,160	16	5	2,020	842	2,862	4
Germany, Federal Republic of	5,243	16	6,447	16	3	3,513	3,075	6,588	3
Greece	138	(*)	139	(*)	(*)	77	59	136	(*)
Italy	3,049	(*)	3,080	(*)	(*)	2,134	925	3,059	(*)
Netherlands	1,643	17	1,779	13	4	1,464	270	1,734	3
Norway	131	158	111	143	148	30	101	131	132
Portugal	637	1	636	1	1	473	73	546	1
Spain	227	3	327	3	1	217	135	352	1
Sweden	432	79	397	77	82	170	404	574	51
Switzerland	2,713	84	2,863	57	94	2,271	579	2,850	87
Turkey	152	(*)	152	(*)	(*)	134	16	150	(*)
United Kingdom	4,124	403	4,467	412	420	2,400	1,709	4,109	439
Yugoslavia	16	(*)	14	(*)		5	9	14	
Other and unidentified [3]	490	38	511	39	44	205	386	591	47
Total Western Europe	23,345	885	25,107	819	838	16,556	9,124	25,680	804
Canada	3,439	429	3,324	416	446	906	2,656	3,562	463
Latin America:									
Argentina	443	(*)	419	(*)	1	192	283	475	1
Bolivia	22	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	1	21	22	(*)
Brazil	448	1	481	2	2	288	186	474	2
Chile	186	(*)	180	(*)	(*)	47	124	171	(*)
Colombia	262	(*)	236	(*)	1	83	119	202	1
Costa Rica	21	(4)	22	(4)	(*)	2	20	22	(*)
Cuba	149	82	78	39	1	1	58	59	(*)
Dominican Republic	45	(*)	47	(*)	(*)		31	31	(*)
Ecuador	42	(4)	47	(4)	(*)	20	27	47	(*)
El Salvador	61	(*)	54	(*)	(*)	22	27	49	(*)
Guatemala	70	1	68	1	(*)	24	59	83	(*)
Haiti	12	(4)	12	(4)	(*)	1	11	12	(*)
Honduras	13	(4)	15	(4)	(*)	(*)	15	15	(*)
Mexico	497	4	534	2	7	117	333	450	5
Nicaragua	13	(4)	12	(4)	(*)	(*)	12	12	(*)
Panama	116	2	123	2	1	(*)	78	78	1
Paraguay	7	(4)	5	(4)		(*)	5	5	
Peru	105	1	114	(*)	(*)	47	72	119	(*)
Uruguay	240	(*)	231	1	1	180	50	230	1

Venezuela	813	3	796	3	1	398	428	826	1
Other and unidentified [5]	152	11	132	9	---	---	87	87	57
Total Latin America [5]	3, 717	105	3, 630	59	15	1, 423	2, 046	3, 469	69
Asia:									
India	306	40	301	40	41	247	41	288	6
Indonesia	188	(*)	236	(*)	1	57	85	142	1
Iran	168	(*)	152	(*)	(*)	130	48	178	(*)
Israel	80	8	75	(*)	(*)	---	47	47	(*)
Japan	1, 755	2	2, 166	2	3	279	1, 983	2, 262	3
Korea	141	---	154	---	---	2	168	170	---
Lebanon	140	(4)	155	(4)	(*)	119	36	155	(*)
Pakistan	75	(4)	63	(4)	---	53	11	64	---
Philippines	214	2	218	2	2	21	162	183	2
Syrian Region-U.A.R.	24	(4)	23	(4)	---	19	4	23	---
Thailand	264	1	290	(*)	(*)	104	227	331	(*)
Other and unidentified [6]	647	62	519	43	45	231	320	551	45
Total Asia [6]	4, 002	115	4, 352	87	92	1, 262	3, 132	4, 394	57
Other countries:									
Australia	263	(*)	235	(*)	(*)	155	83	238	(*)
Egyptian Region-U.A.R.	216	(*)	196	(*)	(*)	174	16	190	(*)
New Zealand	41	29	70	(*)	---	35	35	70	---
Union of South Africa	280	1	207	1	(*)	153	39	192	(*)
Other and unidentified [6 7]	507	28	530	27	35	174	377	551	37
Total other countries [6]	1, 307	58	1, 238	28	35	691	550	1, 241	37
Total foreign countries [6]	35, 810	1, 592	37, 651	1, 409	1, 426	20, 838	17, 508	38, 346	1, 430
International institutions [8]	5, 835	755	6, 394	884	900	2, 482	3, 970	6, 452	1, 011
Memorandum item: Sterling area	5, 302	550	5, 558	512	536	3, 078	2, 101	5, 179	521

* Less than $500,000.

[1] "Gold and short-term dollars" represent reported and estimated gold reserves, and official and private short-term dollar holdings (principally deposits and U.S. Treasury bills and certificates) reported by banks in the United States. "U.S. Government bonds and notes" represent estimated official and private holdings of U.S. Government securities with an original maturity of more than one year. "Gold and short-term dollars" plus "U.S. Government bonds and notes" represent the "gold and liquid dollar holdings" of foreign countries and international institutions.

Beginning with this report, the following changes have been made in this series:

[a] The classification by area and country now includes sterling area countries and Western European dependencies in their respective geographic areas, except for those in the Latin American area, which are included in "Other countries."

[b] The figure for gold holdings of the Bank for International Settlements included in Western Europe now represents for all dates the Bank's total gold assets net of its total gold deposit liabilities (which in some instances results in a negative figure), rather than its gold assets in bars and coins as heretofore. Because most of the gold deposited with the B.I.S. is included in the official gold reserves of individual countries, the previous inclusion in this series of only the gold assets of the B.I.S. in bars and coins is believed to have resulted in an overstatement of the world total of gold holdings.

[c] Because of a change in the series on holdings of U.S. Government bonds and notes as of December 31, 1960, the statistics for that date are shown on two bases. The first set of figures (old series) ends the series based on a 1955 survey and subsequent reported securities transactions. The second set (new series) begins a new series based on a survey of holdings as of November 30, 1960, and subsequent reported securities transactions. Data are not available to reconcile the two series or to revise figures for earlier dates.

[2] See footnote 1, paragraph c.

[3] Includes holdings of European regional institutions such as the Bank for International Settlements (see footnote 1, paragraph b) and the European Fund, gold to be distributed by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold, and unpublished gold reserves of certain Western European countries.

[4] No estimate made.

[5] Includes Inter-American Development Bank.

[6] Excludes gold reserves of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland.

[7] Includes countries in Africa, Oceania, and Eastern Europe, and Western European dependencies outside Europe and Asia.

[8] Principally the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

TABLE 113.—*United States gold stock and holdings of convertible foreign currencies by U.S. monetary authorities, fiscal years 1952–61*

[In millions of dollars]

End of fiscal year or month	Gold stock		Foreign currency holdings
	Treasury	Total [1]	
1952	23,346	23,533	----------
1953	22,463	22,521	----------
1954	21,927	22,027	----------
1955	21,678	21,730	----------
1956	21,799	21,868	----------
1957	22,623	22,732	----------
1958	21,356	21,412	----------
1959	19,705	19,746	----------
1960	19,322	19,363	----------
1961	17,550	17,603	186
1960—July	19,144	19,188	----------
August	19,005	19,045	----------
September	18,685	18,725	----------
October	18,402	18,443	----------
November	17,910	17,948	----------
December	17,767	17,804	----------
1961—January	17,441	17,480	----------
February	17,373	17,412	----------
March	17,388	17,433	25
April	17,390	17,435	175
May	17,403	17,451	165
June	17,550	17,603	186

[1] Includes gold in Exchange Stabilization Fund, which is not included in Treasury gold figures shown in the daily Treasury statement or in the *Circulation Statement of United States Money*.

TABLE 114.—*Assets and liabilities of the exchange stabilization fund as of June 30, 1960 and 1961*

Assets and liabilities	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961	Fiscal year 1961, increase, or decrease (-)
ASSETS			
Cash:			
Treasurer of the United States, checking accounts	$338, 449. 43	$745, 020. 70	$406, 571. 27
Federal Reserve Bank of New York, special account	203, 814, 653. 98	111, 866, 950. 15	−91, 947, 703. 83
Total cash	204, 153, 103. 41	112, 611, 970. 85	−91, 541, 132. 56
Special account (No. 1) of the Secretary of the Treasury in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York—gold (schedule 1)	40, 383, 713. 74	52, 810, 064. 16	12, 426, 350. 42
Foreign exchange due from foreign banks: [1]			
Central Bank of Argentina	25, 000, 000. 00	14, 000, 000. 00	−11, 000, 000. 00
Bank of England		25, 399, 951. 81	25, 399, 951. 81
Deutsche Bundesbank		20, 132, 000. 22	20, 132, 000. 22
Swiss National Bank		64, 999, 028. 28	64, 999, 028. 28
Investments in U.S. Government securities (schedule 2)	60, 000, 000. 00	46, 000. 000. 00	−14, 000, 000. 00
Accrued interest receivable (schedule 2)	321, 111. 28	306, 291. 55	−14, 819. 73
Accounts receivable	267, 523. 55	91, 356. 15	−176, 167. 40
Unamortized premium on U.S. Government securities	15, 670. 52	1, 943. 28	−13, 727. 24
Office equipment and fixtures, less allowance for depreciation	18, 322. 85	20, 482. 93	2, 160. 08
Total assets	330, 159, 445. 35	336, 373, 089. 23	6, 213, 643. 88
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL [2]			
Liabilities:			
Vouchers payable	11, 232. 62	162, 719. 11	151, 486. 49
Employees' payroll allotment account, U.S. savings bonds	2, 784. 24	2, 682. 47	−101. 77
Accounts payable	142, 114. 38	231, 052. 33	88, 937. 95
Unamortized discount on U.S. Government securities	31, 038. 10	9, 605. 58	−21, 432. 52
Total liabilities	187, 169. 34	406, 059. 49	218, 890. 15
Capital:			
Capital account	200, 000, 000. 00	200, 000, 000. 00	
Cumulative net income (schedule 3)	129, 972, 276. 01	135, 967, 029. 74	5, 994, 753. 73
Total capital	329, 972, 276. 01	335, 967, 029. 74	5, 994, 753. 73
Total liabilities and capital	330, 159, 445. 35	336, 373, 089. 23	6, 213, 643. 88

[1] For foreign exchange future contracts, see schedule 4.
[2] For contingent liabilities under outstanding stabilization agreements, see schedule 5.

Table 114.—*Assets and liabilities of the exchange stabilization fund as of June 30, 1960 and 1961*—Continued

SCHEDULE 1.—SPECIAL ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

Location of gold	June 30, 1960		June 30, 1961	
	Ounces	Dollars	Ounces	Dollars
Federal Reserve Bank of New York	1,007,200.215	$35,252,007.39	1,354,295.657	$47,400,348.03
U.S. Assay Office, New York	146,620.099	5,131,706.35	154,563.189	5,409,716.13
Total gold	1,153,820.314	40,383,713.74	1,508,858.846	52,810,064.16

SCHEDULE 2.—INVESTMENTS IN UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, JUNE 30, 1961

Securities	Face value	Cost	Average price	Accrued interest
Public issues:				
Treasury notes:				
2⅝%, Series A-1963	$16,000,000	$16,005,625.00	100.03515	$156,629.84
Treasury bonds:				
2½% of 1963	5,000,000	4,976,562.50	99.53125	46,616.01
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943)	2,200,000	2,199,625.00	99.98295	2,254.10
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943)	400,000	399,875.00	99.96875	409.83
2½% of 1965-70	10,000,000	10,000,000.00	100.00000	72,690.22
2½% of 1966-71	2,400,000	2,398,843.75	99.95182	17,445.65
2½% of 1967-72 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	10,000,000	10,000,000.00	100.00000	10,245.90
Total investments	46,000,000	45,980,531.25		306,291.55

SCHEDULE 3.—INCOME AND EXPENSE

Source	Jan. 31, 1934, through—	
	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961
Earnings:		
Profits on British sterling transactions	$310,638.09	$310,638.09
Profits on French franc transactions	351,527.60	351,527.60
Profits on gold bullion (including profits from handling charges on gold)	70,630,725.75	76,876,717.99
Profits on gold and exchange transactions	51,474,262.57	51,776,574.21
Profits on silver transactions	102,735.27	102,735.27
Profits on sale of silver bullion to Treasury	3,473,362.29	3,473,362.29
Profits on investments	2,478,947.81	2,554,630.63
Interest on investments	20,338,595.82	21,709,798.70
Miscellaneous profits	867,754.27	1,034,901.27
Interest earned on foreign balances	3,359,502.16	4,179,817.45
Interest earned on Chinese yuan	1,975,317.07	1,975,317.07
Total earnings	155,363,368.70	164,346,020.57
Expense:		
Personnel compensation and benefits	19,575,567.18	21,591,018.59
Travel	1,028,483.56	1,185,379.47
Transportation of things	1,378,141.03	1,846,797.63
Rent, communications, and utilities	693,826.06	728,455.88
Supplies and materials	157,955.42	168,547.36
Other	2,557,119.44	2,858,791.90
Total expense	25,391,092.69	28,378,990.83
Cumulative net income	129,972,276.01	135,967,029.74

TABLE 114.—*Assets and liabilities of the exchange stabilization fund as of June 30, 1960 and 1961*—Continued

SCHEDULE 4.—FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY, JUNE 30, 1961

Deutsche Bundesbank	Deutsche marks	Dollars
Account No. 1:		
Foreign exchange sales contracted for future delivery:		
Spot delivery	10,000,000.00	$2,513,750.00
Forward sales	94,000,000.00	23,762,000.00
	104,000,000.00	26,275,750.00
Less deutsche marks on hand	79,928,844.60	20,132,000.22
Foreign exchange due on future deliveries	24,071,155.40	6,143,749.78
Account No. 2:		
Foreign exchange sales contracted for future delivery—special	965,600,000.00	244,070,827.50
Foreign exchange purchased for future delivery—special	965,600,000.00	244,070,827.50

SCHEDULE 5.—CURRENT UNITED STATES STABILIZATION AGREEMENTS, JUNE 30, 1961

Country	Amount
Argentina:	
Original agreement dated January 1, 1959	$50,000,000
Renewed January 1, 1961.	
Expires December 31, 1961.	
$25,000,000 advanced under original agreement (1959) of which $11,000,000 has been repaid.	
Chile:	
Original agreement dated February 10, 1961	15,000,000
Expires February 9, 1962.	
No advances made.	
Brazil:	
Original agreement dated May 16, 1961	70,000,000
Expires May 15, 1963.	
No advances made.	
Mexico:	
Original agreement dated January 1, 1958	75,000,000
Renewed January 1, 1960.	
Expires December 31, 1961.	
No advances made.	

TABLE 115.—*Summary of receipts, withdrawals, and balances of foreign currencies acquired by the United States without purchase with dollars, fiscal year 1961*

[In U.S. dollar equivalent [1]]

Balance held by Treasury Department, July 1, 1960		[2] $1,035,180,514.94
Collections:		
Development Loan Fund, section 204, Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1874)	$22,611,644.91	
Sale of surplus agricultural commodities pursuant to:		
Section 402, Mutual Security Act of 1954 (22 U.S.C. 1922)	160,579,783.34	
Title I, Public Law 480, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704-5)	990,637,447.62	
Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 713a)	25,374.61	
Loans and other assistance:		
Section 505(a), Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1757)	37,044.33	
Section 505(b), Mutual Security Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1757) principal and interest on loans	13,963,417.84	
Informational media guaranties (22 U.S.C. 1442):		
Principal	4,165,659.26	
Interest	23,584.74	
Lend-lease and surplus property agreements (50 App. U.S.C. 1641)	21,620,915.14	
Bilateral agreements 5% and 10% counterpart funds, (22 U.S.C. 1852(b))	29,615,702.00	
Foreign programs to be held in trust	24,321,826.21	
President's special international program (22 U.S.C. 1990)	39,718.62	
All other sources	59,902,585.82	
Total collections		1,327,544,704.44
Total available		2,362,725,219.38
Withdrawals:		
Sold for dollars, proceeds credited to: [3]		
Treasury accounts and miscellaneous receipts	110,509,212.95	
Commodity Credit Corporation capital fund	98,301,377.19	
United States Information Agency	2,665,482.24	
Development Loan Fund	3,706,944.36	
Treasury suspense account	24,900,228.36	
President's special international program	39,756.35	
Total sold for dollars	240,123,001.45	
Requisitioned for use without reimbursement to the Treasury pursuant to: [4]		
Section 104, Public Law 480, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704)	552,692,977.97	
Section 204, Mutual Security Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1874)	151,729.31	
Section 402, Mutual Security Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1922)	160,579,783.34	
Trust agreements	24,321,826.21	
Transfers from agency foreign transaction accounts to Secretary of the Treasury Public Law 480 accounts	286,868.01	
Other authority	−228,677.65	
Total requisitioned without reimbursement	737,804,507.19	
Total withdrawals		977,927,508.64
Adjustment for rate differences		−61,404,304.25
Balance held by Treasury Department, June 30, 1961		1,323,393,406.49

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 115.—*Summary of receipts, withdrawals, and balances of foreign currencies acquired by the United States without purchase with dollars, fiscal year 1961*—Continued

Analysis of balance held by Treasury Department June 30, 1961:	
Proceeds for credit to miscellaneous receipts	$127,263,595.95
Proceeds for credit to agency accounts:	
Informational media guaranty funds:	
Principal	2,899,376.26
Interest account	504,633.22
Commodity Credit Corporation capital funds	244,635,756.04
Development Loan Fund	27,875,408.45
Held in suspense for identification	4,863.26
Held in trust	1,259,445.84
For program use under sec. 103(c), Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1813)	7,924,913.15
For program allocations:	
Section 104, Title I, Public Law 480, as amended	900,593,799.37
Section 505(a), Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended	95,847.94
Section 505(b), Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended	10,335,767.01
Total	[5] 1,323,393,406.49
Balances held by other executive agencies, June 30, 1961, for purpose of:	
Economic and technical assistance under Mutual Security Act	178,963,357.41
Programmed uses under Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act	1,059,649,783.34
Military family housing in foreign countries	18,880,970.53
Trust agreements with foreign countries	8,732,048.98
Other	643,310.93
Balances held by Export-Import Bank (to be deposited in Treasury):	
Interest earned on bank balances	418,479.54
Interest on Cooley loans [6]	75,711.20
Repayments on Cooley loans [6]	693,883.53
Total	1,268,057,545.46
Grand total	2,591,450,951.95

[1] For the purpose of providing a common denominator, the currencies of 81 foreign countries are herein stated in U.S. dollar equivalents. It should not be assumed that dollars in amounts equal to the balances shown are actually available. The dollar equivalents were calculated at varying rates of exchange. Foreign currencies generated under the Public Law 480 program, comprise more than 74.6 percent of the total, and currencies generated under certain provisions of the mutual security acts were converted at deposit rates provided for in the international agreements with the respective countries. The greater portion of these currencies is available to agencies without reimbursement pursuant to legislative authority and, when disbursed to the foreign governments, will generally be accepted by them at the deposit or collection rates. Currencies available for sale for dollars and certain other U.S. uses were converted at market rates of exchange in effect on the date of the sale and market rates in effect at the end of the month for transactions during the month, these market rates being those used to pay U.S. obligations. The closing balances were converted at the June 30, 1961, market rates. These statements do not include the participating country-owned foreign currencies equivalent of $406,672,216.60, which are reported by the International Cooperation Administration. These currencies are under joint control of the International Cooperation Administration and the foreign governments involved.

[2] The difference of $68.00 between the June 30, 1960, closing balance and the July 1, 1960, opening balance results from the fiscal year 1960 balances being rounded while the fiscal year 1961 balances were reported in full amounts.

[3] Dollars acquired from the sale of foreign currencies are derived from charges against the dollar appropriations of the Federal agencies which use the currencies. These dollar proceeds are credited to either miscellaneous receipts or other appropriate accounts on the books of the Treasury.

[4] Includes advances pursuant to the cited provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended; the mutual security acts, as amended; withdrawal of foreign currency held in trust.

[5] Represents the dollar value of currencies held in the accounts of the Treasury Department only. Currencies transferred to agency accounts pursuant to requisitions submitted to the Treasury Department, or as otherwise authorized, are accounted for by the U.S. Government agencies. Balances held by executive departments and agencies as of June 30, 1961, are stated at end of summary.

[6] The loans were made by the Export-Import Bank under section 104e (Cooley Amendment) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1704(e)).

NOTE.—For detailed data on collections and withdrawals by country and program, see Part V of the *Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1961.*

TABLE 116.—*Balances of foreign currencies acquired by the United States without purchase with dollars, June 30, 1961*

Country	Currency	In Treasury accounts		In agency accounts	
		Foreign currency	Dollar equivalent	Foreign currency	Dollar equivalent
Afghanistan	Afghani	361, 898. 78	$9. 047. 47	20, 408, 333. 98	$510, 208. 35
Afghanistan	Pakistan Rupee.			157, 365. 38	33, 056. 31
Argentina	Peso	57, 114, 579. 48	701, 450. 38	171, 233, 783. 16	2, 078, 080. 26
Australia	Pound	1, 541. 86	3, 452. 23	1, 203. 12	2, 694. 00
Austria	Schilling	36, 311, 629. 19	1, 374, 444. 86	92, 775, 727. 89	3, 590, 392. 24
Belgium	Franc	33, 501, 360. 00	671, 908. 54	20, 589, 728. 00	412, 950. 91
Bolivia	Boliviano	64, 625, 000. 00	5, 363. 07	27, 370, 893, 090. 00	2, 271, 443. 20
Brazil	Cruzeiro	3, 515, 913, 098. 20	13, 734, 035. 54	2, 688, 405, 081. 30	10, 501, 581. 74
Burma	Kyat	48, 273, 969. 69	10, 184, 381. 80	127, 434, 092. 54	26, 884, 829. 65
Cambodia	Riel	7, 639, 166. 65	219, 251. 66	31, 177, 790. 83	894, 833. 55
Ceylon	Rupee	24, 075, 899. 57	5, 050, 005. 16	42, 608, 973. 82	8, 937, 383. 58
Chile	Escudo	5, 844, 164. 15	5, 629, 866. 80	2, 988, 032. 66	2, 843, 037. 74
China	N.T. Dollar	480, 790, 306. 59	12, 019, 757. 66	780, 219, 616. 98	19, 505, 490. 46
Colombia	Peso	61, 469, 742. 81	7, 471, 341. 24	10, 212, 262. 50	1, 223, 025. 73
Congo, Republic of the.	Franc			26, 734. 00	537. 50
Costa Rica	Colon	34, 242. 95	5, 164. 85	74, 073. 78	11, 172. 52
Cyprus	Pound			353. 00	990. 00
Denmark	Krone	1, 951, 283. 34	281, 824. 64	46, 744. 32	6, 751. 30
Ecuador	Sucre	16, 130, 771. 41	806, 538. 62	5, 972, 203. 60	298, 610. 32
El Salvador	Colon	7, 494. 32	2, 997. 73		
Ethiopia	E. Dollar	379, 740. 27	153, 430. 41	623, 384. 40	251, 872. 56
Finland	Markka	1, 313, 088, 937. 00	4, 097, 001. 36	1, 101, 509, 185. 00	3, 436, 845. 35
France	New Franc	82, 685, 770. 84	16, 818, 167. 58	16, 894, 209. 02	3, 447, 798. 39
Germany, Federal Republic of.	W.D. Mark	14, 786, 652. 28	3, 724, 597. 55	99, 367, 740. 80	25, 029, 657. 65
Germany, East	E.D. Mark	32, 042. 69	1, 853. 25		
Ghana	Pound	11, 716. 90	33, 158. 84	910. 50	2, 577. 00
Greece	Drachma	280, 766, 934. 80	9, 358, 897. 82	507, 288, 416. 10	16, 909, 613. 84
Guatemala	Quetzal	30, 255. 35	30, 255. 35	1, 205, 222. 37	1, 205, 222. 37
Honduras	Lempira	29, 508. 12	14, 754. 06		
Hong Kong	H.K. Dollar	195, 928. 98	33, 780. 86	35, 975. 75	6, 203. 00
Hungary	Forint	815, 640. 00	16, 992. 50		
Iceland	Krona	21, 866, 644. 83	575, 438. 01	49, 564, 016. 18	1, 304, 316. 28
India	Rupee	1, 625, 524, 359. 82	341, 317, 450. 87	3, 028, 143, 614. 30	635, 830, 680. 69
Indonesia	Rupiah	1, 639, 709, 563. 15	36. 437, 990. 29	1, 878, 050, 570. 17	41, 734, 457. 12
Iran	Rial	41, 090, 237. 75	540, 661. 02	441, 830, 111. 20	5, 813, 554. 58
Iraq	Dinar			139. 00	389. 00
Ireland	Pound	7, 023. 18	19, 604. 86	812. 00	2, 268. 00
Israel	Pound	80, 401, 158. 72	37, 445, 997. 13	73, 828, 500. 87	34, 179, 860. 88
Italy	Lira	5, 750, 367, 513. 50	9, 259, 851. 07	18, 731, 272, 582. 50	30, 163, 079. 95
Jamaica	Pound	18, 074. 60	50, 628. 76	71. 96	202. 00
Japan	Yen	3, 520, 814, 466. 15	9, 780, 040. 19	1, 147, 267, 426. 65	3, 186, 854. 07
Jordan	Dinar			361. 11	1, 008. 00
Kenya	E.A. Schilling			17, 611. 47	2, 468. 00
Korea, Republic of.	Hwan	17, 711, 316, 612. 20	13, 750, 175. 09	1, 724, 938, 136. 10	1, 331, 999. 11
Laos	Kip	27, 502. 61	343. 78	9, 028, 065. 45	112, 850. 82

TABLE 116.—*Balances of foreign currencies acquired by the United States without purchase with dollars, June 30, 1961*—Continued

Country	Currency	In Treasury accounts		In agency accounts	
		Foreign currency	Dollar equivalent	Foreign currency	Dollar equivalent
Lebanon	Pound			64, 644. 09	$21, 091. 06
Libya	Pound			268. 35	749. 79
Malaya, Federation of.	Malayan Dollar.	249, 437. 33	$81, 534. 84		
Mexico	Peso	25, 895, 157. 88	2, 073, 271. 25	15, 458, 866. 62	1, 237, 699. 46
Morocco	Dirham	448, 813. 89	88, 913. 83	28, 383, 999. 59	5, 623, 110. 59
Nepal	Indian Rupee.	1, 269, 735. 51	267, 312. 74	52, 488, 188. 38	11, 021, 141. 92
Nepal	Nepalese Rupee.	11, 843, 85	1, 560. 84		
Netherlands	Guilder	6, 339, 556. 83	1, 766, 548. 71	6, 296, 261. 15	1, 754, 444. 06
New Zealand	Pound			727. 58	2, 028. 00
Nicaragua	Cordoba	222, 215. 78	30, 357. 34		
Nigeria	Pound	8, 320. 73	23, 352. 14	387. 00	1, 086. 52
Norway	Krone	1, 529, 724. 85	214, 022. 37	38, 271. 97	5, 355. 00
Pakistan	Rupee	712, 774, 852. 54	149, 824, 416 45	282, 816, 190. 64	59, 446, 387. 93
Panama	Balboa	7, 902. 73	7, 902. 73		
Paraguay	Guarani	2, 478, 000. 00	19, 666. 67		
Peru	Sol	94, 196, 929. 00	3, 521, 593. 35	32, 319, 698. 52	1, 205, 958. 91
Philippines, Republic of the.	Peso	6, 603, 234. 55	2, 422, 664. 01	49, 070, 873. 60	17, 841, 521. 33
Poland	Zloty	8, 405, 917, 525. 65	349, 290, 321. 64	420, 332. 83	7, 642. 42
Portugal	Escudo	8, 884, 016. 63	308, 794. 46	15, 239, 119. 99	529, 687. 87
Senegal	C.F.A. Franc.			510, 616. 00	2, 084. 15
Singapore	Malayan Dollar.			3, 665. 40	1, 198. 13
Somalia	Somalo			8, 057. 68	1, 134. 88
South Africa, Union of.	Rand	13, 858. 57	19, 384. 67	224. 45	314. 00
Spain	Peseta	4, 252, 113, 169. 25	71, 046, 168. 27	6, 095, 458, 973. 05	102, 441, 359. 16
Sudan	Pound	3. 435. 51	9, 889. 94	45, 483. 03	130, 933. 54
Sweden	Krona	2, 721, 317. 26	527, 387. 06	26, 065. 28	5, 051. 00
Switzerland	Franc	3, 352, 408. 31	775, 123. 31	35, 187. 38	8, 135. 00
Thailand	Baht	25, 894, 160. 57	1, 241, 926. 15	24, 215, 544. 34	1, 161, 416. 68
Tunisia	Dinar	29, 411. 13	70, 193. 63	1, 880, 056. 36	4, 487, 008. 02
Turkey	Lira	291, 757, 106. 75	32, 417, 456. 29	245, 105, 072. 86	27, 233, 897. 22
United Arab Republic:					
Cairo	Egy. Pound	28, 489, 534. 56	64, 040, 998. 06	28, 961, 549. 56	65, 102, 030. 22
Damascus	Syr. Pound	60, 967, 433. 09	17, 077, 712. 35	16, 034, 155. 17	4, 491, 359. 99
United Kingdom	Pound	3, 550, 762. 29	9, 902, 188. 34	10, 437, 924. 08	29, 108, 761. 54
Uruguay	Peso	29, 534, 193. 42	2, 682, 488. 04	30, 200, 835. 08	2, 743, 036. 79
Venezuela	Bolivar	272, 156. 05	60, 078. 60		
Vietnam	Piastre	583, 084, 748. 64	8, 012, 707. 83	601, 212, 026. 17	8, 261, 811. 88
Yugoslavia	Dinar	47, 951, 675, 769. 00	63, 935, 567. 68	30, 164, 445, 285. 00	40, 219, 260. 38
Total			[1] 1, 323, 393, 406. 49		[1] 1, 268, 057, 545. 46

[1] See last two sentences of footnote 1 in preceeding table.

Indebtedness of Foreign Governments

TABLE 117.—*Indebtedness of foreign governments to the United States arising from World War I, and payments thereon as of June 30, 1961*

	Indebtedness as of June 30, 1961				Cumulative payments since inception				
	Principal		Interest due and unpaid	Total	Principal		Interest		Total
	Due and unpaid [1]	Unmatured			Funded debts	Unfunded debts	Funded debts	Unfunded debts	
Armenia	$11,959,917.49		$24,999,095.76	$36,959,013.25					
Austria [2]	19,802,096.49	$6,178,384.17	44,058.93	26,024,539.59	$862,668.00				$862,668.00
Belgium	159,600,000.00	241,080,000.00	235,955,077.60	636,635,077.60	17,100,000.00	$2,057,630.37	$14,490,000.00	$18,543,642.87	52,191,273.24
Cuba						10,000,000.00		2,286,751.58	12,286,751.58
Czechoslovakia	65,896,108.90	99,345,000.00	83,231,000.18	248,472,109.08	19,829,914.17			304,178.09	20,134,092.26
Estonia	5,501,012.87	10,965,000.00	17,186,167.94	33,652,180.81			1,246,990.19	1,441.88	1,248,432.07
Finland		5,761,892.01	[3] 180,765.10	5,942,657.11	3,238,107.04		9,755,705.08	506,513.55	[4] 13,500,325.67
France	1,717,592,137.69	2,146,057,862.31	2,245,377,399.32	6,109,027,399.32	161,350,000.00	64,689,588.18	38,650,000.00	221,386,302.82	486,075,891.00
Great Britain	1,426,000,000.00	2,912,000,000.00	4,478,059,301.93	8,816,059,301.93	232,000,000.00	202,181,641.56	1,232,775,999.07	357,896,657.11	2,024,854,297.74
Greece	21,366,000.00	10,150,000.00	12,330,975.10	43,846,975.10	981,000.00	2,922.67	1,983,980.00	1,159,153.34	4,127,056.01
Hungary [5]	594,230.00	1,314,330.00	1,894,300.60	3,802,860.60	73,995.50		482,171.22	753.04	556,919.76
Italy	618,500,000.00	1,386,400,000.00	186,802,409.34	2,191,702,409.34	37,100,000.00	364,319.28	5,766,708.26	57,598,852.62	100,829,880.16
Latvia	2,264,064.20	4,615,400.00	7,063,003.84	13,912,468.04	9,200.00		621,520.12	130,828.95	761,549.07
Liberia						26,000.00		10,471.56	36,471.56
Lithuania	2,001,060.00	4,196,622.00	6,315,536.54	12,513,218.54	234,783.00		1,001,626.61	1,546.97	1,237,956.58
Nicaragua [6]						141,950.36		26,625.48	168,575.84
Poland	66,101,000.00	139,953,000.00	215,090,744.20	421,147,744.20	[7] 1,287,297.37		19,310,775.90	2,048,224.28	22,616,297.55
Rumania	25,924,560.43	37,936,000.00	40,078,571.78	103,939,132.21	2,700,000.00	1,798,632.02	29,061.46	263,313.74	[8] 4,791,007.22
Russia	192,601,297.37		409,558,978.46	602,160,275.83				8,750,311.88	[9] 8,750,311.88
Yugoslavia [10]	19,568,000.00	42,057,000.00	12,247,968.79	73,872,968.79	1,225,000.00	727,712.55		636,059.14	2,588,771.69
Total	4,355,274,485.44	7,078,010,490.49	7,976,415,355.41	19,409,700,331.34	477,991,965.08	281,990,396.99	1,326,114,537.91	671,551,628.90	2,757,648,528.88

[1] Includes amounts postponed under moratorium agreements.
[2] The German Government was notified on April 1, 1938, that the Government of the United States would look to the German Government for the discharge of the indebtedness of the Government of Austria to the Government of the United States. A letter dated March 6, 1951, from Chancellor Adenauer to the Allied High Commission for Germany stated that Germany acknowledged liability for interest and similar charges on Austrian securities falling due between March 12, 1938, and May 8, 1945. Article 28 (1) of the Austrian State Treaty of May 15, 1955, recognized that these charges constitute a claim on Germany and not on Austria.
[3] Represents payments deferred.
[4] Payments through June 30, 1961, totaling $4,797,345.00 were made available for education and training of Finnish citizens in the United States, and of United States citizens in Finland pursuant to the act of August 24, 1949 (20 U.S.C. 222-224).
[5] Although agreements provide for payment in U.S. dollars, interest payments due from December 15, 1932, to June 15, 1937, were deposited in pengo equivalent, with the Hungarian National Bank.
[6] Obligations held by the United States, and interest thereon, were canceled pursuant to the agreement of April 14, 1938, between the United States and Nicaragua.
[7] Excludes claim allowance of $1,813,428.69, dated December 15, 1929.
[8] Excludes payment of $100,000.00 on June 15, 1940, as a token of good faith pending negotiation of new agreement.
[9] Consists principally of proceeds from liquidation of Russian assets in the United States.
[10] This Government has not accepted the moratorium provisions.

TABLE 118.—*World War I indebtedness, payments and balances due under agreements between the United States and Germany as of June 30, 1961*

Agreements of June 23, 1930, and May 26, 1932	Army costs (reichsmarks)	Mixed claims (reichsmarks)	Total (reichsmarks)	Total (U.S. dollars)
Indebtedness as funded	1,048,100,000.00	[1] 1,632,000,000.00	2,680,100,000.00	[2] $1,080,884,330.00
Payments:				
Principal	50,600,000.00	81,600,000.00	132,200,000.00	[3] 31,539,595.84
Interest	856,406.25	5,610,000.00	6,466,406.25	[3] 2,048,213.85
Total	51,456,406.25	87,210,000.00	138,666,406.25	[3] 33,587,809.69
Balance:				
Principal	997,500,000.00	1,550,400,000.00	2,547,900,000.00	[2] 1,027,568,070.00
Interest	[4] 375,172,364.00	321,300,000.00	[4] 696,472,364.00	[2] 280,887,304.40
Total	1,372,672,364.00	1,871,700,000.00	[5] 3,244,372,364.00	[2] 1,308,455,374.40

Agreement of February 27, 1953 [6]	Indebtedness as funded in U.S. dollars	Total payments through June 30, 1961	Balance due
Mixed claims (U.S. dollars)	$97,500,000.00	$29,800,000.00	$67,700,000.00

[1] Excludes 489,600,000 reichsmarks canceled under agreement of Feb. 27, 1953 (see note 6).
[2] The amount of indebtedness as funded was converted to U.S. dollars at the rate of 40.33 cents to the reichsmark.
[3] The amount of payments was converted at the rate applicable at time of payment, i.e. 40.33 or 23.82 cents to the reichsmark.
[4] Includes interest accrued under unpaid moratorium agreement annuities.
[5] Includes 4,027,611.95 reichsmarks deposited by the German Government in the Konversionskasse fur Deutsche Auslandsschulden and not paid to the United States in dollars as required by the agreement.
[6] Under the agreement of Feb. 27, 1953, the United States agreed to cancel and deliver to the German Government 24 reichsmarks bonds of 20,400,000 reichsmarks each, issued under the agreement of June 23, 1930, and receive 26 dollar bonds amounting to $97,500,000. These bonds mature serially over a period of 25 years beginning Apr. 1, 1953. The first 5 bonds are in amounts of $3,000,000 each, the next 5 in amounts of $3,700,000 each, and the remaining 16 in amounts of $4,000,000 each.

TABLE 119.—*Outstanding indebtedness of foreign countries on United States Government credits (exclusive of indebtedness arising from World War I) as of June 30, 1961, by area, country, and major program* [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Under Export-Import Bank Act	Under mutual security (and related acts)		Under Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act		Lend-lease, surplus property, and grant settlements [2]	Other credits	Total [1]
		Development Loan Fund	Other	Foreign government loans	Private enterprise loans			
Western Europe:								
Austria	29			23		1		52
Belgium and Luxembourg	52		60			8		120
Denmark	7		34					40
Finland	63			18	1	10		93
France	707		218		5	516		1,446
Germany, Federal Republic of	10		16			217		243
Greece	10	11	31	36	2	26		116
Iceland	(*)		23	5		(*)		28
Ireland			122					122
Italy	40		88	70	4	49		250
Netherlands	24		119			16		159
Norway	15		31			(*)		46
Portugal	12		31	3				47
Spain	61	7	67	107				242
Sweden			16					16
Turkey	4	2	155	20	3	2		185
United Kingdom			374			523	3,314	4,212
Yugoslavia	33	40	47	160		(*)		279
European Coal and Steel Community			88					88
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Maintenance Supply Services Agency)			2					2
Total Western Europe	1,066	60	1,523	441	15	1,367	3,314	7,787
Other Europe:								
Czechoslovakia						5		5
Hungary						10		10
Poland	24		57			19		100
U.S.S.R.						211		211
Total other Europe	24		57			245		326
Asia:								
Afghanistan	39		12					51
Burma			12	2		1		15
Ceylon		2	2	3				8
China-Taiwan	29	25	60	1	1	118		233
India	89	163	315	169	3	3		743
Indonesia	79	2	16	12		43		152
Iran	38	80	61	4		24		208
Israel	99	27	40	89	9			264
Japan	184			105		(*)		289
Jordan		1						1
Korea		3			(*)	21		25
Lebanon	1	1						2
Malaya		1						1
Pakistan	1	68	103	92	2	7		272
Philippines	48	8	20	5	1	(*)		82
Saudi Arabia	(*)					7		7
Thailand	15	9	21	2				46
Vietnam		(*)	50					50
Other Asia							(*)	(*)
Total Asia	622	390	713	484	16	225	(*)	2,449

TABLE 119.—*Outstanding indebtedness of foreign countries on United States Government credits (exclusive of indebtedness arising from World War I) as of June 30, 1961, by area, country, and major program* [1]—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Under Export-Import Bank Act	Under mutual security (and related acts): Development Loan Fund	Under mutual security (and related acts): Other	Under Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act: Foreign government loans	Under Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act: Private enterprise loans	Lend-lease, surplus property, and grant settlements [2]	Other credits	Total [1]
Latin America:								
Argentina	230	24	2	8				264
Bolivia	34	3						36
Brazil	540	(*)	1	115		5	11	672
Chile	133		11	28				171
Colombia	99			22	3			123
Costa Rica	15	(*)	1					16
Cuba	36							36
Ecuador	19	5	3	5	(*)		(*)	33
Guatemala	(*)	(*)	3					4
Haiti	28	2				(*)	(*)	30
Honduras	2	2	3					8
Mexico	206		1	10	5			222
Nicaragua	7	(*)						7
Panama	6		6					13
Paraguay	9	6	1	2				18
Peru	123		9	12	2	1		147
Uruguay	4	2		11	2	(*)		19
Venezuela	10		7					17
Other Latin America	(*)							(*)
Unspecified Latin America	24					7		31
Total Latin America	1,526	46	48	212	11	13	11	1,868
Africa:								
British East Africa			1					1
Ethiopia-Eritrea	5	(*)				(*)		6
Liberia	31	(*)	1			19		52
Libya	(*)	3	3					6
Morocco			119					119
Nigeria		1						1
Rhodesia and Nyasaland			14				4	18
Sudan		7						7
Tunisia		5	2					7
Union of South Africa	72							72
United Arab Republic	11	1	7	50	1			71
Other Africa	(*)	(*)	2					2
Total Africa	120	17	149	50	1	19	4	361
Oceania:								
Australia	2		3			1		6
New Zealand	7		(*)			1		8
Total Oceania	9		3			2		14
United Nations							48	48
Unspecified			19					19
Total all areas	3,368	514	2,512	1,188	43	1,870	3,377	12,871

* Less than $500,000.

[1] Includes estimates for the U.S. dollar equivalent of receivables denominated in other than dollars and/or payable at the option of the debtor in foreign currencies, goods, or services. The total amount of such estimates approximates $2,371,000,000.

[2] Data on lend-lease, surplus property, and settlements for grants include approximately $350,000,000 for surplus property and other credits outstanding and administered by Federal agencies other than the Treasury Department (Export-Import Bank $200,000,000, State Department $114,000,000, Department of the Army $20,000,000, Maritime Administration $15,000,000, and General Services Administration $2,000,000), and exclude about $84,000,000 in defaulted short-term "cash" credits and deferred and otherwise past due interest. They also exclude the value of silver received by the U.S. Government ($9,000,000) but not completely recorded in the accounts of the Treasury Department as of June 30, 1961.

SOURCE.—U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, from data supplied by the operating agencies.

TABLE 120.—*Status of accounts under lend-lease and surplus property agreements (World War II) as of June 30, 1961*

PART I.—SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS BILLED, COLLECTED, AND BALANCES DUE THE UNITED STATES

Country, etc.	Amount billed (net) [1]	Credits				Balances due United States		
		Collections		Other credits	Amounts payable to foreign governments [2]	Balance due	Amount past due [3]	To be repaid over a period of years by agreement
		United States dollars	Foreign currency (in U.S. dollar equivalent)					
Australia	$42,420,061.26	$34,170,930.90	$6,568,156.88	$863,517.18		$817,456.30		$817,456.30
Austria	10,539,339.80	2,854,042.94	6,620,000.00	556,807.01		508,489.85		508,489.85
Belgium and Congo Republic	115,863,803.34	35,908,074.31	11,053,228.53	61,340,822.18		7,561,678.32		7,561,678.32
Burma	6,629,346.98	112,971.42	5,360,577.14	142,077.32		1,013,721.10		1,013,721.10
Canada	388,765,007.77	388,765,007.77						
China	94,106,994.25	16,062,109.14			$3,584,435.73	81,629,320.84	$53,662,690.73	27,966,630.11
Czechoslovakia	9,680,332.90	596,730.50	1,062,961.45	1,990,965.94		6,029,675.01	2,797,300.19	3,232,374.82
Denmark	5,240,272.66	4,266,935.24	931,000.00	42,337.42				
Ethiopia	4,558,958.36	3,899,523.26		635,814.50		23,620.60		23,620.60
Finland	23,794,313.70	10,707,821.91	2,271,136.46	697,805.34		10,117,579.99		10,117,579.99
France	1,204,996,683.50	565,505,768.18	51,144,088.03	51,402,738.29		536,944,089.00		[4] 536,944,089.00
Germany	223,368,664.04	2,297,304.78	204,421,349.62			16,650,009.64		16,650,009.64
Greece	70,144,937.94	33,834,075.03	11,012,457.00	1,156,763.08	1,766.62	24,143,409.45		24,143,409.45
Greenland	8,351.28	8,351.28						
Hungary	20,325,915.03		8,422,509.21	1,818,002.31		10,085,403.51	3,569,273.01	6,516,130.50
Iceland	4,855,981.42	4,496,553.29	225,915.40			133,512.73		133,512.73
India	200,606,711.25	181,954,214.15	6,943,404.63	287,954.38		11,421,138.09	4,299,005.50	[5] 7,122,132.59
Iran	11,842,707.95	1,213,331.88	7,829,287.39			2,800,088.68	2,800,088.68	
Iraq	54.00	54.00						
Italy	262,567,818.73	147,253,844.92	66,822,740.46	3,541,571.44		44,949,661.91		44,949,661.91
Japan	14,034,716.93		12,971,483.00	756,926.82		306,307.11		306,307.11
Korea	31,432,407.18		2,524,307.70	3,977,576.38		24,930,523.10	3,482,940.72	21,447,582.38
Lebanon	1,656,638.01		521,818.51	1,134,819.50				
Liberia	19,440,619.66	517,937.27				18,922,682.39		18,922,682.39
Luxembourg	120.00	120.00						
Middle East	50,377,089.88	11,126,866.72	39,234,823.16			15,400.00	15,400.00	
Netherlands	176,425,249.03	102,290,802.67	30,242,330.04	28,383,412.29		15,508,704.03		15,508,704.03
New Zealand	4,935,288.23	1,962,908.59	1,472,659.28	644,920.86		854,799.50		854,799.50
Norway	21,277,848.08	12,658,692.51	8,438,517.67	180,637.90				
Pakistan	38,014,433.42	25,512,609.33				12,501,824.09		[6] 12,501,824.09
Philippines	5,000,000.00		2,005,855.29	2,988,158.91		5,985.80		5,985.80
Poland	48,287,406.61	19,152,412.26	10,385,744.17			18,749,250.18		18,749,250.18
Saudi Arabia	[7] 16,277,578.02	5,975,225.09				10,302,352.93		10,302,352.93
Southern Rhodesia	1,415,510.78	1,371,931.69				43,579.09	43,579.09	
Sweden	2,115,455.91	240,689.98	1,824,653.33	50,112.60				

Thailand	7,064,989.28	2,235,736.09	4,178,321.72	650,931.47				
Turkey	14,471,220.90	11,064,231.77	2,110,714.28	1,281,136.93		15,137.92	15,137.92	
Union of South Africa	117,774,297.35	116,608,622.69	242,487.98	923,186.68				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	311,728,769.40	100,165,547.05				211,563,222.35	38,411,743.10	173,151,479.25
United Kingdom and colonies	1,050,310,137.19	316,285,096.80	34,150,734.24	154,635,335.62		545,238,970.53		[8] 545,238,970.53
Yugoslavia	963,376.50	63,376.50	16,300.00	623,065.20		260,634.80		260,634.80
American Republics	136,685,117.19	114,365,404.88	11,921,129.75	3,154,183.21		7,244,399.35	494,399.35	6,750,000.00
American Red Cross	2,023,386.90	2,023,386.90						
Federal agencies	243,114,726.52	243,092,796.09				21,930.43	21,930.43	
Military withdrawals	187,629.76	649.00	186,980.76					
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation	7,226,762.25	7,226,762.25						
Miscellaneous items	1,472,077.38	1,136,573.15	335,504.23					
Total	5,024,029,138.52	2,528,986,024.18	553,453,177.31	323,861,580.76	3,586,202.35	1,621,314,558.62	109,613,488.72	1,511,701,069.90

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 120.—*Status of accounts under lend-lease and surplus property agreements (World War II) as of June 30, 1961*—Continued

PART II.—BALANCES DUE BY TYPE OF AGREEMENT

Country, etc.	Lend-lease settlement agreements	Other lend-lease accounts	Surplus property agreements	Total
Australia			$817,456.30	$817,456.30
Austria			508,489.85	508,489.85
Belgium and Congo Republic			7,561,678.32	7,561,678.32
Burma			1,013,721.10	1,013,721.10
China		$81,629,320.84		81,629,320.84
Czechoslovakia			6,029,675.01	6,029,675.01
Ethiopia	$23,620.60			23,620.60
Finland			10,117,579.99	10,117,579.99
France	276,861,153.68		260,082,935.32	[4] 536,944,089.00
Germany			16,650,009.64	16,650,009.64
Greece			24,143,409.45	24,143,409.45
Hungary			10,085,403.51	10,085,403.51
Iceland			133,512.73	133,512.73
India		7,122,118.48	4,299,019.61	[5] 11,421,138.09
Iran	711,753.36	90,000.00	1,998,335.32	2,800,088.68
Italy			44,949,661.91	44,949,661.91
Japan			306,307.11	306,307.11
Korea			24,930,523.10	24,930,523.10
Liberia	18,922,682.39			18,922,682.39
Middle East		15,400.00		15,400.00
Netherlands	15,508,704.03			15,508,704.03
New Zealand			854,799.50	854,799.50
Pakistan		12,501,824.09		[6] 12,501,824.09
Philippines			5,985.80	5,985.80
Poland			18,749,250.18	18,749,250.18
Saudi Arabia		10,302,352.93		10,302,352.93
Southern Rhodesia		43,579.09		43,579.09
Turkey			15,137.92	15,137.92
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		211,563,222.35		211,563,222.35
United Kingdom and colonies	513,214,995.04		32,023,975.49	[8] 545,238,970.53
Yugoslavia	260,634.80			260,634.80
American Republics	6,750,000.00	494,399.35		7,244,399.35
Federal agencies			21,930.43	21,930.43
Total	832,253,543.90	323,762,217.13	465,298,797.59	1,621,314,558.62

TABLE 120.—*Status of accounts under lend-lease and surplus property agreements (World War II) as of June 30, 1961*—Continued

PART III.—LEND-LEASE SILVER ACCOUNTS AS OF JUNE 30, 1961

Country	Silver loaned		Silver repaid		Balance outstanding
	(In ounces)	(U.S. dollars)	(In ounces)	(U.S. dollars)	(U.S. dollars)
Australia	11,772,730.21	$8,371,719.26	11,772,730.21	$8,371,719.26	
Belgium	261,333.33	185,837.03	261,333.33	185,837.03	
Ethiopia	5,425,000.00	3,857,777.77	5,425,000.00	3,857,777.77	
India	172,542,107.00	122,696,609.42	168,572,104.40	119,873,496.44	[9] $2,823,112.98
Netherlands	56,737,341.25	40,346,553.77	56,737,341.25	40,346,553.77	
Pakistan	53,457,797.00	38,014,433.42	35,877,106.89	25,512,609.33	[6] 12,501,824.09
Saudi Arabia	21,316,120.01	[7] 16,277,578.02	6,828,436.20	5,975,225.09	10,302,352.93
United Kingdom	88,270,241.84	62,769,949.72	88,270,241.84	62,769,949.72	
Total	409,782,670.64	292,520,458.41	373,744,294.12	266,893,168.41	25,627,290.00

[1] Includes accrued interest through July 1, 1961.
[2] Represents cash payments by foreign governments in excess of billings under advance payment agreements. Amounts being held pending settlement for lend-lease.
[3] Principally billings considered past due as of June 30, 1960, and items subject to negotiation.
[4] Includes $58,683,579.27 principal and interest installments postponed pursuant to agreement.
[5] Includes silver valued at $2,823,112.98 which is in the possession of the United States and is currently in the process of being assayed.
[6] Includes silver valued at $5,977,095.26 which is in the possession of the United States and is currently in the process of being assayed.
[7] Principal obligation increased in the amount of $1,119,448.25 to give effect to U.S. dollar payment in lieu of silver.
[8] Includes $28,647,846.90 principal and interest installments postponed pursuant to agreements.
[9] See footnote 5.

Corporations and Certain Other Business-Type Activities of the United States Government

TABLE 121.—*Capital stock, notes, and bonds of Government agencies held by the Treasury or other Government agencies, June 30, 1960 and 1961, and changes during 1961*

Class of security and issuing agent	Date of authorizing act or reorganization plan	Amount owned June 30, 1960	Advances [1]	Repayments and other reductions [1]	Amount owned June 30, 1961
Capital stock of Government corporations:					
Held by the Secretary of the Treasury:					
Export-Import Bank of Washington	June 16, 1933, as amended	$1,000,000,000.00			$1,000,000,000.00
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	Feb. 16, 1938, as amended	40,000,000.00			40,000,000.00
Federal National Mortgage Association, secondary market operations.	Aug. 2, 1954, as amended	142,820,304.97	$16,000,000.00		158,820,304.97
Inland Waterways Corporation	June 3, 1924, as amended	15,000,000.00			15,000,000.00
Public Housing Administration	Sept. 1, 1937, as amended	1,000,000.00			1,000,000.00
Held by the Secretary of Agriculture, Commodity Credit Corporation.	June 16, 1933, as amended	100,000,000.00			100,000,000.00
Held by the Governor of Farm Credit Administration:					
Banks for cooperatives	do	126,339,300.00		$8,052,400.00	118,286,900.00
Federal intermediate credit banks	July 26, 1956	91,989,120.00	5,500,000.00		97,489,120.00
Total capital stock		1,517,148,724.97	21,500,000.00	8,052,400.00	1,530,596,324.97
Bonds and notes of Government corporations and other agencies held by the Treasury: [2]					
Commodity Credit Corporation	Mar. 8, 1938, as amended	12,704,000,000.00	3,859,000,000.00	5,029,000,000.00	11,534,000,000.00
Export-Import Bank of Washington:					
Regular activities	July 31, 1945, as amended	1,631,200,000.00	471,600,000.00	404,900,000.00	1,697,900,000.00
Liability transferred from Reconstruction Finance Corporation.	Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954.	5,178,811.95		5,178,811.95	
Federal National Mortgage Association:					
Management and liquidating functions	Aug. 2, 1954, as amended	718,768,334.62	978,736,782.50	257,000,817.12	1,440,504,300.00
Secondary market operations	do		854,332,753.90	854,332,753.90	
Special assistance functions	do	1,618,966,784.92	178,894,907.75	36,277,526.28	1,761,584,166.39
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:					
College housing loans	Apr. 20, 1950, as amended	779,386,000.00	218,354,000.00	9,515,000.00	988,225,000.00
Public facility loans	Aug. 11, 1955	47,531,400.00	12,828,000.00	99,500.00	60,259,900.00
Urban renewal fund	July 15, 1949, as amended	150,000,000.00	65,000,000.00	50,000,000.00	165,000,000.00
International Cooperation Administration, foreign loan program.	Apr. 3, 1948, as amended, and June 15, 1951.	1,138,202,772.20		31,635,517.38	1,106,567,254.82
Public Housing Administration	Sept. 1, 1937, as amended	29,000,000.00	63,000,000.00	60,000,000.00	32,000,000.00
Rural Electrification Administration	May 20, 1936, as amended	3,154,650,646.76	285,000,000.00	108,062,881.44	3,331,587,765.32
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	May 13, 1954	118,154,920.56	2,400,000.00	8,234.50	120,546,686.06
Secretary of Agriculture, Farmers' Home Administration:					
Farm housing loan program	Aug. 7, 1956	104,408,018.98	66,950,000.00	17,110,795.20	154,247,223.78
Regular loan programs	July 8, 1959; June 29, 1960	229,080,174.22	267,000,000.00	[3] 223,829,788.62	272,250,385.60
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund	Aug. 14, 1946	35,465,000.00	8,075,000.00	14,150,000.00	29,390,000.00
Secretary of Commerce, Maritime Administration:					
Federal ship mortgage insurance fund	July 15, 1958	1,400,000.00			1,400,000.00

Secretary of the Treasury (Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended).	Jan. 12, 1951, as amended	575, 000. 00		135, 000. 00	440, 000. 00
United States Information Agency, informational media guaranty fund.	Apr. 3, 1948, as amended, and July 18, 1956.	19, 222, 000. 00	3, 422, 960. 00	2, 626, 960. 00	20, 018, 000. 00
Veterans' Administration (veterans' direct loan program)	Apr. 20, 1950, as amended	1, 180, 077, 996. 00	150, 000, 000. 00		1, 330, 077, 996. 00
Virgin Islands Corporation	Sept. 2, 1958, as amended	33, 900. 00	560, 000. 00		593, 900. 00
Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended:					
Export-Import Bank of Washington	Sept. 8, 1950, as amended	20, 118, 232. 83	255, 183. 77	10, 099, 919. 24	10, 273, 497. 36
General Services Administration	do	1, 714, 700. 000. 00	50, 000. 000. 00		1, 764, 700, 000. 00
Secretary of Agriculture	do	63, 755, 000. 00	822, 779. 63		64, 577, 779. 63
Secretary of the Interior (Defense Minerals Exploration Administration).	do	32, 000, 000. 00			32, 000, 000. 00
Secretary of the Treasury	do	139, 900, 000. 00	1, 250, 000. 00	48, 550, 000. 00	92, 600, 000. 00
Total bonds and notes		25, 635, 774, 993. 04	7, 537, 482, 367. 55	7, 162, 513, 505. 63	26, 010, 743, 854. 96
Guaranteed obligations of Government agencies held by Government corporations and other agencies:					
Federal Housing Administration debentures held by:					
Housing and Home Finance Agency:					
Federal Housing Administration	June 27, 1934, as amended	6, 493, 350. 00			6, 493, 350. 00
Federal National Mortgage Association:					
Management and liquidating functions	Aug. 2, 1954, as amended	70, 013, 700. 00	7, 181, 250. 00	8, 186, 750. 00	69, 008, 200. 00
Secondary market operations	do	493, 700. 00	6, 116, 250. 00	5, 863, 500. 00	746, 450. 00
Special assistance functions	do	1, 915, 250. 00	11, 436, 650. 00	2, 903. 500. 00	10, 448, 400. 00
Office of the Administrator, liquidating programs	June 24, 1954		13, 300. 00	13, 300. 00	
Total guaranteed obligations		78, 916, 000. 00	24, 747, 450. 00	16, 967, 050. 00	86, 696, 400. 00

[1] Excludes refundings.
[2] See also table 124.
[3] Excludes uncommitted funds amounting to $290,778.26 returned to the Treasury; not reported in time for inclusion in the daily Treasury statement of June 30, 1961.

NOTE.—See table 126 for data on other securities held by agencies representing loans made.

TABLE 122.—*Borrowing authority and outstanding issues of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities whose obligations are issued to the Secretary of the Treasury, June 30, 1961* [1]

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements]

Corporation or activity	Borrowing authority	Outstanding obligations held by Treasury	Unused borrowing authority
Commodity Credit Corporation	14,500	11,534	[2] 2,966
Export-Import Bank of Washington	6,000	1,698	[3] 4,302
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	3,000	----------	3,000
Federal home loan banks	1,000	----------	1,000
Federal National Mortgage Association:			
Management and liquidating functions	1,580	1,441	[4] 139
Secondary market operations	2,250	----------	[5] 2,250
Special assistance functions	3,358	1,762	1,596
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	750	----------	750
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:			
College housing loans	1,675	988	687
Flood insurance	500	----------	500
Public facility loans	650	60	590
Urban renewal fund	1,000	165	835
International Cooperation Administration:			
India emergency food aid	23	23	----------
Loan to Spain	42	42	(*)
Mutual defense program—economic assistance	1,042	1,042	(*)
Foreign investment guaranty fund	199	----------	199
Panama Canal Company	10	----------	10
Public Housing Administration	1,500	32	1,468
Rural Electrification Administration	4,225	3,332	894
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	140	121	19
Secretary of Agriculture, Farmers' Home Administration:			
Farm housing loan program	585	154	431
Regular loan programs	[6] 272	272	----------
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund	29	29	----------
Secretary of Commerce:			
Area Redevelopment Administration	300	----------	300
Maritime Administration, Federal ship mortgage insurance fund	1	1	----------
Secretary of the Treasury (Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended)	250	(*)	250
Tennessee Valley Authority	[7] 150	----------	150
U.S. Information Agency, informational media guaranty fund	28	20	8
Veterans' Administration (veterans' direct loan program)	1,330	1,330	----------
Virgin Islands Corporation	1	1	1
Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended:			
Export-Import Bank of Washington	20	10	10
General Services Administration	1,804	1,765	39
Secretary of Agriculture	73	65	9
Secretary of the Interior, Defense Minerals Exploration Admin.	36	32	4
Secretary of the Treasury	157	93	64
Unallocated	10	----------	10
District of Columbia stadium fund	(8)	----------	----------
Total	48,491	26,011	22,480

* Less than $500,000.

[1] Excludes authorizations to borrow from the public; also excludes authorizations to expend from public debt receipts for subscriptions to capital stock of the following agencies: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, $6,350 million; International Monetary Fund, $2,325 million; International Finance Corporation, $35 million; and certain Government corporations, $1,135 million. In addition, the authorized credit to the United Kingdom, of which $3,314 million is outstanding, has been excluded.

[2] Obligations for the purchase or the guarantee of loans held by lending agencies amounted to $606 million as of June 30, 1961. The unused authority to borrow from the Treasury has not been reduced thereby, since the Corporation may borrow from the Treasury to liquidate these obligations.

[3] Obligations for guaranteed letters of credit and loans disbursed by commercial banks amounted to $141 million as of June 30, 1961. The unused authority to borrow from the Treasury has not been reduced thereby, since the Corporation may borrow from the Treasury to liquidate these obligations.

[4] Transferred to the special assistance functions fund as of July 1, 1961, in accordance with an act approved June 30, 1961 (75 Stat. 176).

[5] The balance shown represents unused portion of authorization to expend from public debt receipts available for loans to the secondary market operations fund without further action by Congress. Because of borrowing and the capital structure of the fund, the maximum it could borrow from the Treasury without adjusting its other borrowing or its capital structure as of June 30, 1961, would be as follows:

Borrowing authorized (10 times capital plus surplus)	$2,649,582,143
Borrowing outstanding	−2,198,920,000
Unused balance of borrowing authorized	450,662,143

[6] Has not been reduced by $0.3 million representing return of uncommitted funds to the Treasury which was not received in time for inclusion in the daily Treasury statement of June 30, 1961.

[7] Represents amount of interim obligations outstanding which may be issued to the Secretary of the Treasury under specified conditions as provided by an act approved Aug. 6, 1959 (16 U.S.C. 831n-4 (c)).

[8] Funds may be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury under certain conditions as provided by an act approved July 28, 1958 (2 D.C. Code 1727).

TABLE 123.—*Comparative statement of obligations of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities held by the Treasury, June 30, 1952–61*

[Face amount, in millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Agency	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Commodity Credit Corporation	1,970	3,612	4,180	7,608	11,190	13,383	11,528	12,874	12,704	11,534
Export-Import Bank of Washington	1,088	1,227	1,347	1,310	1,239	1,205	1,528	1,937	1,636	1,698
Federal National Mortgage Association:										
Management and liquidating functions				1,966	1,860	1,716	1,348	1,140	719	1,441
Secondary market operations	2,038	2,446	2,233		94	3		42		
Special assistance functions				(*)	(*)	22	154	1,170	1,619	1,762
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:										
College housing loans	2	20	52	82	116	228	389	594	779	988
Prefabricated housing loans program	32	19	13							
Public facility loans					1	1	14	38	48	60
Urban renewal fund	10	28	38	48	48	53	73	98	150	165
International Cooperation Administration	1,150	1,189	1,203	1,209	1,213	1,198	1,188	1,164	1,138	1,107
Public Housing Administration	655	655	215	61	38	41	35	27	29	32
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	197	159	154							
Rural Electrification Administration	1,731	1,933	2,091	2,207	2,343	2,519	2,728	2,923	3,155	3,332
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation				3	16	48	97	112	118	121
Secretary of Agriculture, Farmers' Home Administration:										
Farm housing loan program					5	41	31	77	104	154
Regular loan programs	78	117	172	162	146	212	223	216	229	[1] 272
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund					(*)	8	2	29	35	29
Secretary of Commerce, Maritime Administration:										
Federal ship mortgage insurance fund								1	1	1
Secretary of the Treasury (Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950)			2	2	2	1	1	1	1	(*)
Small Business Administration				11	9	7				
Tennessee Valley Authority	39	34	29	14						
United States Information Agency						13	17	20	19	20
Veterans' Administration (veterans' direct loan program)	178	270	367	491	584	733	780	930	1,180	1,330
Virgin Islands Corporation									(*)	1
Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended:										
Defense Materials Procurement Agency	334	284								
Export-Import Bank of Washington	(*)	(*)	13	22	29	35	30	25	20	10
General Services Administration			594	794	869	1,019	1,439	1,684	1,715	1,765
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	57	122								
Secretary of Agriculture			2	2	47	47	59	59	64	65
Secretary of the Interior, Defense Minerals Exploration Administration	4	10	15	18	22	26	30	32	32	32
Secretary of the Treasury			150	166	177	168	167	151	140	93
Total	9,564	12,125	12,869	16,175	20,049	22,727	21,859	[2] 25,343	25,636	[1] 26,011

*Less than $500,000.

[1] Of this amount, $290,778.26 of uncommitted funds has been returned to the Treasury although not received in time for inclusion in the daily Treasury statement of June 30, 1961.

[2] Does not agree with the daily Treasury statement of June 30, 1959, because of a misprint. A correction was shown in the daily Treasury statement of July 31, 1959, p. 13.

TABLE 124.—*Description of obligations of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities held by the Treasury,[1] June 30, 1961*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Title and authorizing act	Date of issue	Date payable [2]	Rate of interest	Principal amount
Commodity Credit Corporation, act of Mar. 8, 1938, as amended:			Percent	
Note, Series Fourteen—1962	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1962	2¾	$11,534,000,000.00
Export-Import Bank of Washington, act of July 31, 1945, as amended:				
Note, Series 1961	Dec. 31, 1951	Dec. 31, 1961	2	451,100,000.00
Notes, Series 1965	Various dates	Various dates	2⅝	191,500,000.00
Notes, Series 1965	do	June 30, 1965	2¾	48,900,000.00
Notes, Series 1965	do	Various dates	2⅞	194,600,000.00
Notes, Series 1965 and 1972	do	do	3⅛	225,500,000.00
Notes, Series 1965	do	Dec. 31, 1965	3⅜	26,400,000.00
Notes, Series 1965, 1967, and 1968	do	Various dates	3⅝	162,700,000.00
Notes, Series 1968	do	June 30, 1968	3½	76,100,000.00
Note, Series 1977	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1977	2⅜	321,100,000.00
Total				1,697,900,000.00
Federal National Mortgage Association, act of Aug. 2, 1954, as amended:				
Management and liquidating functions:				
Note, Series C	June 26, 1958	July 1, 1962	2¼	624,170,000.00
Note	Jan. 11, 1960	Jan. 11, 1965	4	130,264,300.00
Note, Series C	June 1, 1961	July 1, 1965	3⅜	13,200,000.00
Notes, Series C	Various dates	do	3½	672,870,000.00
Subtotal				1,440,504,300.00
Special assistance functions:				
Notes, Series D	Various dates	Various dates	2¾	29,436,080.58
Note, Series D	July 2, 1956	July 1, 1961	2⅞	43,768.57
Notes, Series D	Various dates	Various dates	3	13,700,115.63
Notes, Series D	do	do	3¼	34,338,376.04
Notes, Series D	do	do	3½	78,042,586.52
Notes, Series D	do	do	3⅜	13,052,831.88
Notes, Series D	do	do	3⅝	254,646,370.35
Notes, Series D	do	do	3¾	144,800,364.54
Note, Series D	Mar. 3, 1958	July 1, 1962	2⅝	16,507,793.30
Note, Series D	Apr. 1, 1958	do	2½	16,199,624.25
Note, Series D	June 2, 1958	do	2¼	11,019,173.23
Notes, Series D	Various dates	Various dates	2⅜	26,372,411.21
Notes Series D	do	do	3⅞	439,033,568.02
Notes, Series D	do	do	4	150,034,904.80
Notes, Series D	do	do	4¼	162,574,197.47
Notes, Series D	do	July 1, 1964	4⅜	124,327,000.00
Note, Series D	Aug. 3, 1959	do	4½	144,410,000.00
Note, Series D	Oct. 1, 1959	do	4¾	28,660,000.00
Notes, Series D	Various dates	do	4⅝	62,640,000.00
Note, Series D	Jan. 4, 1960	do	4⅞	11,745,000.00
Subtotal				1,761,584,166.39
Total Federal National Mortgage Association				3,202,088,466.39
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:				
College housing loans, act of Apr. 20, 1950, as amended:				
Notes, Series B and D	Various dates	Various dates	2½	327,507,000.00
Notes, Series C, E, and G	do	do	2⅝	304,495,000.00
Notes, Series C and F	do	do	2¾	200,794,000.00
Notes, Series H	do	do	2⅞	139,929,000.00
Note, Series I	July 1, 1960	July 1, 1980	3¼	15,500,000.00
Subtotal				988,225,000.00
Public facility loans, act of Aug. 11, 1955:				
Note, Series PF	Oct. 31, 1959	Nov. 30, 1972	3$\frac{3}{10}$	49,331,400.00
Notes, Series PF	Various dates	Various dates	4¼	6,149,500.00
Notes, Series PF	do	do	4½	978,000.00
Note, Series PF	Feb. 29, 1960	Feb. 1, 1975	4⅝	200,000.00
Note, Series PF	Mar. 31, 1960	Mar. 1, 1975	4⅜	188,000.00
Note, Series PF	Apr. 30, 1960	Apr. 1, 1975	4⅛	549,000.00
Note, Series PF	July 29, 1960	July 1, 1975	4	1,459,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 124.—*Description of obligations of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities held by the Treasury,*[1] *June 30, 1961*—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of issue	Date payable [2]	Rate of interest	Principal amount
Housing and Home Finance Administrator—Continued				
Public facility loans, act of Aug. 11, 1955—Continued			*Percent*	
Notes, Series PF	Various dates	Various dates	3⅞	$1,237,000.00
Note, Series PF	June 15, 1961	Mar. 1, 1976	3¾	168,000.00
Subtotal				60,259,900.00
Urban renewal fund, act of July 15, 1949, as amended:				
Note	Dec. 31, 1958	Dec. 31, 1963	3	60,000,000.00
Note	do	June 30, 1964	3⅝	20,000,000.00
Note	June 30, 1959	Dec. 31, 1964	4¼	20,000,000.00
Note	Dec. 31, 1959	June 30, 1965	4⅝	25,000,000.00
Note	June 30, 1960	Dec. 31, 1965	4⅜	25,000,000.00
Note	Dec. 31, 1960	June 30, 1966	3¾	15,000,000.00
Subtotal				165,000,000.00
Total Housing and Home Finance Administrator				1,213,484,900.00
International Cooperation Administration:				
Act of Apr. 3, 1948, as amended:				
Notes of Administrator (E.C.A.)	Various dates	June 30, 1977	1⅞	41,969,928.20
Notes of Administrator (E.C.A.)	do	June 30, 1984	1⅞	1,041,601,814.03
Act of June 15, 1951:				
Note of Director (M.S.A.)	Feb. 6, 1952	Dec. 31, 1986	2	22,995,512.59
Total				1,106,567,254.82
Public Housing Administration, act of Sept. 1, 1937, as amended:				
Note	Nov. 9, 1956	On demand	2¾	32,000,000.00
Rural Electrification Administration, act of May 20, 1936, as amended:				
Notes of Administrator	Various dates	Various dates	2	3,331,587,765.32
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, act of May 13, 1954:				
Revenue bond	Nov. 26, 1954	Dec. 31, 1963	2⅜	946,686.06
Revenue bonds	Various dates	Dec. 31, 1964	2½	800,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	Various dates	2⅝	700,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	Dec. 31, 1966	2¾	900,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	Various dates	2⅞	5,100,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	do	3	7,800,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	do	3⅛	8,200,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	do	3¼	24,600,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	do	3⅜	15,900,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	do	3½	9,900,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	do	3⅝	31,100,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	do	3¾	4,600,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	do	4	5,400,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	do	4⅛	2,200,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	Dec. 31, 2003	4¼	600,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	Dec. 31, 2004	3⅞	1,800,000.00
Total				120,546,686.06
Secretary of Agriculture, Farmers' Home Administration:				
Farm housing loan program, act of Aug. 7, 1956:				
Note	Sept. 8, 1958	June 30, 1991	3½	4,757,223.78
Notes	Various dates	Various dates	3¾	35,500,000.00
Notes	do	June 30, 1991	4	20,000,000.00
Notes	do	Various dates	4⅛	47,540,000.00
Notes	do	June 30, 1993	3⅞	46,450,000.00
Subtotal				154,247,223.78
Regular loan programs, acts of July 8, 1959, and June 29, 1960:				
Notes	Various dates	Various dates	3	[9] 272,250,385.60

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 124.—*Description of obligations of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities held by the Treasury,*[1] *June 30, 1961*—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of issue	Date payable [2]	Rate of interest	Principal amount
Secretary of Agriculture, Farmers' Home Administration—Continued				
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund, act of Aug. 14, 1946:			*Percent*	
Notes	Various dates	June 30, 1963	2.632	$450,000.00
Notes	do	do	2.638	485,000.00
Notes	do	do	3¼	1,775,000.00
Notes	do	Various dates	3⅝	6,785,000.00
Notes	do	do	3¾	2,575,000.00
Notes	do	June 30, 1963	3⅞	8,125,000.00
Notes	do	Various dates	4	2,345,000.00
Notes	do	June 30, 1965	3⅜	3,825,000.00
Notes	do	do	3½	3,025,000.00
Subtotal				29,390,000.00
Total Secretary of Agriculture				455,887,609.38
Secretary of Commerce, Maritime Administration:				
Federal ship mortgage insurance fund, act of July 15, 1958:				
Note	Feb. 20, 1959	Feb. 20, 1964	3⅞	1,400,000.00
Secretary of the Treasury, Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended:				
Note, Series FCD	July 1, 1959	July 1, 1964	4⅜	440,000.00
United States Information Agency:				
Informational media guaranty fund, act of Apr. 3, 1948, as amended:				
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.)	Oct. 27, 1948	June 30, 1986	1⅞	1,410,000.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.)	do	do	2	1,305,000.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.)	do	do	2⅛	2,272,610.67
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.)	Jan. 24, 1949	do	2½	775,000.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.)	do	do	2⅝	75,000.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.)	do	do	2¾	302,389.33
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.)	do	do	2⅞	1,865,000.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.)	do	do	3	1,100,000.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.)	do	do	3⅛	510,000.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.)	do	do	3¼	3,431,548.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.)	do	do	3⅜	495,000.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.)	do	do	3⅝	220,000.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.)	do	do	3¾	2,625,960.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.)	do	do	3⅞	2,137,000.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.)	do	do	4	1,493,492.00
Total				20,018,000.00
Veterans' Administration (veterans' direct loan program), act of Apr. 20, 1950, as amended:				
Agreements	Various dates	Indefinite	2½	88,342,741.00
Agreements	do	do	2¾	53,032,393.00
Agreements	do	do	2⅞	102,845,334.00
Agreements	do	do	3	118,763,868.00
Agreements	do	do	3⅜	316,826,356.00
Agreement	Mar. 29, 1957	do	3¼	49,768,442.00
Agreement	June 28, 1957	do	3½	49,838,707.00
Agreement	Apr. 7, 1958	do	3⅛	49,571,200.00
Agreement	Oct. 6, 1958	do	3⅝	48,855,090.00
Agreements	Various dates	do	3¾	99,889,310.00
Agreements	do	do	3⅞	52,344,555.00
Agreements	do	do	4¼	109,387,321.00
Agreements	do	do	4½	99,909,137.93
Agreement	Feb. 5, 1960	do	4⅝	20,000,000.00
Agreement	Apr. 1, 1960	do	4⅛	20,703,541.07
Agreement	July 19, 1960	do	4	50,000,000.00
Total				1,330,077,996.00
Virgin Islands Corporation, act of Sept. 2, 1958, as amended:				
Note	Sept. 30, 1959	Sept. 30, 1979	4⅛	10,000.00
Note	Oct. 15, 1959	Oct. 15, 1979	4⅜	500.00
Note	Feb. 24, 1960	Feb. 24, 1980	4½	23,400.00
Notes	Various dates	Various dates	3⅞	110,000.00
Notes	do	June 15, 1981	3¾	450,000.00
Total				593,900.00

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 124.—*Description of obligations of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities held by the Treasury,*[1] *June 30, 1961*—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of issue	Date payable [2]	Rate of interest	Principal amount
Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended:				
Export-Import Bank of Washington:			*Percent*	
Note, Series DP	June 30, 1958	June 30, 1963	2⅜	$6, 695, 443. 49
Notes, Series DP	Various dates	Dec. 31, 1965	2½	3, 400, 000. 00
Notes, Series DP	May 10, 1954	do	2⅝	178, 053. 87
Subtotal				10, 273, 497. 36
General Services Administration:				
Notes of Administrator, Series D	Various dates	Various dates	2¾	125, 000, 000. 00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	do	do	2⅞	85, 000, 000. 00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	do	do	3	110, 000, 000. 00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	do	do	3⅝	200, 000, 000. 00
Note of Administrator, Series D	Mar. 26, 1957	Mar. 26, 1962	3¼	25, 000, 000. 00
Note of Administrator, Series D	Apr. 16, 1958	Apr. 16, 1963	2⅝	35, 000, 000. 00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	Various dates	Various dates	3⅜	50, 000, 000. 00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	do	do	3⅞	215, 000, 000. 00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	do	do	2⅜	115, 000, 000. 00
Note of Administrator, Series D	Jan. 2, 1959	Jan. 2, 1964	3¾	40, 000, 000. 00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	Various dates	Various dates	4	165, 000, 000. 00
Note of Administrator, Series D	June 1, 1959	June 1, 1964	4¼	85, 000, 000. 00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	Various dates	Various dates	4⅜	383, 700, 000. 00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	do	do	4½	30, 000, 000. 00
Note of Administrator, Series D	Oct. 21, 1959	Oct. 21, 1964	4¾	8, 000, 000. 00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	Various dates	Various dates	4⅝	53, 000, 000. 00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	do	do	4⅞	30, 000, 000. 00
Note of Administrator, Series D	Oct. 11, 1960	Oct. 11, 1965	3½	10, 000, 000. 00
Subtotal				1, 764, 700, 000. 00
Secretary of Agriculture:				
Note	July 8, 1957	July 1, 1962	3¾	3, 097, 000. 00
Notes	Various dates	Various dates	2⅜	10, 458, 000. 00
Note	July 1, 1959	July 1, 1961	4⅜	50, 145, 000. 00
Note	July 1, 1960	July 1, 1965	4	62, 000. 00
Notes	Feb. 7, 1961	do	3⅝	815, 779. 63
Subtotal				64, 577, 779. 63
Secretary of the Interior, Defense Minerals Exploration Administration:				
Note	Apr. 29, 1955	July 1, 1964	2½	1, 000, 000. 00
Note	Feb. 18, 1955	do	2⅜	1, 000, 000. 00
Notes	Various dates	Various dates	2⅞	6, 000, 000. 00
Note	Aug. 31, 1956	July 1, 1966	3	1, 000, 000. 00
Note	Nov. 19, 1956	do	3¼	1, 000, 000. 00
Notes	Various dates	Various dates	3⅜	17, 000, 000. 00
Note	Jan. 30, 1957	July 1, 1966	3½	1, 000, 000. 00
Note	Aug. 12, 1957	July 1, 1967	3⅞	1, 000, 000. 00
Notes	Various dates	Various dates	3¾	2, 000, 000. 00
Note	Jan. 17, 1958	July 1, 1967	3⅛	1, 000, 000. 00
Subtotal				32, 000, 000. 00
Secretary of the Treasury:				
Note, Series TDP	July 1, 1958	Dec. 1, 1962	2⅜	16, 010, 000. 00
Note, Series TDP	Dec. 1, 1960	July 1, 1965	3¾	76, 590, 000. 00
Subtotal				92, 600, 000. 00
Total Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.				1, 964, 151, 276. 99
Total obligations				[3] 26, 010, 743, 854. 96

[1] These obligations were issued to the Treasury in exchange for advances by the Treasury from public debt receipts under congressional authorization for specified Government corporations and other business-type activities to borrow from the Treasury.
[2] Obligations may be redeemed at any time.
[3] Of this amount, $290,778.26 of uncommitted funds has been returned to the Treasury although not received in time for inclusion in the daily Treasury statement of June 30, 1961.

TABLE 125.—*Comparative statement of the assets, liabilities, and net investment of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, June 30, 1952–61*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of reports received from the corporations and activities]

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
ASSETS [1]										
Cash in banks, on hand, and in transit	102,364	128,193	99,027	120,127	206,816	327,593	293,724	519,933	500,956	433,423
Fund balances with the U.S. Treasury [2]	705,698	934,980	1,132,691	1,123,585	5,616,503	9,173,106	10,618,704	11,158,166	12,516,086	14,316,292
Deposits with Government corporations and agencies	44,864	92,744	26,735	1,292	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Loans receivable:										
Interagency [3]	9,635,063	14,567,813	15,134,300	16,187,898	14,950	1,000	22,500	29,500	35,359	88,410
Others, less reserves	15,912,908	17,637,107	18,489,131	18,926,881	18,098,179	17,436,557	18,492,422	21,717,163	22,492,495	24,158,523
Accounts and other receivables:										
Interagency	323,382	305,485	383,923	267,822	2,044,482	4,321,144	2,507,822	2,752,190	3,294,913	2,089,475
Others, less reserves	657,314	1,008,315	1,737,795	2,153,872	4,077,562	6,314,358	6,108,708	5,676,902	5,441,679	4,886,479
Commodities, supplies, and materials, less reserves	1,350,256	2,200,910	3,368,816	3,475,511	21,811,498	23,466,539	24,422,360	21,836,537	21,947,821	20,677,470
Investments:										
Public debt securities	2,363,908	2,587,587	2,911,291	3,107,974	780,239	796,714	884,321	1,060,068	1,211,237	1,328,014
Capital stock and paid-in surplus of certain Government corporations [4]	179,500	200,500	172,000	151,000	242,820	373,499	363,541	363,358	361,149	374,596
Other interagency	198	154	8,112	5,204	25,225	50,428	54,042	63,059	78,422	96,650
Inter-American Development Bank—investment	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	80,000	80,000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—stock	635,000	635,000	635,000	635,000	635,000	635,000	635,000	635,000	635,000	635,000
International Development Association—subscription	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	73,667
International Finance Corporation—stock	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	35,168	35,168	35,168	35,168	35,168
International Monetary Fund—subscription	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	4,125,000	4,125,000	4,125,000
Others, less reserves	52,640	44,642	54,316	44,498	3,824	4,310	5,785	6,055	8,725	18,500
Land, structures, and equipment, less reserves	3,185,540	7,867,142	8,076,630	7,821,251	17,599,850	21,809,280	29,705,524	28,964,050	30,302,264	32,653,590
Acquired security or collateral, less reserves	120,930	140,992	126,694	159,879	170,383	212,499	223,045	259,807	298,070	497,283
All other assets, less reserves	96,217	217,774	220,496	320,308	1,505,006	2,105,143	4,440,605	7,025,785	7,764,706	9,487,891
Total assets [5]	38,115,784	51,319,337	55,326,957	57,252,103	75,582,337	89,812,339	101,563,272	106,227,741	111,129,049	[6] 116,055,430
LIABILITIES										
Accounts and other payables:										
Interagency	191,881	297,310	266,198	321,230	458,349	390,793	689,578	614,246	738,790	779,247
Others	250,284	641,912	652,353	631,038	1,257,065	2,009,695	2,578,841	2,527,390	2,645,659	3,520,734
Trust and deposit liabilities:										
Interagency	222,981	277,445	203,661	115,743	33,107	135,552	503,915	260,621	187,784	276,713
Others	450,890	550,324	864,546	928,681	213,285	358,813	341,867	490,909	683,544	331,886

Bonds, debentures, and notes payable:										
To Secretary of the Treasury	7,523,562	12,121,859	12,866,065	16,172,348						
Other interagency	2,054,698	2,431,698	2,237,972	13,307	25,225	51,435	76,571	92,586	108,116	116,896
Others	1,271,702	1,182,502	1,052,217	1,880,858	1,476,075	627,120	850,977	845,336	857,826	183,763
All other liabilities	499,008	787,185	2,516,470	1,459,324	1,203,533	1,743,173	1,638,307	1,635,858	1,701,863	2,655,264
Total liabilities [5]	12,465,007	18,290,236	20,659,481	21,522,527	4,666,635	5,316,580	6,680,056	6,466,946	6,923,583	7,864,503
NET INVESTMENT										
United States interest:										
Borrowings from the U.S. Treasury [7]					19,951,094	22,721,223	21,853,482	25,300,944	25,635,477	26,010,453
Interagency	179,500	200,500	172,000	151,000	1,567,977	3,794,793	1,314,300	1,877,296	2,374,004	1,101,678
Other [6]	25,114,339	32,413,945	34,009,255	35,010,589	49,396,632	57,979,743	71,715,434	72,582,554	76,195,985	81,078,795
Total United States interest	25,293,839	32,614,445	34,181,255	35,161,589	70,915,703	84,495,759	94,883,216	99,760,795	104,205,465	108,190,927
Private interest [8]	356,937	414,656	486,221	567,987						
Total net investment	25,650,776	33,029,101	34,667,477	35,729,576	70,915,703	84,495,759	94,883,216	99,760,795	104,205,465	108,190,927
Total liabilities and net investment	38,115,784	51,319,337	55,326,957	57,252,103	75,582,337	89,812,339	101,563,272	106,227,741	111,129,049	116,055,430

[1] Does not include the cash balance in the account of the Treasurer of the United States.

[2] These amounts consist mainly of unexpended balances of general, special, and revolving fund accounts against which checks may be drawn to pay proper charges under these funds. The funds are considered as assets of the agencies, but are not assets of the U.S. Government since funds must be provided for anticipated changes to be made against these balances.

[3] Beginning with 1956 excludes Treasury loans to Government corporations and certain other business-type activities which formerly were included as interagency assets but now are treated as part of the U.S. investment in these activities (see footnote 7).

[4] Beginning with 1956 includes capital stock of mixed-ownership corporations treated in prior years as an interagency item.

[5] Figures for 1953 and subsequent years include data on certain maritime activities of a nonrevolving fund nature in the Commerce Department.

[6] Includes foreign currency assets, representing loans and other receivables recoverable in foreign currency as well as balances of foreign currencies in U.S. depositaries, in the dollar equivalent aggregating $5,041,753 (see table 115, footnote 1).

[7] Beginning with 1956, pursuant to Department Circular No. 966, borrowings from the Secretary of the Treasury formerly shown as liabilities under "Bonds, debentures, and notes payable" are treated as part of the U.S. investment in the activities (see also footnote 3).

[8] This table excludes the deposit and trust revolving funds. Detailed statements of financial condition as of June 30, 1961, will be found in the *Treasury Bulletin* for December 1961. All of the private interest is shown in those statements.

NOTE.—Beginning with 1956, figures reflect the expanded reporting coverage under Department Circular No. 966, issued Jan. 30, 1956, and Supplement No. 1, issued June 1, 1956. The circular requires submission of specified financial statements by all wholly owned and mixed-ownership Government corporations specifically included in the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U.S.C. 846, 856), and all other activities of the Government operating as revolving funds for which business-type public enterprise or intragovernmental fund budgets are required by the Bureau of the Budget. It provides also that other activities and agencies whose operations, services, or functions are largely self-liquidating or primarily of a revenue-producing nature, and activities and agencies whose operations result in the accumulation of substantial inventories, investments, and other recoverable assets may be brought under the regulations as agency accounting systems are developed to the point where they are capable of furnishing the financial statements required. The statements required are financial condition, income and expense, source and application of funds, and certain commitments and contingencies. Supplement No. 1 added to the reporting coverage by requiring all executive agencies not reporting under the circular itself to submit an annual statement of financial condition as of June 30. Any of these activities and agencies which have not yet developed formal accounting procedures to provide complete balance sheet statements are authorized temporarily to report assets only. These assets are not included in the totals in this table. Information for June 30, 1961, by types of loans and lending agencies, excluding interagency loans and including reserves, is presented in table 126. Detailed statements of financial condition for prior years will be found in appropriate issues of the *Treasury Bulletin*.

TABLE 126.—*Statement of loans outstanding of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, June 30, 1961*

[In thousands of dollars]

LOANS OUTSTANDING, EXCLUDING INTERAGENCY LOANS AND THOSE MADE BY DEPOSIT AND TRUST REVOLVING FUNDS, CLASSIFIED BY TYPES OF LOANS [1]

Type of loan and lending agency	U.S. dollar loans: Total	U.S. dollar loans: Public enterprise revolving funds	U.S. dollar loans: Certain other activities	Foreign currency loans [2]
TO AID AGRICULTURE				
Loans to cooperative associations:				
Farmers' Home Administration	12, 466		12, 466	
Rural Electrification Administration	3, 367, 355		3, 367, 355	
Crop, livestock, and commodity loans:				
Commodity Credit Corporation	869, 692	869, 692		
Disaster loans, etc., revolving fund	54, 270	54, 270		
Farmers' Home Administration	2, 643		2, 643	
Virgin Islands Corporation	2	2		
Storage facility and equipment loans:				
Commodity Credit Corporation	47, 311	47, 311		
Farm mortgage loans:				
Farmers' Home Administration	506, 252		506, 252	
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund	35, 822	35, 822		
Guaranteed loans held by lending agencies:				
Commodity Credit Corporation	[3] 605, 762	[3] 605, 762		
Other loans:				
Farmers' Home Administration	475, 663		475, 663	
Total to aid agriculture	5, 977, 238	1, 612, 859	4, 364, 379	
TO AID HOME OWNERS				
Mortgage loans:				
Federal Housing Administration	202, 195	202, 195		
Federal National Mortgage Association:				
Management and liquidating functions	1, 587, 118	1, 587, 118		
Special assistance functions	1, 828, 775	1, 828, 775		
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:				
Community disposal operations fund	4, 345	4, 345		
Liquidating programs	729	729		
Interior Department:				
Bureau of Indian Affairs, liquidation of Hoonah housing project	173	173		
Public Housing Administration	387	387		
Veterans' Administration:				
Direct loans to veterans and reserves	1, 221, 937	1, 221, 937		
Loan guaranty program	3, 992		3, 992	
Other loans:				
Veterans' Administration:				
Direct loans to veterans and reserves	6, 714	6, 714		
Loan guaranty program	384, 553		384, 553	
Total to aid home owners	5, 240, 919	4, 852, 375	388, 545	
TO AID INDUSTRY				
Loans to railroads:				
Expansion of defense production:				
Treasury Department	1, 145	1, 145		
Other purposes:				
Treasury Department:				
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund	5, 573	5, 573		
Ship mortgage loans:				
Commerce Department:				
Federal ship mortgage insurance fund	4, 006	4, 006		
Maritime activities	132, 816		132, 816	
Other loans:				
Expansion of defense production:				
Interior Department	13, 295	13, 295		
Treasury Department	120, 442	120, 442		
Defense production guarantees:				
Air Force Department	3, 446	3, 446		
Army Department	2, 453	2, 453		
Navy Department	1, 667	1, 667		

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 126.—*Statement of loans outstanding of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, June 30, 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

LOANS OUTSTANDING, EXCLUDING INTERAGENCY LOANS AND THOSE MADE BY DEPOSIT AND TRUST REVOLVING FUNDS, CLASSIFIED BY TYPES OF LOANS [1]—Con.

Type of loan and lending agency	U.S. dollar loans			Foreign currency loans [2]
	Total	Public enterprise revolving funds	Certain other activities	
TO AID INDUSTRY—Continued				
Other loans—Continued				
Other purposes:				
General Services Administration:				
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund	558	558		
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:				
Liquidating programs	4,183	4,183		
Inland Waterways Corporation	5,000	5,000		
Interior Department:				
Office of Minerals Exploration	229		229	
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:				
Fisheries loan fund	6,507	6,507		
Virgin Islands Corporation	118	118		
Small Business Administration:				
Revolving fund (lending operations)	414,454	414,454		
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund	2,006	2,006		
Treasury Department:				
Civil defense loans	798	798		
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund	9,028	9,028		
Total to aid industry	727,724	594,679	133,045	
TO AID STATES, TERRITORIES, ETC.				
General Services Administration:				
Public Works Administration (in liquidation)	77,269		77,269	
Health, Education, and Welfare Department:				
Public Health Service	710		710	
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:				
Public facility loans	55,449	55,449		
Liquidating programs	7,985	7,985		
Urban renewal fund	78,558	78,558		
Inland Waterways Corporation	4	4		
Interior Department:				
Bureau of Reclamation	34,711		34,711	
Office of Territories, Alaska Public Works	16,814		16,814	
National Capital Planning Commission	861		861	
Public Housing Administration	96,668	96,668		
Treasury Department:				
Miscellaneous loans and certain other assets	33,721		33,721	
Total to aid States, Territories, etc	402,752	238,664	164,088	
TO AID FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS				
Loans to banks:				
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	45,000	45,000		
FOREIGN LOANS				
Expansion of defense production:				
Export-Import Bank of Washington	15,055	15,055		
Military assistance—credit sales:				
Defense Department:				
Air Force Department	13,765		13,765	
Army Department	34,415		34,415	
Navy Department	8,355		8,355	
Other purposes:				
Commerce Department:				
Maritime activities	15,491		15,491	
Development Loan Fund	134,681	134,681		378,862
Export-Import Bank of Washington:				
Regular lending activities	3,367,699	3,367,699		
Liquidation of certain Reconstruction Finance Corporation assets	6	6		
Loans to United States firms and domestic or foreign firms in foreign countries				[4] 47,186
International Cooperation Administration	1,768,484		1,768,484	1,886,978
Treasury Department:				
Miscellaneous loans and certain other assets	3,320,222		3,320,222	
Total foreign loans [5]	8,678,174	3,517,442	5,160,732	2,313,026

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 126.—*Statement of loans outstanding of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, June 30, 1961*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

LOANS OUTSTANDING, EXCLUDING INTERAGENCY LOANS AND THOSE MADE BY DEPOSIT AND TRUST REVOLVING FUNDS CLASSIFIED BY TYPES OF LOANS [1]—Con.

Type of loan and lending agency	U.S. dollar loans			Foreign currency loans [2]
	Total	Public enterprise revolving funds	Certain other activities	
OTHER LOANS				
Farm Credit Administration:				
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	2,191	2,191		
General Services Administration:				
Federal Facilities Corporation	6,632	6,632		
Surplus property credit sales	81,462		81,462	
Health, Education, and Welfare Department:				
Office of Education:				
Loans to students (World War II)	173		173	
Loans to students in institutions of higher education	128,252		128,252	
Loans to institutions and nonprofit schools	2,311		2,311	
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:				
College housing loans	958,048	958,048		
Liquidating programs	7,514	7,514		
Interior Department:				
Bureau of Indian Affairs:				
Loans for Indian assistance	43		43	
Revolving fund for loans	10,347	10,347		
Office of Territories:				
Loans to private trading enterprises	144	144		
Public Housing Administration	428	428		
Small Business Administration:				
Revolving fund (lending operations)	47,826	47,826		
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund	1,744	1,744		
State Department:				
Loan to United Nations	47,500		47,500	
Emergency loans to individuals	823		823	
Treasury Department:				
Miscellaneous loans and certain other assets	105		105	
Veterans' Administration:				
Insurance appropriations policy loans	729		729	
Service-disabled veterans' insurance fund	1,559	1,559		
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief	52	52		
Veterans' special term insurance fund	344	344		
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund	92	92		
Total other loans	1,298,320	1,036,922	261,398	
Total loans [5]	[6] 22,370,127	11,897,940	10,472,187	2,313,026

[1] In accordance with an amendment issued June 23, 1960, to Department Circular No. 966, purchase money mortgages and similar long-term paper held by the agencies are classified as loans receivable and are included in this table. Prior to June 30, 1960, these assets had been classified as accounts and notes receivable or other assets.

[2] The dollar equivalents of these loans are computed for reporting purposes at varying rates. Where the loan agreements stipulate a dollar denominated figure, the loans outstanding are generally valued at agreement rates of exchange. Loans executed in units of foreign currency are valued at the market rates (i.e., the rates of exchange at which the Treasury sells such currencies to Government agencies).

[3] Includes certificates of interest.

[4] Has not been reduced by $3,960 thousand representing estimated reserve for exchange rate adjustments.

[5] Excludes World War I funded and unfunded indebtedness of foreign governments, and World War II indebtedness of foreign governments involving lend-lease articles, surplus property sales agreements, and certain other credits shown in table 119.

[6] Does not include foreign currency loans.

NOTE.—For explanation of reporting coverage see note to table 125. This loan table; a table on all loans consisting of U.S. dollar loans, foreign currency loans, and loans made, all in U.S. dollars, by deposit funds and trust revolving funds; and detailed statements of financial condition by agencies as of June 30, 1961, will be found in the *Treasury Bulletin* of December 1961. Detailed statements of income and expense and of source and application of funds by agencies as of June 30, 1961, will be found in the *Treasury Bulletin* of January 1962.

TABLE 127.—*Dividends, interest, and similar earnings received by the Treasury from Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, fiscal years 1960 and 1961*

Agency and nature of earnings	Amounts	
	1960	1961
Atomic Energy Commission, defense production guarantees, earnings		$508, 699. 11
Civil Service Commission, investigations, earnings	$7, 249. 08	1, 368. 87
Commerce Department:		
Defense production guarantees, earnings	5, 882. 95	
National Bureau of Standards, working capital fund, earnings	247, 908. 11	228, 299. 85
Maritime Administration, Federal ship mortgage insurance fund, interest on borrowings	73, 881. 91	54, 250. 00
Commodity Credit Corporation:		
Interest on capital stock	2, 875, 000. 00	3, 500, 000. 00
Interest on borrowings	461, 910, 614. 03	406, 074, 897. 12
Defense Department:		
Army Department, defense housing, profits	450, 000. 00	80, 000. 00
Navy Department, defense housing, profits	150, 000. 00	300, 000. 00
Air Force Department, industrial fund, earnings	11, 612, 643. 09	1, 816, 502. 97
Export-Import Bank of Washington:		
Regular activities:		
Dividends	22, 500, 000. 00	22, 500, 000. 00
Interest on borrowings	45, 385, 192. 80	42, 803, 072. 29
Liquidation of certain Reconstruction Finance Corporation assets:		
Earnings		860, 653. 52
Interest on borrowings	337, 149. 76	73, 548. 23
Farm Credit Administration:		
Banks for cooperatives, franchise tax	1, 789, 849. 71	1, 527, 632. 86
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, dividends	1, 700, 000. 00	1, 700, 000. 00
Federal intermediate credit banks, franchise tax	1, 695, 489. 99	1, 128, 892. 81
Farmers' Home Administration:		
Loan programs, interest on borrowings	8, 763, 363. 74	11, 612, 573. 42
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund, interest on borrowings	1, 307, 791. 78	1, 195, 868. 62
Federal National Mortgage Association:		
Management and liquidating functions, interest on borrowings	29, 510, 768. 86	27, 768, 315. 07
Secondary market operations:		
Dividends	2, 472, 500. 00	3, 112, 445. 64
Interest on borrowings	5, 396, 520. 38	986, 051. 68
Special assistance functions, interest on borrowings	41, 238, 875. 74	64, 147, 173. 50
Federal Prison Industries, Inc., earnings	3, 000, 000. 00	
General Services Administration:		
General supply fund, earnings	2, 531, 995. 68	1, 154, 594. 50
Buildings management fund, earnings	1, 099, 824. 13	1, 803, 809. 64
Working capital fund, earnings	10, 471. 72	6, 966. 51
Government Printing Office, earnings	4, 351, 127. 20	3, 000, 000. 00
Health, Education, and Welfare Department, Social Security Administration, operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, interest	33. 90	
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:		
College housing loans, interest on borrowings	14, 404, 921. 73	20, 017, 279. 61
Public facility loans, interest on borrowings	967, 401. 28	1, 594, 232. 01
Urban renewal fund, interest on borrowings	2, 514, 407. 17	2, 914, 362. 22
Interior Department:		
Bureau of Reclamation:		
Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project, interest	3, 071, 872. 90	3, 113, 866. 35
Upper Colorado River Basin fund, earnings	31, 812. 10	1, 293. 00
Virgin Islands Corporation:		
Interest on appropriations and paid-in capital		396, 397. 61
Interest on borrowings	108. 89	1, 362. 76
International Cooperation Administration, interest on borrowings	20, 695, 856. 12	19, 996, 983. 81
Panama Canal Company, interest on net direct investment of the Government	9, 422, 781. 44	8, 780, 538. 55
Public Housing Administration, low rent public housing program fund, interest on borrowings	1, 331, 801. 53	1, 102, 450. 67
Rural Electrification Administration, interest on borrowings	60, 356, 546. 06	64, 416, 156. 12
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, interest on borrowings	2, 504, 920. 56	2, 000, 000. 00
Secretary of the Treasury (Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended), interest on borrowings	24, 153. 26	25, 293. 04
Small Business Administration, interest on appropriations	6, 657, 359. 38	15, 238, 423. 13
Tennessee Valley Authority, earnings		41, 432, 397. 60
United States Information Agency, informational media guaranty fund, interest on borrowings	413, 784. 00	1, 064, 720. 00

TABLE 127.—*Dividends, interest, and similar earnings received by the Treasury from Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, fiscal years 1960 and 1961*—Continued

Agency and nature of earnings	Amounts	
	1960	1961
Veterans' Administration:		
Canteen service revolving fund, profits	$465,444.00	$41,191.00
Rental, maintenance, and repair of quarters, profits	27,000.00	10,000.00
Supply fund, earnings		126,973.47
Veterans' direct loan program, interest on borrowings	23,028,174.13	31,990,233.05
Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended:		
Export-Import Bank of Washington, interest on borrowings	631,972.57	509,787.11
General Services Administration, interest on borrowings	24,611,656.46	781,250.01
Secretary of Agriculture, interest on borrowings	4,948,175.85	6,942.57
Secretary of the Interior (Defense Minerals Exploration Administration), interest on borrowings	383,334.08	
Secretary of the Treasury, interest on borrowings	4,202,448.94	4,842,608.02
Total	831,120,067.01	818,350,357.92

TABLE 128.—*Restoration of amounts of capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation, pursuant to the act of March 8, 1938, as amended* [1]

Appraisal date	Restoration of amounts of capital impairment			Surplus returned to the Treasury
	Authorizing act	Appropriations	Obligations canceled	
March 31				
1938	June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1148)	$94,285,404.73		
1939	Aug. 9, 1939 (53 Stat. 1325)	119,599,918.05		
1940				$43,756,731.01
1941	July 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 563)	1,637,445.51		
1942				27,815,513.68
1943 1944	Apr. 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 90)	256,764,881.04		
June 30				
1945	July 20, 1946 (60 Stat. 593)		$921,456,561.00	
1946	May 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 109)		641,832,080.64	
1947				17,693,492.14
1948				48,943,010.36
1949	Sept. 6, 1950 (64 Stat. 677)		66,698,457.00	
1950	Aug. 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 244)		421,462,507.00	
1951	July 5, 1952 (66 Stat. 354)	109,391,154.00		
1952	July 28, 1953 (67 Stat. 222)		96,205,161.00	
1953	Feb. 12, 1954 (68 Stat. 14)		550,151,848.00	
1954	May 23, 1955 (69 Stat. 60)	1,634,659.00		
1955	June 4, 1956 (70 Stat. 238)	929,287,178.00		
1956	Aug. 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 338)	1,239,788,671.00		
1957	June 13, 1958 (72 Stat. 198)	1,760,399,886.00		
1958	July 8, 1959 (73 Stat. 177)	1,435,424,413.00		
	Apr. 13, 1960 (74 Stat. 42)	100,000,000.00		
1959	Apr. 13, 1960 (74 Stat. 42)	575,000,000.00		
	June 29, 1960 (74 Stat. 242)	632,000,993.32		
1960	June 29, 1960 (74 Stat. 242)	594,499,006.68		
	July 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 238)	1,017,610,000.00		
Total		8,867,323,610.33	2,697,806,614.64	138,208,747.19

Total restoration of amounts of capital impairment	$11,565,130,224.97
Less surplus returned to the Treasury	138,208,747.19
Net charge to Treasury to restore amounts of capital impairment	11,426,921,477.78

[1] Does not include reimbursements to the Corporation under programs for which appropriations were authorized by specific legislation. The act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U.S.C. 713 a-1), provided for an annual appraisal of the assets and liabilities of the Corporation by the Secretary of the Treasury and the restoration of amounts of capital impairment. An act approved August 17, 1961 (75 Stat. 391) relieved the Secretary of the Treasury from making further appraisals beginning with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1961.

Government Losses in Shipment

TABLE 129.—*Government losses in shipment revolving fund, June 30, 1961*

[Established July 8, 1937, under authority of the Government Losses in Shipment Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 134-134h)]

SECTION I.—STATUS OF FUND

Transactions	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1961	Cumulative through June 30, 1961
Receipts:			
Appropriation	$802,000.00		$802,000.00
Transferred from securities trust fund:			
Public Law 378	91,803.13		91,803.13
Transferred from the account "Unclaimed Partial Payments on United States Savings Bonds":			
Public Law 85-354	50,000.00		50,000.00
Public Law 86-561		$100,000.00	100,000.00
Recoveries of payments for losses	481,032.34	172.15	481,204.49
Repayments to the fund	3,924.32		3,924.32
Total receipts	1,428,759.79	100,172.15	1,528,931.94
Expenditures:			
Payment for losses	1,350,997.93	86,265.54	1,437,263.47
Other payments (refunds, etc.)	92.57		92.57
Total expenditures	1,351,090.50	86,265.54	1,437,356.04
Balance in fund	77,669.29	13,906.61	91,575.90

SECTION II.—AGREEMENTS OF INDEMNITY ISSUED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT [1]

Agreements of indemnity	Number	Amount
Issued through June 30, 1960	414	$2,704,063.40
Issued during the fiscal year 1961	9	22,915.69
Total issued	423	2,726,979.09
Canceled through June 30, 1961	29	1,027,879.87
In force as of June 30, 1961	394	1,699,099.22

SECTION III.—CLAIMS MADE AND SETTLED

Claims	Number	Amount
Received:		
Through June 30, 1960	6,201	$7,177,956.25
During fiscal year 1961 and processed by:		
Bureau of Accounts	117	124,071.11
Bureau of the Public Debt	95	72,454.88
Total claims received through June 30, 1961	6,413	7,374,482.24
Settled:		
Through June 30, 1960	6,179	7,140,652.51
During fiscal year 1961 and processed by:		
Bureau of Accounts:		
For payment out of the fund	19	12,299.95
For credit in appropriate accounts	97	123,621.72
Without payment or credit	2	291.22
Bureau of the Public Debt, for payment out of the fund:		
U.S. savings bonds redemption cases	95	73,062.27
Armed Forces leave bonds redemption cases	4	903.32
Total claims settled through June 30, 1961	6,396	7,350,830.99
Unadjusted as of June 30, 1961 [2]	17	23,651.25
Total	6,413	7,374,482.24

[1] The Government has not sustained any actual monetary loss in connection with its liability under these agreements of indemnity.
[2] Includes claims in process of adjustment by the Bureau of the Public Debt.

Personnel

TABLE 130.—*Number of employees in the departmental and field services of the Treasury Department, quarterly from June 30, 1960, to June 30, 1961* [1]

Organization unit	June 30, 1960	Sept. 30, 1960	Dec. 31, 1960	March 31, 1961	June 30, 1961	Increase, or decrease (−), since June 30, 1960
Office of the Secretary	452	446	447	443	506	54
Comptroller of Currency, Bureau of	1,170	1,192	1,195	1,205	1,221	51
Customs, Bureau of	8,357	8,380	8,375	8,468	8,553	196
Defense Lending, Office of	16	15	12	12	12	−4
Engraving and Printing, Bureau of	3,191	3,149	3,117	3,078	3,038	−153
Fiscal Service:						
Accounts, Bureau of	2,186	2,126	2,188	[2] 2,208	2,159	−27
Public Debt, Bureau of	2,291	2,282	2,277	2,264	2,237	−54
Treasurer, Office of	960	949	949	949	993	33
Internal Revenue Service	50,199	51,445	50,906	[2] 55,418	53,680	3,481
International Finance, Office of	135	134	135	134	132	−3
Mint, Bureau of	824	837	860	919	927	103
Narcotics, Bureau of	421	410	424	413	417	−4
U.S. Coast Guard	4,790	4,765	4,670	4,736	4,916	126
U.S. Savings Bonds Division	520	517	511	507	506	−14
U.S. Secret Service	667	671	670	666	673	6
Total civilian employees	76,179	77,318	76,736	81,420	79,970	3,791
Military employees—U.S. Coast Guard	30,616	30,976	31,091	31,419	31,520	904
Grand total	106,795	108,294	107,827	112,839	111,490	4,695

[1] Actual number of employees on the last day of the month and any intermittent employees who worked at any time during the month.
[2] Includes seasonal employees.

INDEX

A

[Note.—The years unless otherwise indicated refer to the fiscal years ended June 30]

614359—62——49

D

E

G

I

614359—62——50

M

O

S

U

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